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HISTORY

OF

FAYETTE COUNTY,

PENNSYLVANIA,

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF MANY OF ITS

PIONEERS AND PROMINENT MEN.

EDITED BY

FRANKLIN ELLIS.

VOLUME I

ILLUSTRATED

PHILADELPHIA:
L. H. EVERTS & CO.
1882.

PRESS OF J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

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PREFACE.

THIS preface is not written for the purpose of offering (as writers too frequently do) in advance, an apology for errors and imperfections in the historical work which follows. To make such an apology is to admit a knowledge of inaccuracy and imperfection, which in this case the editor does not know, and does not believe to exist to an extent worthy of notice in this history of Fayette County. It has been prepared with the object and determination to make it as complete and accurate as possible; to produce an exhaustive and truthful narrative of events of importance or general interest which have occurred within the territory now embraced in the county of Fayette from the period of its occupation by the aborigines down to the present time; to embody all obtainable facts which are worthy of mention in such a work, but to exclude everything of doubtful authenticity from the narrative, and to confine it as closely as possible to the limits of Fayette County; referring to no outside matters except such as could not properly be omitted because of their close connection with the history of the region which is especially referred to. Under this plan, and with this determination, the patient and persevering labor of many months (equivalent to more than two years' work of one person) has been given to the preparation of this history, and it is now presented with full confidence that the verdict of its patrons will be one of approval.

The work embraces a general history of the county, followed by separate histories of the several boroughs and townships. It is unnecessary here to give a further outline, or to recite the authorities on which the general history is based. The township histories are largely made up of accounts of pioneer settlers and the families descended from them. In this connection it is proper to remark that the family names of many of the pioneers and later residents of Fayette County have been found spelled differently (and sometimes in as many as four or five different ways) in the county, township, and church records, and for that reason it has often been found impossible to decide with any degree of certainty on the correct orthography, if, indeed, there is any choice as to correctness, where, as is not infrequently the case in this county, different members of the same family spell their surname variously, each in his own way. The writer has before him four autographs, written by three men now living in Fayette County, and all descended from the same grandfather, in which the family name is spelled four different ways, each one being different from either of the three others; and two of the signatures are by one and the same person. Under such circumstances it cannot be regarded as a matter of surprise if the writers of the county and township histories, often finding themselves wholly at a loss to know which manner of spelling to adopt, have sometimes chosen one which may be regarded as incorrect by some who bear the name.

Some of the material for the work has been gleaned from the very few *reliable* publications

which bear upon the subject, but much more has been obtained from the State archives, the county, township, and society records, old newspaper files, and from conversations with the oldest residents and best-informed people of the county, of whom a very large number have been called on and consulted, and all, with hardly an exception, have fully and freely, to the extent of their ability, imparted the information sought. The number of those who have thus furnished information is so great that it is impracticable to give them the separate individual mention to which they are entitled, but grateful thanks are here tendered to each and all for the assistance which they have so obligingly extended. The writer also desires especially to express his acknowledgments to the editors and proprietors of the several newspapers, the county and township officers, the pastors and leading members of the churches, and the gentlemen of the legal and medical professions of the county for favors and courtesies received from them in the preparation of the work.

F. E.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8, 1882.

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OUTLINE MAP
of
FAYETTE Co
engraved expressly for this Work

HISTORY

OF

FAYETTE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CHAPTER I.

HISTORIC GROUND OF FAYETTE—LOCATION, BOUNDARIES, AND TOPOGRAPHY.

THERE are within the State of Pennsylvania very few counties whose boundaries include ground more historic than that which is comprehended in the domain of the county of Fayette. A century and a quarter ago, when the two great European rivals, England and France, contended for dominion over the vast region watered by the head-streams of the Ohio, the latter nation claimed the summit of Laurel Hill as her eastern boundary; and in the strife which followed—the contest by the issue of which that claim was extinguished forever—it was in the ravines and on the hillsides and meadows lying between the Youghiogheny and Monongahela Rivers that the forces marching respectively under the Bourbon lilies and the cross of St. George first met in actual shock of arms; it was the soil now of Fayette County which drank the first blood spilled in that memorable conflict. Years afterwards, when a scarcely less fierce controversy sprang up between the States of Pennsylvania and Virginia, the Old Dominion insisted on extending her limits eastward to that same Laurel Hill summit, while Pennsylvania, willing at one time to recognize the Monongahela as the division line, peremptorily refused to yield an inch east of that stream; and so Fayette County, with contiguous country lying to the west and north of it, became the theatre of a conflict of jurisdiction which almost reached the extremity of open war.

It was here, within what is now Fayette County, that GEORGE WASHINGTON fought his first battle, and here he made his first—and last—surrender to an enemy. Across these hills and valleys and streams the army of the brave Braddock marched in pride and confidence to assault the French stronghold at the head of the Ohio; and when the survivors of that proud host returned by the same route, flying in disorder and panic from the bloody field of the Monongahela, it was here that their dauntless leader died of his wounds, and here, in the soil of Fayette County, they buried him.

On the shore of the Monongahela River, in this county, was held the first, as also the last, public meeting convened by the insurgent leaders in the famous insurrection of 1791–94; and when at last the government sent an army to enforce the laws, the military column marched through Fayette, and the commanding general established his headquarters at the county-seat, where he received assurances of submission from the disaffected leaders. Detailed mention will be made of all these historical facts, with numberless others relating to this county, including the construction of the great National road; the building, in Fayette, of the first steamboat that ever descended the Monongahela, the Ohio, and the Mississippi Rivers; the erection here of the first iron-furnace west of the Allegheny Mountains; the first recorded instance of the use of the bituminous coal of Western Pennsylvania as fuel;[1] its first application to the manufacture of coke, and the subsequent development of that industry to an extent which seems destined, in the near future, to place this county among the most prosperous and wealthy of the State.

In regard to its location and boundaries, Fayette may properly be described as one of the southern tier of counties in Pennsylvania, and the second one from the western line of the State. It is joined on the west by the counties of Greene and Washington; on the north by Westmoreland, of which it once formed a part; and on the east by Somerset. Its southern boundary is formed by the north line of the States of West Virginia and Maryland. This is identical with the famed "Mason and Dixon's line," and thus for many years the southern border of Fayette County formed a part of the free-State frontier against the dominion of African slavery.

The two principal streams of the county are the Monongahela and the Youghiogheny Rivers. The

[1] By Col. Burd, near Redstone Creek, in 1759.

former (and the larger) stream takes its rise in West Virginia, crosses the State line into Pennsylvania at the extreme southwest corner of Fayette County, and flowing thence in a meandering but generally northward course, marks the entire western boundary of Fayette against the counties of Greene and Washington, for a distance of nearly forty-seven and a half miles. After leaving the northwestern limit of Fayette, the river continues in nearly the same general course between Westmoreland and Washington and through Allegheny County to its confluence with the Allegheny River at Pittsburgh.

The Youghiogheny—a mountain stream of clearer and purer water than that of the Monongahela—runs from Maryland into Pennsylvania, crossing the line into this State at the extreme southeast corner of Fayette County. Flowing in a generally northward course from this point, it marks for a distance of fifteen and one-half miles the boundary between Fayette and Somerset Counties. From there, turning somewhat abruptly towards the west, it leaves Somerset, and, with the highlands of Fayette on either side, passes through this county for a distance of more than forty-four miles to the north line. Its general direction through Fayette is nearly northwest; its current rapid, rushing and tumbling over a rocky bed in many places, and broken at one point (Ohio Pile) by falls of considerable height. From the north boundary of this county it enters Westmoreland, and flows on in nearly the same course to its junction with the Monongahela at McKeesport.

Besides these two rivers, Fayette County has a great number of smaller streams, but among these there are few that are of sufficient size and importance to deserve separate mention. Cheat River, which has its sources in West Virginia, enters Pennsylvania, and flowing a short distance across the extreme southwest corner of this county, joins its waters with those of the Monongahela. Nearly five miles farther down the river is the mouth of Georges Creek, which stream is entirely within this county. Dunlap's Creek and Redstone Creek are both also wholly within the county, from mouth to head-springs. The former enters the Monongahela between the boroughs of Brownsville and Bridgeport, and the latter about one and a quarter miles farther north. Jacob's Creek, flowing in a westward direction, forms the northern boundary of Fayette County for a little more than twenty miles (by its meandering course) eastward from the point where it enters the Youghiogheny River. The other principal tributaries of that river within the territory of Fayette are Mounts' Creek, which rises in the mountainous region in the northeast part of the county, and enters the Youghiogheny just below the borough of Connellsville; Indian Creek, which also takes its rise in the northeastern highlands, and flows into the river from that direction, about eight miles above Mounts' Creek; and Great Meadow Run, which flows from its sources in the Laurel Hill range, first southeasterly, and then towards the northeast, entering the river through its left bank near Ohio Pile Falls. Big Sandy Creek and Little Sandy Creek rise in the southern part of Fayette, and thence take a southerly course into West Virginia, where their waters join those of the Cheat River, and through it find their way into the Monongahela.

In that part of the county which lies northeast of the Youghiogheny are two mountain ranges, extending from Westmoreland County in a direction nearly south-southwest and parallel with each other to the river. The more western of the two is called Chestnut Ridge, and the other Laurel Hill, the crest of which latter forms a part of the county boundary between Fayette and Somerset, the remainder of that line, about fifteen miles, being marked by the Youghiogheny River, as before noticed. The valley between these ranges, broken somewhat by detached hills, is drained by Indian Creek and its small tributaries. Its soil is better adapted for grazing purposes than for the production of grain. West of the Chestnut Ridge is a valley drained by Mount's Creek and its branches. Beyond this the land rises into hills, of which a long and high range lies between the Youghiogheny and Jacob's Creek, sloping away towards both streams, along the margins of which are narrow bottom-lands.

On the southwest side of the Youghiogheny the name of Laurel Hill is applied to the mountain range, which is in fact the prolongation of that known on the other side as Chestnut Ridge. This Laurel Hill range extends from the Youghiogheny southwestwardly nearly by the geographical centre of the county, and about two miles east of Uniontown, the county-seat; its summits being more than two thousand five hundred feet above sea-level, and one thousand feet above neighboring valleys. Across the southeast corner of the county, extending southward from the Youghiogheny to and across the State line, is a ridge of rugged hills, which may properly be termed the prolongation of the Laurel Hill range on the other side of the river. These hills are, however, in general much lower and more flattened, there being among them but one summit (Sugar-Loaf) which in height approximates to those on the northeast side of the river.

West of the Laurel Hill range, and extending in a direction nearly parallel to it across this part of the county, is a beautiful valley several miles in width, drained on the south by York's Run and Georges Creek, and on the northwest and north by Redstone Creek and several small tributaries of the Youghiogheny River. This valley is the "Connellsville Coal Basin," extending west to the "barren measures," about four miles west of the county-seat. West of this valley are elevated uplands, undulating, and in many places hilly, particularly as they approach the Monongahela, where they terminate somewhat abruptly in what are termed the "river-hills,"

which descend to the rich bottom-lands, rarely exceeding one-fourth of a mile in width, which lie along the margin of the river.

In all this part of the county west of the Laurel Hill, including the broad valley, the rolling upland, the hilly lands (often tillable to the summits), and the river bottoms, the soil is excellent for the production of grain and fruits, and the country in general well adapted to the various requirements of agriculture.

Delaney's Cave, situated in Fayette County, is a wonderful natural curiosity, which appears, from the descriptions of many who have visited it, to be scarcely inferior to the celebrated Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. Its location is about nine miles in a southeasterly direction from Uniontown. A great number of descriptions of the cave have been given by persons who have visited it from time to time, but most of these accounts bear the appearance of too great embellishment. The description which is given below was written by Mr. John A. Paxton, who visited the cave in 1816, and published his account of it immediately afterwards in the *American Telegraph* of Brownsville. Mr. Paxton was a Philadelphia gentleman, who being in this section of country in the year named, engaged in the collection of material for a gazetteer of the United States, was detained by an accident to his horse, and obliged to remain two or three days at Uniontown. While there he heard of the great cave, and determined to see and explore it. A party was accordingly made up, consisting of Mr. Paxton, William Gregg, John Owens, James M. Johnston, John Gallagher, and Ephraim Douglass. These having provided themselves with refreshments, candles, tinder-box, brimstone matches, lanterns, compass, chalk, and a line for measuring, set out on Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1816, and proceeded southeastwardly to Laurel Hill, and ascended the mountain towards the cave. They left their horses at the farmhouse of Mr. Delaney (from whom the cave was afterwards named), and requested him, in case they should fail to return from their exploration the following morning, to have the people of the vicinity aroused to search for them, as they had heard the story of two young men—Crain and Merrifield—who had been lost in the cave for nearly two days, and were found at the end of that time locked in each other's arms and despairingly waiting for death. It was about the middle of the afternoon when the party, fully equipped, set out on foot for the entrance of the cave, and the story of their exploration was narrated by Paxton, as follows:

"Laurel Hill Cave, which I have taken the liberty to name, it being in want of one, is situated in Pennsylvania,—Fayette County, Georges township,—on the top of Laurel Hill Mountain, nine miles southeasterly of Uniontown, three miles easterly of Delaney's farmhouse. At four o'clock P.M. we commenced our operations. We first descended into a small pit, on the side of which we found the mouth, about three feet by four, which we entered, and immediately found ourselves in a passage about twenty feet wide, and descending about fifty degrees for forty feet in a northwest course, when we found a less declivity and smoother floor; here we left our great-coats and things we had no immediate use for, and proceeded in the same course a short distance, when we found that the passage forked into two avenues more contracted, both leading, by a considerable descent, into the first room; this is about twenty-four feet in diameter, with a roof of rock about twenty feet high. A large descending passage leads from this room the same course, with a very high roof, and is about twelve feet wide for some distance, when it becomes more contracted and leads into the second room, which is fifty feet by one hundred, with a large body of rocks on the floor that have fallen from the roof, which is not very high. At the end of the passage is a running spring of excellent water. In this room the person who had the tinder-box unfortunately let it fall among the rocks, which opened it, and by this accident we lost nearly all our tinder. A very narrow, uneven, and descending passage leads from the second room, in a northeast direction, to the narrows,—a passage two and a half feet high and about fifty feet broad, leading horizontally between rocks, with a small descent for about one hundred and fifty feet to a perpendicular descent over rocks; through this small passage we had in many places to drag ourselves along on our bellies, and the buttons on my coat were torn off by the rocks above. This passage evidently was formed by the foundation of the nether rock being washed by the veins of water, which caused it to separate from the upper rock and formed the route to the perpendicular descent, which we found to be twenty-two feet. I descended by a rope; but my companions found their way down by clinging to the rocks. We now found ourselves in a very uneven rocky passage, which ascended about twenty degrees for two hundred and thirty-four feet; but as we could not find an outlet from this, after the most particular search, we returned and ascended the perpendicular precipice, and to the right of it discovered a passage which had a great descent, was very rocky, uneven, and so contracted for about eighty feet that it was with the greatest difficulty we made our way through it; this led to a second perpendicular descent of thirty feet over rocks, which we with great difficulty got down. We now found ourselves in a large avenue, or Little Mill-Stream Hall (as I called it), with a very high roof and about twenty-five feet wide; it had a sandy floor, with a stream of water running through it sufficiently rapid and large to turn a grist-mill. On the sides of this stream were some large rocks which had fallen from the roof. This avenue is about six hundred feet in length, with a considerable descent to where the water loses itself through a small aperture in the rocks.

"On returning from the bottom of the avenue we discovered a passage leading horizontally and at right angles from the side of this avenue, the entrance of which is elevated about eight feet above the floor. We found this a very pleasant passage in comparison to the rest; the roof, sides, and floor were quite smooth, and we could walk upright. It is one hundred and twenty feet long, and leads into the last and largest avenue, or Great Mill-Stream Hall. This we found to be very spacious, being about from twenty to thirty feet wide, from thirty to eighty feet from the floor to the roof, and twelve hundred feet in length, with a stream sufficient to turn a grist-mill running its whole length. From the source of this stream, where there is a considerable collection of white spar, formed in flat cakes and cones, caused evidently by the constant dripping of water, the avenue has a descent of about thirty degrees to where the stream disembogues itself through a small aperture in the rocks. Before we arrived at this aperture the avenue became so contracted that Mr. Gregg and myself had to creep on our hands and knees through the water for about fifty feet. Here in the sand we found the name of 'Crain' written, which we considered a mortifying discovery, as we thought we were the first persons who had penetrated so far in this direction. We wrote our names likewise in the sand and then joined the rest of the party.

"In our search through this great avenue we had to climb over or creep under a thousand craggy rocks that lay scattered on the floor, and which had fallen from the sides and ceiling. I have every reason to believe that no person except us ever visited the source of the stream and head of the avenue, as we found no sign of human invention within many hundred feet of the spot, and which was very common in every other part of the cave, as the sides of every place that had been previously visited were covered with names and marks made with coal, and if any person had penetrated this far they certainly would have left some token of their perseverance. We now found ourselves at the end of our exploring expedition, and as we had plenty of candles left and had taken the precaution to mark with chalk an arrow on the rocks at every turn, we were confident of being able to retrace our steps to the entrance.

"Returning, we measured with a line the extreme distance we had been in, and found it to be three thousand six hundred feet, but we must have travelled altogether upwards of two miles. Our return was found to be much more tiresome, as it was an ascending route nearly the whole distance. We arrived in safety at the mouth at ten o'clock at night, after having traveled incessantly for six hours. We were about sixteen hundred feet perpendicularly below the entrance. We heard the water running beneath the rocks in every part of the cave. The temperature we found agreeable, but owing to our great exertions we were kept in a profuse perspiration during the whole time we were in. In different parts we saw a few bats, but a gentleman from Uniontown informed me that the roofs of the two first rooms were covered with millions of bats hanging in large bunches in a torpid state and clinging to each other.

"This cave is composed of soft sandstone rocks, and has every appearance of having been formed by the veins of water washing them and their foundations away, which caused by their weight to separate from the standing rocks above. There is not the smallest doubt in my mind but this cave is considerably enlarged by the friction of the water each year, for all the rocks on the floors of the different apartments would exactly fit the parts of the ceiling immediately above them. The rocks that now form this cave will certainly fall by degrees as their foundations are washed away, therefore it is impossible to form an idea of the very great spaciousness that it may arrive to. The knowledge that the rocks above are subject to fall is calculated to create the most inexpressible horror in the minds of persons who visit this subterranean wonder. The arches of all the avenues are formed by rocks meeting in the middle of the roofs, with a crack extending in each the whole length."

CHAPTER II.

THE WORKS AND RELICS OF AN EXTINCT PEOPLE.

In Fayette County, as in many other parts of Western Pennsylvania, and in a great number of localities farther towards the southwest, there exist evidences of a very ancient occupation of these valleys and hills by a people other than the native Indians who held possession at the time when the first white settlers came here. These evidences are found chiefly in curious mounds and other forms of earthwork, some apparently having been devoted to purposes of sepulture alone, and others having the form and appearance of defenses against hostile attack.[1] The great age of these structures was proved, not only by their general appearance of antiquity, but more decidedly by the fact that in many instances trees of the largest size were found growing on the embankments. In reference to these works and the evidence which they furnish that this region, in common with others, covering the entire Mississippi and Ohio River valleys, had been anciently occupied by a people su-

[1] The Moravian writer, Zeisberger, says, in reference to this subject, "In war they [the builders of these earthen works] used some ramparts about their towns, and round hillocks, in the top of which they made a hollow place to shelter their women and children in; they placed themselves around and upon it to fight; in such battles were commonly many killed, whom they buried all in a heap, covering the corpses with the bark of trees, stones, earth, etc. On the place where Schoënbrunn, the Christian Indian town, was built [in Ohio], one can plainly see such a wall or rampart of considerable extent, and not a great way off, in the plain, is such a burial-place, or made hillock, on which large oaks now stand."

perior in skill and intelligence to the Indian tribes whom the first white visitors found in possession, Judge Veech says,—

"That these [the native Indians] were the successors of a race more intelligent, or of a people of different habits of life, seems clearly deducible from the remains of fortifications scattered all over the territory, and which are very distinct from those known to have been constructed by the tribes of Indians named or any of their modern compeers.

"These remains of embankments or 'old forts' are numerous in Fayette County. That they are very ancient is shown by many facts. The Indians known to us could give no satisfactory account of when, how, or by whom they were erected, or for what purpose, except for defense. While the trees of the surrounding forests were chiefly oak, the growths upon and within the lines of the 'old forts' were generally of large black-walnut, wild-cherry, and sometimes locust. We have examined some which indicated an age of from three to five hundred years, and they evidently of a second or third generation, as they were standing amid the decayed remains of their ancestors. How they got there, whether by transplanting, by deposits of floods or of birds, or otherwise, is a speculation into which we will not go.

"These embankments may have been originally composed of wood, as their débris is generally a vegetable mould. No stones were used in their construction, and among their ruins are always found some remains of old pottery, composed of clay mixed with crushed mussel-shells, even when far off from a river. This composite was not burnt, but only baked in the sun. These vessels were generally circular, and, judging from those we have seen, they were made to hold from one to three quarts.

"These 'old forts' were of various forms,—square, oblong, triangular, circular, and semicircular. Their superficial areas ranged from one-fourth of an acre to ten acres. Their sites were generally well chosen in reference to defense and observation, and, what is a very singular fact, they were very often, generally in Fayette County, located on the highest and richest hills, and at a distance from any spring or stream of water. In a few instances this was otherwise, water being inclosed or contiguous, as they are generally in Ohio and other more western parts of the Mississippi Valley.

"Having seen and examined many of these 'old forts' in Fayette County, and also those at Marietta, Newark, and elsewhere in Ohio, we believe they are all the works of the same race of people, as are also the famous Grave Creek mounds, near Elizabethtown, Va., and if this belief be correct, then the conclusion follows irresistibly that the race of people was much superior and existed long anterior to the modern Indian. But who they were, and what became of them, must perhaps forever be unknown. We will briefly indicate the localities of some of these 'old forts' in Fayette County. To enumerate all, or to describe them separately, would weary the reader. The curious in such matters may yet trace their remains.

"A very noted one, and of most commanding location, was at Brownsville, on the site of 'Fort Burd,' but covering a much larger area. Even after Col. Burd built his fort there, in 1759, it retained[1] the names of 'the old fort,' 'Redstone Old Fort,' or 'Fort Redstone.'

"There was one on land formerly of William Gee, near the Monongahela River, and just above the mouth of Little Redstone, where afterwards was a settler's fort, called Cassel's or Castle Fort; and an old map which we have seen has another of these old forts noted at the mouth of Speers' Run, where Belle Vernon now is.

"Two or three are found on a high ridge southwardly of Perryopolis, on the State road, and on land late of John F. Martin. Another noted one is on the western bank of the Youghiogheny River, nearly opposite the Broad Ford, on land lately held by James Collins.

"There are several on the high ridge of land leading from the Collins' fort, above referred to, southwestwardly towards Plumsock, on lands of James Paull, John M. Austin, John Bute, and others; a remarkable one being on land lately owned by James Gilchrist and the Byers, where some very large human bones have been found. There is one on the north side of Mounts' Creek, above Irishman's Run.

"A very large one, containing six or eight acres, is on the summit of Laurel Hill, where the Mud pike crosses it, covered with a large growth of black-walnut.

"One specially noted as containing a great quantity of broken shells and pottery existed on the high land between Laurel Run and the Youghiogheny River, on a tract formerly owned by Judge Young.

"There are yet distinct traces of one on land of Gen. Henry W. Beeson, formerly of Col. McClean, about two miles east of Uniontown.

"There was one northeast of New Geneva, at the locality known as the 'Flint Hill,' on land now of John Franks.

"About two miles northeast of New Geneva, on the road to Uniontown, and on land late of William Morris, now Nicholas B. Johnson, was one celebrated for its great abundance of mussel-shells.

"On the high ridge southwardly of the head-waters of Middle Run several existed, of which may be named one on the Bixler land, one on the high knob eastwardly from Clark Breading's, one on the

[1] Mr. Veech did not (as some of his critics have appeared to suppose) intend to say that Burd's fort occupied the site and took the name of Redstone Old Fort. It was built a short distance from the site of the old earthwork, and was always called Fort Burd. But the *locality*—a prominent point on the Monongahela—did retain the appellation of "Redstone Old Fort" for a great many years; and even at the present day no reader of history is at a loss to understand that the name designates the site of the present borough of Brownsville.

Alexander Wilson tract, and one on the land of Dennis Riley, deceased, formerly of Andrew C. Johnson.

"These comprise the most prominent of the 'old forts' in Fayette. Of their cognates, mounds erected as monuments of conquests, or, like the Pyramids of Egypt, as the tombs of kings, we have none. Those that we have seen are of diminutive size, and may have been thrown up to commemorate some minor events, or to cover the remains of a warrior.

"Piles of stones called Indian graves were numerous in many places in Fayette, generally near the sites of Indian villages. They were generally on stony ridges, often twenty or thirty of them in a row. In many of them have been found human bones indicating a stature of from six to seven feet. They also contained arrow-heads, spear-points, and hatchets of stone and flint, nicely and regularly shaped, but how done is the wonder. On a commanding eminence overlooking the Youghiogheny River, upon land now (1869) of Col. A. M. Hill, formerly William Dickerson, there are great numbers of these Indian graves, among which, underneath a large stone, Mr. John Cottom a few years ago found a very curious chain, consisting of a central ring and five chains of about two feet in length, each branching off from it, having at their end clamps, somewhat after the manner of handcuffs, large enough to inclose a man's neck, indicating that its use was to confine prisoners, perhaps to fasten them to the burning stake. The chains were of an antique character but well made, and seemed to have gone through fire."

Of all the prehistoric works noticed in the above account by Mr. Veech, none was so famed, none so widely known as the first one he mentions,—Redstone Old Fort. In the early years it was frequently visited and examined by antiquarians, and many descriptions of it (all of them, however, apparently exaggerated and embellished) were written. One of these accounts is found on page 84 of "American Antiquities," by Josiah Priest, 1834, being taken from an earlier account in the "Travels of Thomas Ashe," who claimed to have visited the old fort and made some excavations there in the year 1806. The account is as follows:

"The neighborhood of Brownsville, or Redstone, in Pennsylvania, abounds with monuments of antiquity. A fortified camp of a very complete and curious kind, on the ramparts of which is timber of five feet in diameter, stands near the town of Brownsville. This camp contains thirteen acres inclosed in a circle, the elevation of which is seven feet above the adjoining ground. This was a herculean work. Within the circle a pentagon is accurately described, having its sides four feet high, and its angles uniformly three feet from the outside of the circle, thus leaving an unbroken communication all around. A pentagon is a figure having five angles or sides. Each side of the pentagon has a postern or small gateway, opening into a passage between it and the circle, but the circle itself has only one grand gateway outward. Exactly in the centre stands a mound thirty feet high, supposed to have been a place of lookout. At a small distance from this place was found a stone measuring eight feet by five, on which was accurately engraved a representation of the whole work, with the mound in the centre, whereon was the likeness of a human head, which signified that the chief who presided there lay buried beneath it.

"The engraving on this stone is evidence of the knowledge of stone-cutting, as it was executed with a considerable degree of accuracy. On comparing the description of this circular monument with a description of works of a similar character found in Denmark, Sweden, and Ireland, the conclusion is drawn that at some era of time the authors of this kind of monumental works in either of those countries have been the same."

Having given the above account, as written by Ashe, it is proper to remark that he did, without doubt, enlarge upon the plain facts,—in some particulars, at least. Old residents of this locality—among them Mr. Nelson B. Bowman, who was born in 1807, within rifle-shot of the place indicated—say that the account is unsupported by anything they have ever seen or heard narrated by their fathers. Still, the fact remains unquestioned that the first white explorers found here, within the present limits of Brownsville, and occupying an elevated site which commands the Monongahela River above and below, an inclosure of several acres, surrounded by an earthen embankment, evidently centuries old, antedating even the most ancient traditions of the Indians, and this mysterious work they christened Redstone Old Fort. But the hand of Time has obliterated all traces of it, and neither parapet nor central mound have been visible for many years. So it is with the mounds which have been mentioned as having existed in other parts of Fayette County. By the processes of agriculture, continued for generations, and by various other means, they have become so far leveled that in many cases not a trace remains, and in others the outline is barely discernible of works which a century ago stood out bold and clearly defined.

With regard to the origin of these ancient works and relics many theories have been advanced, some apparently reasonable and others wholly absurd. Some writers on the subject have believed that they were built by the French, while some have attributed their construction to the Spanish.[1] Others, with more

[1] De Witt Clinton, in an address delivered before the New York Historical Society in 1811, in alluding to the various improbable theories which ascribed the building of these works to Europeans, said, "An American writer of no inconsiderable repute pronounced some years ago that the two forts at the confluence of the Muskingum and Ohio Rivers, one covering forty and the other twenty acres, were erected by Fernando De Soto, who landed with one thousand men in Florida in 1539, and penetrated a considerable distance into the interior of the country. He allotted the large fort for the use of the Spanish army, and after being extremely puzzled how to dispose of the small one in

apparent show of reason, have endeavored to prove that the builders were the ancient Aztecs, and finally some have advanced the opinion that they were erected by descendants of the lost tribes of Israel. Whatever may be said of these latter theories, the idea of their construction by the French or Spanish seems wholly inadmissible, on account of the number and extent of the works west of the Alleghanies; again, on account of their evident antiquity, many of them having from every appearance been erected long before the discovery of America, and finally by their form, which is entirely different from any system of European fortification, ancient or modern.

This much and no more may be set down as reasonably certain, that these works were reared by a people who preceded those found here by the first European visitors, but whether they were Aztecs, Toltecs, or of Jewish origin, as some have supposed, is a question which will probably never be solved. The imagination, unrestrained by facts, may roam at will in the realm of ingenious speculation, but the subject is one of pure conjecture which it is not profitable to pursue.

CHAPTER III.

THE INDIAN OCCUPATION.

THERE is nothing found either in written history or in tradition to show that the section of country which now forms the county of Fayette was ever the permanent home of any considerable number of the aboriginal people whom we know as Indians, the successors of the mysterious mound-builders.

When the first white traders (who preceded the earliest actual settlers by several years) came into this region, they found it partially occupied by roving Indian bands, who had here a few temporary villages, or more properly camps, but whose principal permanent settlements were within a few miles of the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, both above and below that point. These were composed of the Delaware and Shawanese[1] tribes and some colonized bands of Iroquois, or "Mingoes," as they were commonly called, who represented the powerful Six Nations of New York. These last named were recognized as the real owners of the lands on the upper Ohio, the Allegheny, and the Monongahela Rivers, and it was only by their permission[2] that the Delawares and Shawanese were allowed to occupy the

its vicinity, he at last assigned it to the swine that generally, as he said, attended the Spanish in those days, it being, in his opinion, very necessary in order to prevent them from becoming estrays and to protect them from the depredations of the Indians.

"Lewis Dennie, a Frenchman, aged upwards of seventy, and who had been settled and married among the Confederates (Six Nations) for more than half a century, told me in 1810 that, according to the traditions of the ancient Indians, these forts were erected by an army of Spaniards, who were the first Europeans ever seen by them (the French next, then the Dutch, and finally the English); that this army first appeared at Oswego in great force, and penetrated through the interior of the country searching for the precious metals; that they continued there two years and then went down the Ohio." After giving several reasons why this account was to be considered unworthy of belief, Mr. Clinton continued: "It is equally clear that they were not the work of the Indians. Until the Senecas, who are renowned for their national vanity, had seen the attention of the Americans attracted to these erections, and had invented the fabulous account of which I have spoken, the Indians of the present day did not pretend to know anything about the origin of these works. They were beyond the reach of all their traditions, and were lost in the abyss of unexplored antiquity."

[1] Zeisberger, the Moravian, says, "The Shawanos, a warlike people, lived in Florida, but having been subdued in war by the Moshkos, they left their land and moved to Susquehanna, and from one place to another. Meeting a strong party of Delawares, and relating to them their forlorn condition, they took them into their protection as *grandchildren*; the Shawanos called the Delaware nation their *grandfather*. They lived thereupon in the Forks of the Delaware, and settled for a time in Wyoming. When they had increased again they removed by degrees to the Allegheny." When they came from the East to the Ohio, they located at and near Montour's Island, below the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela. The Delawares came with them to the West, both tribes having been ordered away from the valleys of the Delaware and Susquehanna by the Iroquois, whom they were compelled by conquest to recognize as their masters.

[2] The fact that the Six Nations were the acknowledged owners of this region of country, and that the Shawanese and Delawares were here only on sufferance, seems clear. At the treaty held with the Indians at Fort Pitt, in May, 1768, a Shawanese chief complained bitterly to the English of their encroachments, and said, "We desired you to destroy your forts. . . . We also desired you not to go down the river." In the next day's council, Guyasutha, a chief of the Six Nations, rose, with a copy of the treaty of 1764, and said, "By this treaty you had a right to build forts and trading-houses where you pleased, and to travel the road of peace from the sun rising to the sun setting. At that treaty the Delawares and Shawanese were with me and they know all this well; and they should never have spoken to you as they did yesterday." Soon after, the Shawanese chief, Kissinaughta, rose and said, apologetically, to the English, "You desired us to speak from our hearts and tell you what gave us uneasiness of mind, and we did so. We are very sorry we should have said anything to give offense, and we acknowledge we were in the wrong."

In the same year (1768), when the Pennsylvania commissioners, Allen and Shippen, proposed to the Indians to send a deputation of chiefs with the white messengers, Frazer and Thompson, to warn off the white settlers who had located without authority on the Monongahela River and Redstone Creek, in what is now Fayette County, the "White Mingo" (whose "Castle" was on the west side of the Allegheny, a few miles above its mouth) and three other chiefs of the Six Nations were selected to go on that mission, but no notice was taken of the Delaware or Shawanese chiefs in the matter, which shows clearly enough that these two tribes were not regarded as having any ownership in the lands.

And it is related by George Croghan, in his account of a treaty council held with the Six Nations at Logstown, on the Ohio, below Pittsburgh, in 1751, that "A Dunkard from Virginia came to town and requested leave to settle on the Yo-yo-gaine [Youghiogheny] River, a branch of the Ohio. He was told that he must apply to the Onondaga Council and be recommended by the Governor of Pennsylvania." The Onondaga Council was held on a hill near the present site of Syracuse, N. Y., and the central headquarters of the Six Nations.

Another fact that shows the Six Nations to have been the recognized owners of this region of country is that when the surveyors were about to extend the Mason and Dixon line westward, in 1767, the proprietaries asked, not of the Delawares and Shawanese but of the Iroquois (Six Nations) permission to do so. This permission was given by their chiefs, who also sent several of their warriors to accompany the surveying party. Their presence afforded to the white men the desired protection, and the Shawanese and Delawares dared not offer any molestation. But after the Iroquois escort left (as they did at a point on the Maryland line) the other Indians became, in the absence of their masters, so defiant and threatening that the surveyers were compelled to abandon the running of the line west of Dunkard Creek.

Finally, it was not from the Delawares and Shawanese but from the Six Nations that the Penns purchased this territory by the treaty of Fort Stanwix in 1768.

hunting-grounds extending from the head of the Ohio eastward to the Alleghenies. Still they always boldly claimed these lands as their own, except when they were confronted and rebuked by the chiefs of the Six Nations. At a conference held with the Indians at Fort Pitt in 1768, "the Beaver," a chief speaking in behalf of the Delawares and Mohicans, said, "Brethren, the country lying between this river and the Allegheny Mountain has always been our hunting-ground, and the white people who have scattered themselves over it have by their hunting deprived us of the game which we look upon ourselves to have the only right to. . . ." And it is certain that, though the Iroquois were the owners of these hunting-grounds, they were occupied almost exclusively by the Delawares and Shawanese. Washington, in his journal of a trip which he made down the Ohio from the mouth of the Allegheny in 1770, says, "The Indians who reside upon the Ohio, the upper part of it at least, are composed of Shawanese, Delawares, and some of the Mingoes. . . ." And in the journal of his mission to the French posts on the Allegheny, seventeen years before, he said, "About two miles from this (he then being at the mouth of the Allegheny), on the south side of the river (Ohio), at the place where the Ohio Company intended to lay off their fort, lives Shingiss, king of the Delawares."[1] The exact point where this "king" was located is said to have been at the mouth of Chartiers Creek, and the principal settlements of his people were clustered around the head of the Ohio. From here and from the neighboring settlements of the Shawanese went forth from time to time the hunting-parties of these tribes, which formed the principal part of the Indian population of the territory of the present county of Fayette.

These Indians had, as has already been remarked, but very few settlements east of the Monongahela, and most of those they had were more of the nature of temporary camps than of permanent villages. Judge Veech, in his "Monongahela of Old," mentions those which he knew of as existing within the limits of Fayette County, as follows: "Our territory (Fayette County) having been an Indian hunting-ground, had within it but few Indian towns or villages, and these of no great magnitude or celebrity. There was one on the farm of James Ewing, near the southern corner of Redstone and the line between German and Luzerne townships, close to a fine limestone spring. Near it, on a ridge, were many Indian graves. Another was near where Abram Brown lived, about four miles west of Uniontown. There was also one on the land of John M. Austin, formerly Samuel Stevens', near Sock. The only one we know of north of the Youghiogheny was on the Strickler land, eastward of the Broad Ford."

[1] King Shingiss, however, was inferior in rank and power to Tanacharison, the Half-King, who was a sachem of the Six Nations, residing near the head of the Ohio.

There was also an Indian village on the Monongahela, at the mouth of Catt's Run, and it is said that this village was at one time the home of the chief Cornstalk, who commanded the Indian forces at the battle of Point Pleasant, Va., in 1774.

On the Monongahela, at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek, where the town of Brownsville now stands, was the residence of old Nemacolin, who, as it appears, was a chief, but with very few, if any, warriors under him, though it is not unlikely that he had had a respectable following in the earlier years, before the whites found him here. It was this Indian who guided Col. Thomas Cresap across the Alleghenies, in the first journey which he made to the West from Old Town, Md., for the Ohio Company in 1749. The route which they then pursued was known for many years as "Nemacolin's path." Later in his life this Indian removed from the Monongahela and located on the Ohio River. It is believed that the place to which he removed was the island now known as Blennerhassett's Island, in the Ohio, below Parkersburg, W. Va.; the reason for this belief being that there is found, in Gen. Richard Butler's journal of a trip down that river in 1785, with Col. James Monroe (afterwards President of the United States), to treat with the Miami Indians, mention of their passing, in the river between the mouths of the Little Kanawha and Hocking, an island called "Nemacolin's Island." This was, without much doubt, the later residence of the old chief of that name.

An old Indian named Bald Eagle, who had been a somewhat noted warrior (but not a chief) of the Delaware tribe, had his home somewhere on the Upper Monongahela, probably at the village at the mouth of Catt's Run, but whether there or higher up the river near Morgantown is not certainly known. He was a very harmless and peaceable man and friendly to the settlers, yet he was killed without cause about 1765, and the cold-blooded murder was charged by the Indians upon white men. Of the Bald Eagle and the circumstances of his death, Mr. Veech says, "He was on intimate terms with the early settlers, with whom he hunted, fished, and visited. He was well known along our Monongahela border, up and down which he frequently passed in his canoe. Somewhere up the river, probably about the mouth of Cheat, he was killed, by whom or on what pretense is unknown.[2] His dead body, placed upright in his canoe, with a piece of corn-bread in his clinched teeth, was set adrift in the river. The canoe came ashore at Prov-

[2] Withers, in his "Chronicles of Border Warfare," states the case differently, and gives the names of the murderers. He says, "The Bald Eagle was an Indian of notoriety, not only among his own nation, but also with the inhabitants of the Northwestern frontier, with whom he was in the habit of associating and hunting. In one of his visits among them he was discovered alone by Jacob Scott, William Hacker, and Elijah Runner, who, reckless of the consequences, murdered him, solely to gratify a most wanton thirst for Indian blood. After the commission of this most outrageous enormity, they seated him in the stern of a canoe, with a piece of journey-cake thrust into his mouth, and set him afloat in the Monongahela."

ance's Bottom, where the familiar old Indian was at once recognized by the wife of William Yard Provance, who wondered he did not leave his canoe. On close observation she found he was dead. She had him decently buried on the Fayette shore, near the early residence of Robert McClean, at what was known as McClean's Ford. This murder was regarded by both whites and Indians as a great outrage, and the latter made it a prominent item in their list of grievances."

A number of Indian paths or trails traversed this county in various directions. The principal one of these was the great war-path over which the Senecas and other tribes of the Six Nations traveled from their homes in the State of New York on their forays against Cherokees and other Southern tribes in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Tennessee. This was known as the Cherokee or Catawba Trail. Passing from the "Genesee country" of Western New York, down the valley of the Allegheny, it left that river in the present county of Armstrong, Pa., and traversing Westmoreland, entered the territory of Fayette near its northeastern extremity, crossing Jacob's Creek at the mouth of Bushy Run. From there its route was southwestwardly, passing near the present village of Pennsville to the Youghiogheny River, which it crossed just below the mouth of Opossum Run;[1] thence up that small stream for some distance, and then on, by way of Mount Braddock, to Redstone Creek, at the point where Uniontown now stands. From there it passed in a general southwesterly direction, through the present townships of South Union, Georges, and Spring Hill; and crossing Cheat River at the mouth of Grassy Run, passed out of the county southward into Virginia, on its route to the Holston River and the Carolinas. From this main trail, at a point a little south of Georges Creek, in Fayette County, there struck off a tributary path known as the Warrior Branch,[2] which passed thence across the Cheat and Monongahela Rivers, and up the valley of Dunkard Creek into Virginia. It was at this trail, near the second crossing of Dunkard Creek, that the surveyors who were running the extension of the Mason and Dixon line, in October, 1767, were compelled to stop their work, on account of the threats of the Delaware and Shawanese warriors, and their positive refusal to allow the party to proceed farther west; and it was not until fifteen years later that the line was run beyond this trail.

An Indian path much used by the natives was one which led from the "Forks of the Ohio" (now Pittsburgh) to the Potomac River at the mouth of Wills' Creek (where Cumberland, Md., now stands). This was known as "Nemacolin's Path" or trail, though it was doubtless traveled by Indian parties many years, and perhaps ages, before the birth of the old Delaware whose name it bore.[3] This trail, starting from the head of the Ohio, joined the Cherokee trail in Westmoreland County, and from the point of junction the two trails were nearly identical as far south as Mount Braddock, at which point Nemacolin's trail left the other, and took a southeasterly course, by way of the Great Meadows, in the present township of Wharton, the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny, near the southeast corner of Fayette County; thence it crossed the southwestern corner of Somerset County into Maryland. There were numerous other trails traversing the county of Fayette, but none of them as important or as much traveled as those above mentioned.

These trails were the highways of the Indians,—the thoroughfares over which they journeyed on their business of the chase or of war, just as white people pursue their travel and traffic over their graded roads. "An erroneous impression obtains among many at the present day," says Judge Veech, "that the Indian, in traveling the interminable forests which once covered our towns and fields, roamed at random, like a modern afternoon hunter, by no fixed paths, or that he was guided in his long journeyings solely by the sun and stars, or by the courses of the streams and mountains. And true it is that these untutored sons of the woods were considerable astronomers and geographers, and relied much upon these unerring guide-marks of nature. Even in the most starless night they could determine their course by feeling the bark of the oak-trees, which is always smoothest on the south side, and roughest on the north. But still they had their trails or paths, as distinctly marked as are our county and State roads, and often better located. The white traders adopted them, and often stole their names, to be in turn surrendered to the leader of some Anglo-Saxon army, and finally obliterated by some costly highway of travel and commerce. They are

[1] The place where this trail crossed the Youghiogheny was identical with that where Gen. Braddock crossed his army, on his march towards Fort Du Quesne, in 1755.

[2] Judge Veech describes the route of this trail (proceeding northward) as follows: "A tributary trail called the Warrior Branch, coming from Tennessee, through Kentucky and Southern Ohio, came up Fish Creek and down Dunkard, crossing Cheat River at McFarland's. It ran out a junction with the chief trail, intersecting it at William Gans' sugar-camp (between Morris' Cross-Roads and Georges Creek, in Spring Hill township), but it kept on by Crow's Mill, James Robinson's, and the old gun factory (in Nicholson township) and thence towards the mouth of Redstone; intersecting the old Redstone trail from the top of Laurel Hill, near Jackson's, or Grace Church, on the National road."

[3] It received this name from the fact that when the old "Ohio Company" was preparing to go into the Indian trade at the head of the Ohio, in the year 1749, one of the principal agents of that company—Col. Thomas Cresap, of Old Town, Md.—employed the Indian Nemacolin (who lived, as before mentioned, at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek, on the Monongahela) to guide him over the best route for a pack-horse path from the Potomac to the Indian villages on the Ohio, a short distance below the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela. The old Indian pointed out the path in question as being the most feasible route, and it was adopted. In 1754, Washington followed its line with his troops as far north and west as Gist's plantation, in Fayette County; and in 1755, Gen. Braddock made it, with few variations, his route of march from Fort Cumberland to Gist's, and thence northwardly to near the point in Westmoreland County where he first crossed the Monongahela.

now almost wholly effaced and forgotten. Hundreds travel along or plow across them, unconscious that they are in the footsteps of the red man."

The Indian history connected with the annals of Fayette County is very meagre. During the military operations of the years 1754 and 1755, when the opposing forces of England and France marched to and fro over the hills and through the vales of this county, they were accompanied on both sides by Indian allies, who did their share of the work of slaughter, as will be narrated in the history of those campaigns, given in succeeding pages. After the French and their Indian allies had expelled the English power from the region west of the Alleghenies, in 1755, nearly all the Indians of the Allegheny and Monongahela Valleys sided with the victorious French; but many years elapsed from that time before there were any white settlers here to be molested, and when they did come to make their homes here they suffered very little from such outrages as were constantly committed by the savages upon the inhabitants west of the Monongahela. This was doubtless largely due to the fact that the red men regarded the people east of that river as Pennsylvanians, with whom they were on comparatively friendly terms; while those west of the same stream were considered by them to be Virginians, against whom they held feelings of especial hatred and malignity. With the exception of the murder of two men on Burnt Cabin Run,[1] and the taking of some prisoners south of Georges Creek, the inhabitants of the territory that is now Fayette County were entirely exempt from the savage incursions and barbarities with which the people living between them and the Ohio River were so often visited during the thirty years of Indian warfare and raidings which preceded Gen. Anthony Wayne's decisive victory on the Maumee, in August, 1794.

[1] The circumstances attending this Indian outrage are thus narrated by Judge Veech: "This case, as related by Joseph Mendenhall, an old soldier and settler at the place known as Mendenhall's Dam, in Menallen township, was thus: About three and a half miles west of Uniontown, on the south side of the State or Heaton road, which leads from the poor-house through New Salem, etc., and within five or six rods of the road, on land now (1869) of Joshua Woodward, are the remains of an old clearing of about one-fourth of an acre, and within it the remains of an old chimney. Two or three rods southeastward is a small spring, the drain of which leads off westward into the 'Burnt Cabin fork' of Dunlap's or Nemacolin's Creek; and still farther south, some four or five rods, is the old trail or path called Dunlap's road. The story is that in very early times—perhaps about 1767—two men came over the mountains by this path to hunt, etc., and began an improvement at this clearing, and put up a small cabin upon it. While asleep in their cabin, some Indians came to it and shot them, and then set fire to the cabin. Their names are unknown. So far as known, this is the only case of the kind that ever occurred within our county limits."

CHAPTER IV.

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH CLAIMS TO THE TRANS-ALLEGHENY REGION—GEORGE WASHINGTON'S VISIT TO THE FRENCH FORTS IN 1753.

THE written history of the section of country embraced in and between the valleys of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers, like that of all this part of the State of Pennsylvania, commences at about the middle of the eighteenth century. At that time both France and England were asserting their respective claims to the dominion of this wilderness region west of the mountains; and it was in the conflict which resulted from the attempts of each of these rivals to expel the other, and to enforce their own alleged rights by the fact of actual possession, that the events occurred that are here to be narrated, and which mark the beginning of the history of the southwestern counties of Pennsylvania.

The claim which France made to the ownership of this territory was based on the fact that the adventurous explorer La Salle descended the Mississippi River in 1682, and at its mouth, on the 9th of April in that year, took formal possession, in the name of the French sovereign, of all the valley of the mighty stream, and of all the regions, discovered and to be discovered, contiguous to it, or to any and all of its tributaries. Sixty-seven years later (1749), Captain Celeron, an officer in the service of the king of France, and having under his command a force of about three hundred men, penetrated southward to the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, where he took and confirmed the French possession of the valleys of these tributaries, burying metallic plates, duly inscribed with a record of the event, as evidences of actual occupation.

England, on the other hand, claimed the country by virtue of a treaty made with the Six Nations at Lancaster in June, 1744, when the Indians ceded to the British king an immense scope of territory west of the royal grant to Penn,[2] co-extensive with the limits of Virginia, which at that time were of indefinite extent. At a subsequent treaty held (in 1752) at Logstown, on the Ohio, below Pittsburgh, one of the Iroquois chiefs, who had also taken part in the Lancaster treaty, declared that it had not been the intention of his people to convey to the English any lands west of the Alleghenies, but that, nevertheless, they would not oppose the white man's definition of the boundaries.

The Six Nations in council had also decided that, notwithstanding their friendship for the English, they would remain neutral in the contest which they saw was imminent between that nation and the French, both of which were now using every effort

[2] It was supposed at that time that Penn's Western Boundary would not fall to the westward of the Laurel Hill.

to strengthen themselves in the occupation of the territory bordering the head-waters of the Ohio.

In the year 1750 the "Ohio Company" (acting under an English charter and royal grant, the operation of which will be noticed elsewhere) sent its agent, Christopher Gist, to the Ohio River, to explore the country along that stream, with a view to its occupation and settlement. Under these instructions he viewed the country along the west bank of the river, from the mouth of the Allegheny southwestwardly to the Falls of the Ohio (opposite the present city of Louisville, Ky.), and in the following year (1751) he explored the other side of the stream down to the mouth of the Great Kanawha. In 1752 he was present, as agent of the "Ohio Company," at the Logstown treaty, already mentioned, and took part, with Col. Joshua Fry and the two other commissioners of Virginia, in the proceedings with the chiefs of the Six Nations.

These and other movements on the part of those acting under authority of the British king, caused the French to bestir themselves, and move more energetically towards the occupation of the country west of the Alleghenies. Early in 1753 they began to move southward from Lake Ontario through the wilderness towards the Allegheny River, and on the 21st of May in that year intelligence was received that a party of one hundred and fifty French and Indians "had arrived at a camping-place leading from the Niagara to the head of the Ohio."[1] Again, on the 7th of August, a report was received "of the passage of a large number of canoes, with French troops by Oswego, on their way to the Ohio."

This intelligence of the aggressive movements of the French caused the English home government to adopt more energetic measures than had previously been employed to meet and resist their advance into the Ohio River country. Among the official communications addressed by the Earl of Holderness, secretary of state, to the governors of the several American provinces, was one to Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia, containing directions concerning the French encroachments. The letter of the secretary was sent by a government ship, and reached Dinwiddie in October, 1753. In pursuance of the instructions contained, the governor appointed and commissioned GEORGE WASHINGTON, then a youth of only twenty-one years,[2] but one of the adjutants-general of the military forces of Virginia, as bearer of dispatches to the commanding officer of the intruding French on the Ohio,[3]—charged, also, with the duty of ascertaining the numbers and equipment of the French forces there, what forts, if any, they had erected, and various other items of military intelligence, which are made clear in his letter of instructions, of which the following is a copy:

"*Whereas*, I have received information of a body of French forces being assembled in a hostile manner on the river Ohio, intending by force of arms to erect certain forts on the said river within this territory, and contrary to the dignity and peace of our sovereign, the king of Great Britain.

"These are therefore to require and direct you, the said George Washington, forthwith to repair to Logstown, on the said river Ohio, and, having there informed yourself where the said French forces have posted themselves, thereupon to proceed to such place, and, being there arrived, to present your credentials, together with my letter to the chief commanding officer, and in the name of his Britannic Majesty to demand an answer thereto.

"On your arrival at Logstown you are to address yourself to the Half-King, to Monacatoocha, and the other sachems of the Six Nations, acquainting them with your orders to visit and deliver my letter to the

[1] Meaning the head of the river since known as the Allegheny, which having been discovered by the French explorers many years before anything was known of the Monongahela, was in those early times regarded as the main stream. The Iroquois name of the Alleghany was *O-hee-go*, and the French adventurers who passed down its current to the present city of Pittsburgh rendered the name *Ohio* in conformity with the orthography of their language. In the English the *pronunciation* only is changed. It was not the French alone who regarded the Allegheny as the main Ohio, for we find that Washington in his journal and dispatches mentioned Venango as being situated "on the Ohio." Another name which the French gave to the Ohio, and applied to the stream even to the head of the Allegheny, was "La Belle Rivière,"—The Beautiful River.

[2] Following is a copy of the commission:

"To GEORGE WASHINGTON, ESQUIRE, ONE OF THE ADJUTANTS-GENERAL OF THE TROOPS AND FORCES IN THE COLONY OF VIRGINIA.

"I, reposing especial trust and confidence in the ability, conduct, and fidelity of you, the said GEORGE WASHINGTON, have appointed you my express messenger; and you are hereby authorized and empowered to proceed hence with all convenient and possible dispatch to the part or place on the river Ohio, where the French have lately erected a fort or forts, or where the commandant of the French forces resides, in order to deliver my letter and message to him; and after waiting not exceeding one week for an answer, you are to take your leave and return immediately back.

"To this commission I have set my hand and caused the great seal of this dominion to be affixed, at the city of Williamsburg, the seat of my government, this 30th day of October, in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of his Majesty George the Second, king of Great Britain, &c., &c., annoque Domini 1753.

"ROBERT DINWIDDIE."

And the following was the tenor of the Governor's passport:

"*To all to whom these presents may come or concern, greeting:*

"*Whereas*, I have appointed George Washington, Esquire, by commission under the great seal, my express messenger to the commandant of the French forces on the river Ohio, and as he is charged with business of great importance to his Majesty and this dominion,

"I do hereby command all his Majesty's subjects, and particularly require all in alliance and amity with the crown of Great Britain, and all others to whom this passport may come, agreeably to the law of nations, to be aiding and assisting as a safeguard to the said George Washington and his attendants in his present passage to and from the river Ohio, as aforesaid.

"ROBERT DINWIDDIE."

[3] He had previously sent a messenger on a similar errand. In a letter to the Lords of Trade he said, "My last to you was on the 16th of June, to which I beg you to be referred. . . . The person sent as a commissioner to the commandant of the French forces neglected his duty, and went no farther than Logstown on the Ohio. He reports the French were then one hundred and fifty miles farther up the river, and I believe was afraid to go to them."

French commanding officer, and desiring the said chiefs to appoint you a sufficient number of their warriors to be your safeguard as near the French as you may desire, and to wait your further direction.

"You are diligently to inquire into the numbers and force of the French on the Ohio and the adjacent country; how they are likely to be assisted from Canada; and what are the difficulties and conveniences of that communication, and the time required for it.

"You are to take care to be truly informed what forts the French have erected, and where; how they are garrisoned and appointed, and what is their distance from each other, and from Logstown; and from the best intelligence you can procure, you are to learn what gave occasion to this expedition of the French; how they are likely to be supported, and what their pretensions are.

"When the French commandant has given you the required and necessary dispatches, you are to desire of him a proper guard to protect you as far on your return as you may judge for your safety, against any straggling Indians or hunters that may be ignorant of your character, and molest you. Wishing you good success in your negotiation, and safe and speedy return, I am, &c.,

"ROBERT DINWIDDIE.

"WILLIAMSBURG, 30 October, 1753."

On the day of his appointment Washington left Williamsburg, and on the 31st reached Fredericksburg, Va., where he employed Jacob Van Braam as a French interpreter. The two then went to Alexandria, where some necessary purchases were made. Thence they proceeded to Winchester, where packhorses were purchased; after which they rode to Wills' Creek (Cumberland, Md.), arriving there on the 14th of November. "Here," said Washington in his journal of the tour, "I engaged Mr. Gist[1] to pilot us out, and also hired four others as servitors,—Barnaby Currin and John McQuire, Indian traders, Henry Steward, and William Jenkins; and in company with these persons left the inhabitants the next day."

The party, now including seven persons, moved from Wills' Creek in a northwesterly direction, and crossing the Youghiogheny River into what is now Fayette County, proceeded by way of Gist's place,[2] to Frazier's, on the Monongahela, ten miles above its junction with the Allegheny. They had found the traveling through the wilderness so difficult that the journey to this point from Wills' Creek occupied a week. Referring to this part of the route, the journal says, "The excessive rains and vast quantities of snow which had fallen prevented our reaching Mr. Frazier's, an Indian trader, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, on Monongahela River, till Thursday the 22d. We were informed here that expresses had been sent a few days before to the traders down the river, to acquaint them with the French general's death, and the return of the major part of the French army into winter quarters. The waters were quite impassable without swimming our horses, which obliged us to get the loan of a canoe from Frazier, and to send Barnaby Currin and Henry Steward down the Monongahela with our baggage to meet us at the forks of the Ohio."

Crossing the Allegheny, Washington found Shingiss, the Delaware king, who accompanied the party to Logstown, which they reached in twenty-five days from Williamsburg. On their arrival they found the Indian Monakatoocha, but the Half-King was absent, hunting. Washington told the former, through his Indian interpreter, John Davidson, that he had come as a messenger to the French general, and was ordered to call and inform the sachems of the Six Nations of the fact. The Half-King[3] was sent for by runners, and at about three o'clock in the afternoon of the 25th he came in, and visited Washington in his tent, where, through the interpreter, Davidson, he told him that it was a long way to the headquarters of the French commandant on the Allegheny. "He told me," says the journal, "that the nearest and levelest way was now impassable by reason of many large miry savannahs; that we must be obliged to go by Venango, and should not get to the near fort in less than five or six nights' sleep, good traveling." He told Washington that he must wait until a proper guard of Indians could be furnished him. "The people whom I have ordered in," said he, "are not yet come, and cannot, until the third night from this; until which time, brother, I must beg you to stay. I intend to send the guard of Mingoes, Shannoahs, and Delawares, that our brothers may see the love and loyalty we bear them."

Washington was anxious to reach his destination at the earliest possible time, but, in deference to the wishes of the friendly Tanacharison, he remained until the 30th of November, when, as it is recorded in the journal, "We set out about nine o'clock with the Half-King, Jeskakake, White Thunder, and the Hunter, and traveled on the road to Venango, where we arrived the fourth of December, without anything remarkable happening but a continued series of bad weather. This is an old Indian town, situated at the mouth of French Creek, on the Ohio, and lies near north about sixty miles from Logstown, but more than seventy the way we were obliged to go."

On the 7th the party set out from Venango for the

[1] Christopher Gist, agent of the "Ohio Company," who, a few months previously—in 1753—had located and built a cabin near the centre of the territory of the present county of Fayette, at the place now known as Mount Braddock.

[2] "According to the best observation I could make," said Washington in his journal, "Mr. Gist's new settlement (which we passed by) bears about west-northwest, seventy miles from Wills' Creeks."

[3] Tanacharison, the Half-King, was and always continued to be a firm and steadfast friend of the English, but he lived less than a year from the time when Washington met him at Logstown. His death occurred at Harrisburg, Pa. (then Harris' Ferry), in October, 1754.

French fort, and reached it on the 11th, having been greatly impeded "by excessive rains, snows, and bad traveling through many mires and swamps." On the 12th, Washington waited on the commander, acquainted him with the business on which he came, and in the afternoon exhibited his commission, and delivered the letter from Governor Dinwiddie. While it was being translated he employed his time in taking the dimensions of the fort and making other observations with which he was charged. In the evening of the 14th he received the answer of the commandant to the Governor; but although he was now ready to set out on his return, he could not get away until the second day after that, as the French, although treating him with the greatest outward show of politeness, were using every artifice with his Indians to seduce them from their allegiance and friendship to the English, and were constantly plying them with brandy, which made the Indians loth to leave the place. Washington could not well go without them, and even if he could have done so, he would have been very unwilling to leave them behind him, subject to the dangerous influence of the French officers and French brandy.

Finally, on the 16th, he induced the Half-King and other Indians to leave, and set out from the fort for Venango, which was reached on the 22d. There the chiefs were determined to remain for a time, and therefore Washington's party was compelled to proceed without them, accompanied only by the Indian, Young Hunter, whom the Half-King had ordered to go with them as a guide. The journal of Washington narrates the events of this stage of the journey as follows: "Our horses were now so weak and feeble, and the baggage so heavy (as we were obliged to provide all the necessaries which the journey would require), that we doubted much their performing it. Therefore, myself and the others, except the drivers, who were obliged to ride, gave up our horses for packs to assist along with the baggage. I put myself in an Indian walking-dress, and continued with them three days, until I found there was no probability of their getting home in reasonable time. The horses became less able to travel every day, the cold increased very fast, and the roads were becoming much worse by a deep snow, continually freezing; therefore, as I was uneasy to get back to make report of my proceedings to his Honor, the Governor, I determined to prosecute my journey the nearest way through the woods on foot. Accordingly, I left Mr. Van Braam in charge of our baggage, with money and directions to provide necessaries from place to place for themselves and horses, and to make the most convenient dispatch in traveling. I took my necessary papers, pulled off my clothes, and tied myself up in a watch-coat. Then, with gun in hand and pack on my back, in which were my papers and provisions, I set out with Mr. Gist, fitted in the same manner, on Wednesday the 26th."

On the following day the two travelers fell in with a party of French Indians,[1] one of whom fired on them, but fortunately missed. They took the fellow in custody, and kept him with them till nine o'clock at night, when they let him go, and they continued on their way, walking all night, to be out of reach of pursuit. On the next evening at dark they reached the Allegheny just above Shannapin's town. In crossing the river on an improvised craft, Washington was thrown off into the icy current, where the water was ten feet deep, but saved himself by catching at the logs of the raft. They were then obliged to land on an island, and to pass the night there, but in the morning found the river sufficiently frozen to enable them to cross in safety on the ice to the left bank of the river. They suffered severely from cold and exposure, and Gist had his fingers and toes frozen, but they succeeded in reaching Frazier's, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, on the Monongahela, in the evening of the 30th of December.

The journal proceeds: "As we intended to take horses here [at Frazier's], and it required some time to find them, I went up about three miles, to the mouth of the Youghiogheny, to visit Queen Alliquippa, who had expressed great concern that we passed her in going to the fort. I made her a present of a watch-coat and a bottle of rum, which latter was thought much the better present of the two. Tuesday, the 1st of January, we left Mr. Frazier's house, and arrived at Mr. Gist's, at Monongahela,[2] the 2d, where I bought a horse and saddle." From Gist's Washington proceeded on his return journey, and, without experiencing any notable incident or adventure (except meeting a party bound for the forks of the Ohio for the purpose of building a fort there, as will hereafter be noticed), reached Williamsburg on the 16th of January, 1754, and delivered the letter of the French commandant to Governor Dinwiddie.

The preceding narrative of the journeying of Governor Dinwiddie's young envoy to and from the

[1] Gist, however, in his diary, does not mention any *party* of Indians, but only the one who fired on them. He says, "We rose early in the morning and set out about two o'clock, and got to the Murderingtown, on the southeast fork of Beaver Creek. Here we met an Indian whom I thought I had seen at Joncaire's, at Venango, when on our journey up to the French fort. This fellow called me by my Indian name, and pretended to be glad to see me. I thought very ill of the fellow, but did not care to let the Major (Washington) know I mistrusted him. But he soon mistrusted him as much as I did . . . It was very light and snow was on the ground. The Indian made a stop and turned about. The Major saw him point his gun at us, and he fired. Said the Major, 'Are you shot?' 'No,' said I, upon which the Indian ran forward to a big standing white-oak, and began loading his gun, but we were soon with him. *I would have killed him, but the Major would not suffer me.* We let him charge his gun. We found he put in a ball, then we took care of him."

[2] "Monongahela" was a name at that time applied not only to the point on the river at the mouth of Redstone Creek, but also, indefinitely, to a large scope of country adjacent to it, comprising a considerable portion of the present county of Fayette, between the rivers Monongahela and Youghiogheny. As Gist's was then almost the only settlement in all that region, it was a principal point, and known as Monongahela. Gist himself had so named it, as is shown by some of his letters.

French fort "Le Bœuf," is given in these pages at considerable length, less on account of the importance of the events and incidents related, than because it has reference to the first and second appearance of George Washington in the territory of Fayette County, which he afterwards frequently visited, and became largely interested in as a property owner. Within this territory is the spot which has become historic as his first battle-ground, and here were first disclosed his highest military abilities, in the wild and disordered retreat of Braddock's army from the field of disaster on the Monongahela.

CHAPTER V.

FRENCH OCCUPATION AT THE HEAD OF THE OHIO — WASHINGTON'S CAMPAIGN OF 1754 IN THE YOUGHIOGHENY VALLEY.

THE result of Washington's expedition was to show beyond all doubt that the design of the French was to occupy, in force, all the country bordering the headwaters of the Ohio River. Thereupon, Governor Dinwiddie transmitted Washington's statement to England, and meanwhile, without waiting for instructions from the home government, commenced preparations for raising a force to be sent to the "Forks of the Ohio" (Pittsburgh), to take possession of that point, and to construct a defensive work to enable them to hold the position against the French. A party had already gone forward from Virginia across the mountains for the same purpose, it being the one alluded to in Washington's journal of the trip to Le Bœuf, where he says, "The 6th (of January, on his return from Gist's to Wills' Creek) we met seventeen horses loaded with materials and stores for a fort at the fork of the Ohio, and the day after some families going out to settle." But these were not troops sent by Dinwiddie, or under provincial authority; they were merely employés and colonists going out under the auspices of the "Ohio Company," to locate and to build a fort or block-house for the protection of themselves and the company's interests on the frontier.

The first military force that moved westward having the Ohio River for its objective point was a company under Captain William Trent, which marched from Virginia in January, 1754. From Wills' Creek Captain Trent moved his force of about thirty-three men[1] over the same route which Washington had traversed to the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny (at the present village of Somerfield), and thence to Gist's settlement. From Gist's he marched to the Monongahela, at the mouth of Redstone Creek, where his men were for a time employed in erecting a storehouse (called the "Hangard") for the Ohio Company. After completing it they continued their march to the present site of the city of Pittsburgh, which place they reached on the 17th of February, and there met Christopher Gist and several others. They immediately commenced work in the construction of the fort, preparation for which had been begun by the party which Washington met on his way to Wills' Creek.

Not long after the commencement of the work, Captain Trent returned by way of the Hangard and Gist's to Wills' Creek, and Lieut. Frazier went to his home on the Monongahela, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, leaving the other commissioned officer, Ensign Ward, in charge of the men engaged in the construction of the fort.

The work progressed slowly (on account of the severity of the weather) for about two months, when suddenly, on the 17th of April, Ensign Ward found himself confronted by a hostile force of about seven hundred French and Indians, having with them eighteen pieces of light artillery. This force, which had come down the Allegheny River in sixty bateaux and a great number of canoes, was under command of Captain Contrecœur, who at once demanded a surrender of the work and position. The responsibility lay wholly with Ward, as he was the only commissioned officer with the force; but the Half-King, Tanacharison, who was present, and firm as ever in his loyalty to the English, advised the ensign to reply to Contrecœur, that as he was not an officer of rank, and had no authority to answer the demand, he hoped that the French commander would wait until the arrival of his superior officer, whom he would at once send for. But Contrecœur refused to accede to this, and demanded immediate surrender, saying that, in case of non-compliance, he would immediately take possession by force of arms.

It was of course impracticable for this ensign's command of about thirty-three men to hold the position against a force of more than twenty times their number, with artillery; and, therefore, the unfinished fort was surrendered without further parley. The French

[1] That the strength of Trent's company did not exceed thirty-three men is stated in the deposition (elsewhere given in this work) of Ensign (afterwards Major) Ward, the officer in command when the company and the fort which they were building at the head of the Ohio were surrendered to the French about two months later. There appears no reason to doubt Ward's statement, as he was certainly in a position to know the facts; yet it is difficult to reconcile it with what is found in a letter addressed by Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, to Governor Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, dated Williamsburg, March 21, 1754, and also in a letter from George Croghan to Governor Hamilton, dated March 23, 1754. In the letter first referred to, Dinwiddie says, " . . . In January I commissioned William Trent to raise one hundred men; he had got seventy and has begun a fort at the forks of the Monongalio." And Croghan (who had then just returned east from the Ohio) said in his letter, "Mr. Trent had received a commission from the Governor of Virginia, and had enlisted about seventy men before I left Ohio. I left him and his men at the mouth of Monongalio building a fort, which seemed to give the Indians great pleasure and put them in high spirits." (*Colonial Records*, vi., page 21.) Perhaps Croghan included soldiers and laborers, while Ward had reference only to the former. There seems to be no other explanation of the discrepancy in the statements.

commander received Ensign Ward with great politeness, invited him to supper that evening, and entertained him for the night. On the morning of the 18th, Ward took his departure, marched his men up the valley of the Monongahela, and on the 19th arrived at the mouth of Redstone Creek. From that point he pushed on across the territory of the present county of Fayette, by way of Gist's, and thence to the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny, and arrived at Wills' Creek on the 22d of April. The fort which Ward had been compelled to surrender to Contrecœur was completed by the French force with all practicable dispatch, and named "Fort du Quesne" in honor of the Marquis du Quesne, the French Governor-General of Canada.[1]

While the events already related were in progress, troops, intended for the occupation of the "Forks of the Ohio," were being raised and organized under the authority of Governor Dinwiddie, in Virginia, and the first detachment of these was sent forward under command of Lieut.-Col. George Washington, who, on the 31st of March, had received from the Governor a commission (dated March 15th) of that grade in the Virginia regiment, of which Col. Joshua Fry was the commanding officer, with others to take the troops then quartered in Alexandria, and to march them to the Ohio, "there to help Capt. Trent to build forts, and to defend the possessions of his Majesty against the attempts and hostilities of the French."

The detachment thus ordered forward under Washington, consisted of two companies of infantry, commanded respectively by Capt. Peter Hogg and Lieut. Jacob Van Braam.[2] Besides the commanding officer and the two company commandants, the force consisted of "five subalterns, two sergeants, six corporals, one drummer, and one hundred and twenty soldiers; one surgeon,[3] and one Swedish gentleman, who was a volunteer."

On Tuesday, the 2d of April, at noon, the force marched out of Alexandria with two wagons, and camped that night six miles from the town. From that time nothing of note occurred in fifteen days' marching, except that the detachment was joined by a small company under Capt. Stephen,[4] bringing the total strength of the command up to about one hundred and fifty men.

Washington kept no regular journal on the expedition, but he made hasty notes of many occurrences; which notes were captured by the French at the battle of the Monongahela in 1755, and were by them preserved and published, though Washington said afterwards that they had distorted parts of them. One memorandum, dated April 19th, is to this effect: "Met an express who had letters from Capt. Trent, at the Ohio,[5] demanding a reinforcement with all speed, as he hourly expected a body of eight hundred French. I tarried at Job Pearsall's for the arrival of the troops, where they came the next day. When I received the above express, I dispatched a courier to Col. Fry, to give him notice of it.

"The 20th.—Came down to Col. Cresap's [Old Town, Md.] to order the detachment, and on my route had notice that the fort was taken by the French. That news was confirmed by Mr. Ward, the ensign of Capt. Trent, who had been obliged to surrender to a body

[1] The following from the "Calendar of Virginia State Papers and other Manuscripts, 1652 to 1781, preserved in the capitol at Richmond; arranged and edited by William Palmer, M.D., under authority of the Legislature of Virginia, vol. i., 1876," gives authentic information as to Captain Trent's operations at the head of the Ohio, and the surrender of the partially constructed fort by Ensign Ward to the French commander, viz.:

"Deposition taken March 10, 1777, at the house of Mr. John Ormsby, in Pittsburgh, &c. Agreeable to Notice given to Col. George Morgan, Agent for the Indiana Company, before James Wood and Charles Simms, pursuant to a resolution of the Hon^ble the Convention of Virginia appointing them Commissioners for Collecting Evidence on behalf of the Commonwealth of Virginia against the several Persons pretending to claim Lands with in the Territory and Limits thereof, under Deeds of Purchases from Indians.

"Major Edward Ward Deposeth and saith that in the beginning of the year 1754, William Trent Esquire was appointed by Governour Dinwiddie of Virginia, Captain of a Company to be raised, of which this Deponent was appointed Ensign, by the said Trent. Who assembled the Chiefs and Deputies of the Six Nations, and requested of them permission to Erect a Trading House at the Junction of the Allegheny and Monongahale Rivers, to carry on a Free and open Trade with the Six Nations, and their dependants; which was granted by the said deputies, with this restriction, that he was to form no Settlements or improvements on the said Land, but on the Contrary to Evacuate the same when required by the Six Nations.

"After which the said Capt. Trent inlisted a number of men not exceeding thirty-three, and proceeded to erect a Fort at the place before mentioned. That on the 17th of April following, and before the Fort was nearly completed, this Deponent, who commanded in the absence of Capt. Trent, was put to the necessity of surrendering the possession to a Superior number of Troops, Commanded by a French Officer, who demanded it in the name of the King of France; at which time the Half-King, and a number of the Six Nations in the English Interests were present. This deponent further saith that in the year 1752, and before his surrender to the French, there was a small Village, Inhabited by the Delawares, on the South East side of the Allegheny River, in the neighborhood of that place, and that old Kittanning, on the same side of the said River, was then Inhabited by the Delawares; that about one-third of the Shawanese Inhabited Loggs Town on the West Side of the Ohio, and tended Corn on the East Side of the River—and the other part of the nation lived on the Scióto River. That the Deputies of the Six Nations after the surrender Joined the Virginia Forces, Commanded by Colonel George Washington, who was then on his march at the Little Meadows, and continued with him in the service of Virginia till after the defeat of Monsieur La Force and a party of French Troops under his Command. And the deponent further saith that subsequent to the defeat of Colo. Washington at the great Meadows, the Shawanese, Delawares, and many of the Western Tribes of Indians, and an inconsiderable number of Renegades of the Seneca Tribe, one of the Six Nations, joined the French, and Prosecuted a War against the Frontiers of the States of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, till the conclusion of the Peace with the Indians in the year 1759, but that he ever understood that the Body of the Six Nations continued the firm Friends of the English. . . ."

[2] The same person who, in the preceding autumn, had accompanied Washington to Fort Le Bœuf as French interpreter.

[3] Dr. James Craik, afterwards the family physician of Washington, and his intimate and life-long friend.

[4] Afterwards Gen. Stephen, of the Revolutionary army, under Washington.

[5] Capt. Trent appears to have attempted to conceal the fact that he had absented himself from his command at the Forks of the Ohio, leaving Ensign Ward in charge, an offense for which he was severely censured by Gov. Dinwiddie, who, on discovering it, proposed to have him court-martialed for it.

of one thousand French and upwards,[1] under command of Capt. Contrecœur, who was come down from Venango with sixty bateaux and three hundred canoes, and who, having planted eighteen pieces of cannon against the fort, afterwards had sent him a summons to depart."

Ensign Ward, as before mentioned, arrived at Wills' Creek on the 22d. Washington, on receiving Ward's account of the surrender of the fort to the French, convened a council of war at Wills' Creek to determine on the proper course to be pursued in this exigency. The council was held on the 23d, and decided "that it would be proper to advance as far as Redstone Creek, on Monongahela, about thirty-seven miles on this side of the fort, and there to raise a fortification, clearing a road broad enough to pass with all our artillery and baggage, and there to wait for fresh orders." The reasons for this decision were, "First, That the mouth of Redstone is the first convenient place on the river Monongahela. Second, That stores are already built at that place for the provisions of the company, wherein our ammunition may be laid up; our great guns may be also sent by water whenever we should think it convenient to attack the fort. Third, We may easily (having all these conveniences) preserve our people from the ill consequences of inaction, and encourage the Indians, our allies, to remain in our interests." When the council had arrived at this decision, Ensign Ward was sent forward to acquaint Governor Dinwiddie with the facts as well as to make his own report, taking with him an interpreter, and one of the young Indians, while another Indian runner was sent to the Half-King, at the Ohio, to notify him of the projected advance of the Virginians.[2] "I thought it proper also," said Washington, "to acquaint the Governors of Maryland and Pennsylvania of the news."

After a few brief preparations Washington's forces moved out on the path leading to the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny, cutting out the road as they proceeded; so that it was not until the 9th of May that they reached the Little Crossings (Castleman's River). While they were at this place (May 11th) Washington sent out a reconnoitring party of twenty-five men under command of Capt. Stephen and Ensign Peyronie, with orders to scout along the line of advance, as far as Gist's place, "to inquire where La Force[3] and his party were,—and in case they were in the neighborhood, to cease pursuing, and take care of themselves;" and, also, "to examine closely all the woods round about," and if any straggling Frenchman should be found away from the others, to capture, and bring him in to be examined for information. "We were exceedingly desirous," said Washington, "to know if there was any possibility of sending down anything by water, as also to find out some convenient place about the mouth of Red Stone Creek, where we could build a fort."

Washington's forces remained three days at the Little Crossings. Some accounts have it that they made the long halt at this place for the purpose of building a bridge over the river, but this is rendered improbable by the following entry, having reference to the day on which they moved on from their three days' encampment, viz.: "May the 12th.—Marched away, and went on a rising ground, where we halted to dry ourselves, for we had been obliged to ford a deep river, where our shortest men had water up to their arm-pits." On the same day Washington received, by courier, letters informing him that Col. Fry was at Winchester with upwards of one hundred men, and would start in a few days to join the advance detachment; also that Colonel Innis was on the way with three hundred and fifty Carolinians. On the 16th the column met two traders, who said they were fleeing for fear of the French,—parties of whom had been seen near Gist's. These traders told Washington that they believed it to be impossible to clear a road over which wagons or artillery-pieces could be taken to the mouth of Redstone Creek. On the 17th, Ensign Ward rejoined Washington, having come from Williamsburg, with a letter from the Governor, notifying him that Captain Mackay, with an independent company of one hundred men, exclusive of officers, was on the way, and that he might expect them at any day. Two Indians came in from "the Ohio" the same evening, and reported that the French at Fort du Quesne were expecting reinforcements sufficient to make their total force sixteen hundred men.

On the 18th the column reached the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny (Somerfield), where the companies encamped, and remained several days. The halt at this place was necessary to wait for lower water in the river, which had been swollen by recent rains; but besides this, the young commander wished to examine the stream below, hoping to find that it was navigable for bateaux, or canoes of sufficient size to carry cannon and stores. It is not improbable that the opinions so confidently expressed by the two fugitive traders, who came in on the 16th, and others, as to the impossibility of opening a practicable road for guns and heavy material to the mouth of Redstone Creek, had impressed him so strongly as to cause him

[1] Ward overestimated the numbers of Contrecœur's force, as it was very natural that he should do, under the circumstances.

[2] The Half-King had sent by some of his Indians to Washington, at Wills' Creek, an address or speech with belts of wampum. To that speech Washington now sent back by the runner a written reply, assuring him of the friendship and gratitude of the English, and that they were moving towards the Ohio in force, and clearing a road for a much larger army, with great guns. He also requested the Half-King to come up and meet him on the way, to assist him by his wise counsel. To this request Tanacharison responded by meeting Washington between the Youghiogheny and Gist's, as will be seen.

[3] La Force was a Frenchman, who had been sent out from Fort du Quesne about the first of May with a small party of French and Indians ostensibly for the purpose of capturing deserters; but Washington, who had received information from an Indian runner sent by the Half-King, believed they had other purposes in view, and therefore ordered the reconnoissance.

to entertain the idea of making his military base on the Youghiogheny instead of on the Monongahela as first intended.

Whatever may have been his reasons, it is certain that Washington decided on, and made, the exploration, commencing the voyage on the 20th, in a canoe, "with Lieut. West, three soldiers, and one Indian." Following "the river along about half a mile," they were obliged to go ashore, where they met Peter Suver, a trader, who spoke discouragingly of their chances of finding a passage by water, "which," says Washington, "caused me to alter my mind of causing canoes to be made; I ordered my people to wade, as the waters were shallow enough, and continued myself going down the river in the canoe. . . . We gained Turkey Foot by the beginning of the night."

On the morning of the 21st they remained some time at Turkey Foot, "to examine the place, which we found very convenient to build a fort.[1] From there they passed down the river, finding nearly every variety of channel, sometimes rocky and rapid, and then still and deep, until at last, at a computed distance of about ten miles below Turkey Foot, "it became so rapid as to oblige us to come ashore." Thus ended Washington's exploration of the Youghiogheny, and then the party returned to the camp at the Great Crossings.

Upon the return of Col. Washington from his exploring trip the troops were put in motion, and crossing the Youghiogheny without bridging (the high water having then in a great measure subsided), marched on northwestwardly towards the Great Meadows, at which place they arrived on the 24th, at two o'clock in the afternoon. In the morning of that day, when the column was a few miles southeast of the Meadows, two Indian runners came in from the Ohio with a message from the Half-King saying that "the French army" was already on the march from Fort du Quesne to meet the advancing force of Washington, and also notifying him that Tanacharison and the other chiefs would soon be with him to hold council, as Washington had requested in the dispatch sent to him from Wills' Creek.

On the same afternoon that the troops arrived at the Great Meadows, a trader came in saying that he had come from Gist's, where the evening before he had seen two Frenchmen; he also knew that a strong French force was in the vicinity of Stewart's Crossings on the Youghiogheny. This report confirmed the news received from the Half-King, and thereupon Washington decided to remain for a time at the Meadows, and avail himself of the advantage offered by the position. There were here, as he said in his notes, "two natural intrenchments," which he caused to be strengthened to some extent artificially, and within these slight defenses he placed a part of the troops with the wagons. The troops worked two or three days in strengthening the position, and on the 27th of May Washington wrote: "We have, with nature's assistance, made a good entrenchment, and by clearing the bushes out of the meadows, prepared a *charming* field for an encounter." Probably he never afterwards used so unmilitary an adjective in describing the construction and surroundings of a fortification.

On the 25th several small detachments were sent out from the camp with orders to reconnoitre the road[2] and the Indian trails, to examine the woods and every part of the country thoroughly, "and endeavor to get some news of the French, of their forces, and of their motions." But these parties returned in the evening of the same day without having made any discoveries. On the 26th a messenger (Mr. William Jenkins) arrived, bringing dispatches—though of no great importance—from Col. Fairfax, who, with Governor Dinwiddie, was then at Winchester.

Early on the morning of the 27th, Christopher Gist arrived from his plantation, and reported that at about noon on the preceding day a French detachment of about fifty men had visited his house and committed considerable depredation there. He also said he had seen their tracks within five miles of the Virginians' camp. On receipt of this information, Washington sent out a detachment of seventy-five men under Capt. Hogg, Lieut. Mercer, and Ensign Peyronie, in search of the French force. Information had already been received that a party of Indians, under the friendly Half-King, had come up the Monongahela, and was probably not very far from the Great Meadows. On the evening of the 27th, an Indian messenger from Tanacharison came to Washington with the information that the Half-King—whose camp, he said, was only six miles away—had seen the tracks of two Frenchmen, which he followed stealthily, and had thereby discovered the French party encamped in a rocky ravine, secluded, and difficult of access, and situated about half a mile from the trail.[3]

On receiving this intelligence, Washington was

[1] This seems to show that he then had in contemplation a change in the original plan of operations by making his base on the Youghiogheny instead of the Monongahela.

[2] That is, the path which had been slightly cleared by Capt. Trent, and the Ohio Company's party which had preceded him in the previous winter.

[3] "On the 27th of May the Half-King sent Col. Washington Notice that a Party from the French Army was hankering about his Camp, if he would march some of his People to join them, he did not doubt of cutting them off. Col. Washington marched that Night and came up to the Indians; one of the Indian Runners tracked the French Men's Feet and came up to their Lodgment; they discovered our People about one hundred yards distant, flew to their Arms, and a small Engagement ensued. We lost one Man and another wounded; the French had Twelve killed and Twenty-one taken Prisoners, who are now in our Prison; the Indians scalped many of the dead French, took up the Hatchet against them, sent their Scalps and a String of black Wampum to several other Tribes of Indians, with a desire that they should also take up the Hatchet against the French, which I hope they have done."—*Letter of Gov. Linwiddie to Gov. Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, dated June* 21, 1854. *Colonial Records*, vi, p. 55.

suspicious that the secret movements of the French were part of a stratagem to draw some of his forces away from the camp and then attack it. He therefore ordered the ammunition to be placed in a safe position, under a guard strong enough to prevent it from capture in case of attack, and then set out immediately, with the rest of his men,[1] for the camp of the Half-King. The night was rainy and very dark; the path over which they traveled was narrow, rough, and hard to distinguish; but they persevered, and in the morning at a little before sunrise reached the Half-King's camp,[2] where, at a council, held with the old sachem, it was determined to proceed at once to attack the French camp.

The party whose movements had been reported by Gist and others was the "French army," of whose departure from Fort Du Quesne Washington had been apprised. In some historical accounts of the campaign it has been stated that it was under command of M. La Force, but this was not the case; it was commanded by M. de Jumonville,[3] a French ensign, who was accompanied by La Force, but the latter was simply a volunteer, and held no military command in the expedition. Afterwards the French authorities and writers claimed that Jumonville himself was not engaged in a military enterprise, but that he was merely an envoy or bearer of dispatches charged by the commandant at Fort du Quesne with the duty of delivering a communication to the commanding officer of the English force; and that the military party which accompanied him was acting simply as his guard while performing this service. But if it was simply a guard to a peaceful envoy, then certainly its leader adopted a very strange cour e in lurking near Washington's encampment for two days, and hiding his men in an obscure and gloomy glen among rocks and brushwood.

It having been determined to attack Jumonville's party, Washington's men and Tanacharison's Indians left the headquarters of the latter, and marched "Indian-file" to near the French camp,[4] where a line was formed, with the English on the right and the Indians on the left, and in this order the combined forces moved to the attack. It was not a complete surprise, for the French discovered their assailants before they were within rifle-range. The right, under Washington, opened fire, and received that of the French. The conflict lasted only about a quarter of an hour, when the French surrendered. Their loss was ten killed and one wounded. Among the killed was M. de Jumonville.[5] All the dead men were scalped by Tanacharison's Indians. Washington's loss was one man killed and two wounded.

The prisoners, twenty-one in number (among whom were La Force, M. Drouillard, and two cadets), were marched to the Half-King's camp, and thence to the Great Meadows. Two days later, they were sent to Winchester, Va., with a guard of twenty men, under command of Lieutenant West, who was also accompanied by Mr. Spindorph.

On the 30th, Washington "began to raise a fort with small palisadoes, fearing that when the French should hear the news of that defeat we might be attacked by considerable forces." The defenses which his men had constructed at the Great Meadows' camp prior to this, probably consisted of parapets, formed of logs (laid horizontally) and earth, along the crests of the "two natural intrenchments," which have already been mentioned, and the discovery of which at the Great Meadows, together with the advantage of a small stream that flowed near them, seems to have been a principal reason for his selecting that

[1] Most accounts have it that the force which Washington took with him on that night consisted of only forty men; but the language of his notes —though not entirely clear—indicates that the number left to guard the ammunition was about forty, and that the remainder of his force accompanied him on the expedition.

[2] Mr. Veech places the site of the Half-King's camp on that night, "near a fine spring, since called *Washington's Spring*, about fifty rods northward of the *Great Rock*," in the northwest part of the present township of Wharton, and very near the old National road.

[3] Following is a translation of the orders given by M. de Contrecœur to Jumonville for this expedition:

"Be it known that the captain of a company belonging to the detachment of marines, commander-in-chief at the Ohio Fort du Quesne, Presqu' Isle and Rivière aux Bœufs, hath given orders to M. de Jumonville, an ensign of the troops, to depart immediately, with one officer, three cadets, one volunteer [La Force], one English interpreter, and twenty-eight men, to go up as far as the High Lands, and to make what discovery he can; he shall keep along the river Monongahela in Periaguas, as far as the Hangard, after which he shall march along until he finds the road which leads to that said to have been cleared by the English. As the Indians give out that the English are on their march to attack us (which we cannot believe, since we are at peace), should M. de Jumonville, contrary to our expectations, hear of any attempt intended to be made by the English on the lands belonging to the French King, he shall immediately go to them and deliver them the summons we have given him. We further charge him to dispatch a speedy messenger to us before the summons be read, to acquaint us of all the discoveries he hath made; of the day he intends to read them the summons, and also to bring us an answer from them, with all possible diligence, after it is read.

"If M. de Jumonville should hear that the English intend to go on the other side of the Great Mountain [the Alleghenies] he shall not pass the High Lands, for we would not disturb them in the least, being desirous to keep up that union which exists between the two crowns.

"We charge M. de Jumonville to stand upon his guard against every attempt, either from the English or the Indians. If he should meet any Indians, he shall tell them he is traveling about to see what is transacting on the King's territories, and to take notice of every road, and shall show them friendship. Done at the camp at Fort Du Quesne, the 23d of May, 1754. (Signed) CONTRECŒUR."

[4] "Jumonville's Camp," says Mr. Veech, "is a place well known in our mountains. It is near half a mile southward of Dunbar's Camp, and about five hundred yards eastward of Braddock's road,—the same which Washington was then making. . . . There is not above ground in Fayette County a place so well calculated for concealment, and for secretly watching and counting Washington's little army as it would pass along the road, as this same Jumonville's Camp." The spot is now well known by residents in that part of the county, and is frequently visited by strangers from motives of curiosity.

[5] The killing of Jumonville was stigmatized by the French as the assassination of a peaceful envoy, and their writers have covered thousands of pages with accusations against Washington as commander of the attacking force. Even a greater amount of writing has been done by American historians to refute those false allegations. But the character of WASHINGTON needs no vindication, and certainly none will be offered in these pages.

place as a site for his fortified camp and temporary base of operations.

The little stockade, which Washington built after the fight at Jumonville's camp, was evidently a very slight and primitive affair, for on the 2d of June it was completed, and religious services were held in it. In the previous evening the Half-King had arrived, bringing with him some twenty-five or thirty families of Indians, who had fled from the lower Monongahela and the neighborhood of Logstown for fear of the vengeance of the French. The fugitive party numbered between eighty and one hundred persons, including women and children. Among them was "Queen" Alliquippa and her son. Her heart had evidently been touched in its tenderest chord by Washington's present of a bottle of rum to her in the preceding December, and now she came to place herself under his protection, she doubtless had visions of future favors from him. But the presence of these refugees was very embarrassing to the young commander on account of prospective scarcity of provisions, and for many other reasons; and the inconvenience was afterwards increased by the arrival of other parties of non-combatant Indians. One of these was a party of Shawanese, who came to the fort on the 2d of June, and others came in on the 5th and 6th. Washington wished to be disencumbered of these hangers-on, and tried to have a rendezvous of friendly Indians established at the mouth of the Redstone Creek, but did not succeed in effecting his purpose.

On the 6th of June, Christopher Gist arrived from Wills' Creek, with information that Col. Fry, commanding officer of the Virginia regiment, had died at that place on the 30th of May while on his way to the Great Meadows with troops. By his death Washington succeeded to the command of the regiment. On the 9th, Major Muse arrived from Wills' Creek with the remainder of the regiment, and nine small swivel-guns, with ammunition for them. But although the last of the regiment had now arrived, the total force under Washington was but little more than three hundred men, in six companies, commanded respectively by Captains Stephen, Jacob Van Braam, Robert Stobo, Peter Hogg, Andrew Lewis,[1] Polson, and George Mercer. Among the subalterns were Lieutenants John Mercer and Waggoner, and Ensigns Peyronie and Tower. Major Muse, as a man of some military experience, was detailed as quartermaster, and Captain Stephen was made acting major.

Major Muse, on his arrival, reported that Captain Mackay, of the South Carolina Royal Independent Company, had arrived with his command at Wills' Creek, and was not far behind him on the march to Great Meadows. He (Mackay) arrived on the following day (June 10th), having with him a force of about one hundred men, five days' rations of flour, sixty cattle on the hoof, and a considerable supply of ammunition. As Capt. Mackay was a regular officer in the royal service, he displayed from the first a disinclination to act under the orders of a "buckskin colonel" of Virginia provincial troops. This feeling extended to the private soldiers of the Carolina company, but no act of pronounced insubordination resulted from it.

Two days after the arrival of Capt. Mackay, some of Washington's scouts brought in word that they had discovered a French party, numbering, by estimate, about ninety men, between Gist's and Stewart's Crossings of the Youghiogheny. This intelligence caused the colonel to start out with about one hundred and thirty men and thirty Indians to find them; but before leaving the meadows, he took the same precaution that he observed when he went out to attack the party under Jumonville,—that is, he directed all his ammunition and stores to be placed in the safest possible position within the palisade, and set a strong guard over it, with orders to keep the strictest watch until his return; for he still feared that the reported movement by the French was part of a stratagem by which they hoped to capture the work in the absence of a large part of its defenders. On moving out with his party, however, he soon met an Indian party, who informed him that the alarm was unfounded, for, that instead of the reported party of ninety, there were but nine Frenchmen, and these were deserters. Thereupon he returned to the camp, leaving a small party to take the deserters and bring them in, which they accomplished soon afterwards.

Finding that there was as yet no French force in his vicinity, Washington now resolved to advance towards Redstone, and accordingly, on the 16th, moved out on the Nemacolin path towards Gist's, taking with him his artillery pieces, some of the wagons, and all his men, except the Carolinians, under Mackay, who were left behind at the fort to guard the stores. This was done to avoid a possible conflict of authority with Mackay, who was indisposed to have his company perform its share of labor in clearing the way for the passage of the train.

This labor was found to be so great that the force under Washington was employed thirteen days in making the road passable from the fort to Gist's, though the distance was only thirteen miles. Before reaching Gist's (on the 27th) Capt. Lewis was sent ahead with Lieut. Waggoner, Ensign Mercer, and a detachment of seventy men, to attempt the opening of a practicable road beyond Gist's, towards Redstone. Another detachment, under Capt. Polson, was sent out in advance to reconnoitre.

On the 29th of June Washington arrived at Gist's, and there received information that a strong French force was advancing up the Monongahela. Thereupon, he at once called a council of war, at which it was re-

[1] Afterwards General Lewis, who fought the battle of Point Pleasant in Dunmore's war of 1774. He was a relative of Washington, and it is said that in 1775 the latter recommended him for the appointment which he himself soon after received, that of commander-in-chief of the American armies.

solved to concentrate all the forces at that point, and there await the French attack. Intrenchments were immediately commenced and pushed with all possible vigor; a messenger was sent towards Redstone, to call in Lewis's and Polson's detachments, and another to the Great Meadows, with a request to Capt. Mackay to march his force without delay to Gist's. He promptly responded; and Lewis and Polson also came in the next morning, having cut through nearly eight miles of road from Gist's towards Redstone. On their arrival Washington called a second council of war, which reversed the decision of the first, and resolved, without a dissenting voice, to abandon the work at Gist's and retreat to Wills' Creek, over the route by which they had advanced. This decision was at once acted on.

In the retreat, the means of transportation being very deficient,[1] it is said that "Colonel Washington set a noble example to the officers by leading his own horse with ammunition and other public stores, leaving his baggage behind, and giving the soldiers four pistoles to carry it forward. The other officers followed this example. There were nine swivels, which were drawn by the soldiers of the Virginia regiment, over a very broken road, unassisted by the men belonging to the Independent Company [Mackay's], who refused to perform any service of the kind. Neither would they act as pioneers, nor aid in transporting the public stores, considering this a duty not incumbent on them as King's soldiers This conduct had a discouraging effect upon the soldiers of the Virginia regiment, by dampening their ardor and making them more dissatisfied with their extreme fatigue."[2]

The journey between Gist's and the Great Meadows, which Washington, on his outward march, had been unable to perform in less than thirteen days, was now made in less than two days, notwithstanding the insufficiency of transportation and the severe labor which the men were obliged to perform in hauling the artillery pieces and military stores; and the retreating column reached the fortified camp at Great Meadows on the 1st of July.

It had been the intention, as before noticed, to continue the retreat to Wills' Creek, but on the arrival at the Meadows, Washington found that it was impracticable to go on, for, says Sparks, "His men had become so much fatigued from great labor and a deficiency of provisions, that they could draw the swivels no farther, nor carry the baggage on their backs. They had been eight days without bread, and at the Great Meadows they found only a few bags of flour. It was thought advisable to wait here, therefore, and fortify themselves in the best manner they could till they should receive supplies and reinforcements. They had heard of the arrival, at Alexandria, of two independent companies from New York, twenty days before, and it was presumed they must, by this time, have reached Wills' Creek. An express was sent to hasten them on with as much dispatch as possible."

When it had been decided to make a stand at the fortified camp at Great Meadows, Washington gave orders for the men to commence, without delay, to strengthen the rude defenses which had already been erected. More palisades were added; the stockade was extended, and salient angles formed, and a broad but shallow ditch was made outside the fort, materially adding to the strength of the work. Outside this ditch there was constructed a line of defense, similar in character to the modern *rifle-pits*,—but all joined in one extended trench,—further protected in front by a low parapet of logs, embanked with the earth thrown from the trench. The work was done under the supervision of Capt. Robert Stobo, who had had some experience in military engineering. When completed, Washington named it "Fort Necessity," as expressive of the necessity he was under to stand there and fight, because of his inability to continue the retreat to Wills' Creek, as he had intended. The extreme scarcity of provisions, and other supplies too, made the name appropriate.

Washington's selection of a site for his fortification has been often and severely criticised by military men as being badly calculated for defense, and commanded on three sides by high ground and closely approaching woods. The location was undoubtedly chosen partly on account of the peculiar conformation of the ground, which Washington called "natural intrenchments," and which materially lightened the labor of construction, and still more on account of the small stream (a tributary of Great Meadows Run) which flowed by the spot, and across which, at one point, the palisade was extended, so as to bring it within the work, and furnish the defenders with an abundant supply of water, a consideration of vital importance if the fort was to be besieged.

The size and shape of Fort Necessity have often been described by writers, but the different accounts vary in a remarkable manner. Col. Burd, who visited the ruin of the work in 1759, five years after its erection, says, under date of September 10th, in that year, "Saw Col. Washington's fort, which was called Fort Necessity. It is a small, *circular*, stockade, with a small house in the centre. On the outside there is a small ditch goes round it, about eight yards from the stockade. It is situated in a narrow part of the meadows, commanded by three points of woods. There is a small run of water just by it. We saw two iron swivels."

Sparks, in describing the fort and its location, says, "The space of ground called the Great Meadows is a level bottom, through which passes a small creek, and is surrounded by hills of moderate and gradual

[1] Sargent says, "Two miserable teams, and a few pack horses being all their means of transporting their ammunition, the officers at once added their own steeds to the train; and, leaving half his baggage behind, Washington, for four pistoles, hired some of the soldiers to carry the remainder."

[2] Sparks.

descent. This bottom, or glade, is entirely level, covered with long grass and small bushes [Washington mentioned the clearing away of the bushes which covered the ground when the work was commenced], and varies in width. At the point where the fort stood it is about two hundred and fifty yards wide from the base of one hill to that of the opposite. The position of the fort was well chosen, being about one hundred yards from the upland or wooded ground on the one side, and one hundred and fifty on the other, and so situated on the margin of the creek as to afford easy access to the water. At one point the high ground comes within sixty yards of the fort, and this was the nearest distance to which an enemy could approach under shelter of trees. The outlines of the fort were still visible when the spot was visited by the writer in 1830, occupying an irregular square, the dimensions of which were about one hundred feet on each side. One of the angles was prolonged farther than the others, for the purpose of reaching the water in the creek. On the west side, next to the nearest wood, were three entrances, protected by stout breastworks or bastions. The remains of a ditch, stretching round the south and west sides, were also distinctly seen. The site of this fort, named Fort Necessity from the circumstances attending its erection and original use, is three or four hundred yards south of what is called the National road, four miles from the foot of Laurel Hill, and fifty miles from Cumberland, at Wills' Creek." If Sparks had been in the least acquainted with military matters, he probably would not have spoken of a fortified position as being "well chosen" when it was commanded on three sides by higher ground, in no place more than one hundred and fifty yards distant, with the opportunity for an enemy to approach on one side within sixty yards under cover of woods.

The best, and it is believed the only reliable description of the form and dimension of the fort, is found in Veech's "Monongahela of Old," as follows: "The engraving and description of Fort Necessity given in Sparks' Washington are inaccurate. It may have presented that diamond shape in 1830, but in 1816 the senior author[1] of these sketches made a regular survey of it with compass and chain. It was in the form of an obtuse-angled triangle of one hundred and five degrees, having its base or hypothenuse upon the run. The line of the base was about midway sected or broken, and about two perches of it thrown across the run, connecting with the base by lines of about the same length, nearly perpendicular to the opposite lines of the triangle. One line of the angle was six, the other seven perches; the base line eleven perches long, including the section thrown across the run. The lines embraced in all about fifty square perches of land, or nearly one-third of an acre. The embankments then (1816) were nearly three feet above the level of the meadow. The outside "trenches" were filled up. But inside the lines were ditches or excavations about two feet deep, formed by throwing the earth up against the palisades. There were no traces of 'bastions' at the angles or entrances. The junctions of the meadow or glade with the wooded upland were distant from the fort on the southeast about eighty yards, on the north about two hundred yards, and on the south about two hundred and fifty yards. Northwestward, in the direction of the Turnpike road, the slope was a very regular and gradual rise to the high ground, which is about four hundred yards distant."

Leaving Washington and his little army in occupation of their frail defenses at the Great Meadows, let us take a brief glance at the enemy which was approaching them from Fort du Quesne by way of the Monongahela Valley.

The French force, which was marching in pursuit of Washington, was commanded by M. Coulon de Villiers, from whose journal of the campaign a few extracts are here given: "June the 26th.—Arrived at Fort du Quesne about eight in the morning, with the several [Indian] nations, the command of which the General had given me. At my arrival, was informed that M. de Contrecœur had made a detachment of five hundred French, and eleven Indians of different nations on the Ohio, the command of which he had given to Chevalier le Mercier, who was to depart the next day. As I was the oldest officer, and commanded the Indian nations, and as my brother[2] had been assassinated, M. de Contrecœur honored me with that command, and M. le Mercier, though deprived of the command, seemed very well pleased to make the campaign under my orders. . . . .

"The 28th.—M. de Contrecœur gave me my orders, the provisions were distributed, and we left the fort at about ten o'clock in the morning. I began from that instant to send out some Indians to range about by land to prevent being surprised. I posted myself at a short distance above the first fork of the river Monongahela, though I had no thought of taking that route. I called the Indians together and demanded their opinion. It was decided that it was suitable to take the river Monongahela, though the route was longer.

"The 29th.—Mass was said in the camp, after which we marched with the usual precaution.

"30th.—Came to the Hangard, which was a sort of fort built with logs, one upon another, well notched in, about thirty feet in length and twenty in breadth; and as it was late, and would not do anything without consulting the Indians, I encamped about two musket-shots from that place. At night I called the sachems together, and we consulted upon what was best to be done for the safety of our periaguas (large ca-

[1] Freeman Lewis.

[2] Meaning M. de Jumonville, who was Villiers' half-brother.

noes), and of the provisions we left in reserve, as also what guard should be left to keep it.

"July the 1st.—Put our periaguas in a safe place. Our effects, and everything we could do without, we took into the Hangard, where I left one good sergeant, with twenty men and some sick Indians. Ammunition was afterwards distributed, and we began our march."

The force of De Villiers consisted of five hundred Frenchmen, and about four hundred Indians.[1] Marching from the Hangard in the morning of the 1st of July (at which time Washington's force was approaching the Great Meadows on its retreat from Gist's plantation) the French and Indian column moved up the valley of Redstone Creek (over nearly the same route which was afterwards traversed by Col. Burd's road) towards Gist's, where De Villiers expected to find Washington, his Indian scouts having reported the English force to be at that place.

"At about eleven o'clock," continues the journal, "we discovered some tracks, which made us suspect we were discovered. At three in the afternoon, having no news of our rangers, I sent others, who met those sent before, and not knowing each other, were near upon exchanging shots, but happily found their mistake; they returned to us and declared to have been at the road which the English were clearing;[2] that they were of opinion no body had been that way for three days. We were no longer in doubt of our proceedings being known to the English."

At daybreak in the morning of the 2d the French force left its bivouac of the previous night and marched towards Gist's. "After having marched some time we stopped, for I was resolved to proceed no farther until I had positive news; wherefore I sent scouts upon the road. In the meanwhile came some of the Indians to me whom we had left at the Hangard; they had taken a prisoner, who called himself a deserter. I examined him, and threatened him with the rope if he offered to impose on me. I learned that the English had left their post [at Gist's] in order to rejoin their fort, and that they had taken back their cannon. Some of our people, finding that the English had abandoned the camp, we went thereto, and I sent some men to search it throughout. They found several tools and other utensils hidden in many places, which I ordered them to carry away. *As it was late*, I ordered the detachment to encamp there.[3] . . . We had rain all night."

When day broke on the morning of the 3d of July the weather was still wet and gloomy, but De Villiers moved forward at once with the main body, scouting parties having been sent in advance the previous evening. The rain continued, and increased during the long hours of the march towards Fort Necessity, but the French column pressed on with energy, and with all possible speed, for, said De Villiers, "I foresaw the necessity of preventing the enemy in their works." It also appears that he took the pains to ride away from the road into the woods, to make a flying visit to the rocky defile where Jumonville had lost his life five weeks before. "I stopped," he says, "at the place where my brother had been assassinated, and saw there yet some dead bodies," and then proceeds: "When I came within three-quarters of a league from the English fort I ordered my men to march in columns, every officer to his division, that I might the better dispose of them as necessity would require." His column was now within striking distance of the fort, after a drenching and dreary march of seven hours from Gist's.

Meanwhile, at Fort Necessity, Washington had been apprised of the arrival of the French at Gist's on the 2d, and had been constantly on the alert during the night. Not long after sunrise on the 3d, some of the advance scouts of the French were seen, and one of Washington's men on picket was brought in wounded, but after this three or four hours passed without further demonstrations. In the middle of the forenoon word came by scouts that the enemy in strong force was within two hours' march, and afterwards reports of their progress were brought in from time to time. Washington formed his forces in line of battle outside the defenses, awaiting the enemy's appearance, and hoping to induce him to attack in the open field. Finally, at a little before noon the French appeared in the edge of the woods towards

[1] The force of "five hundred French and *eleven* Indians," which De Villiers mentions in his journal as having been detached under command of Mercier for this expedition, had been augmented by the large Indian force which De Villiers brought with him down the Allegheny to Fort du Quesne.

[2] It will be recollected that Capt. Lewis, with about seventy men, had been sent forward on the 27th of June to attempt the opening of a road from Gist's to Redstone, and that they were recalled on the 29th. It is probable that the French scouts had come upon some part of the work done by Lewis's party, northwest of Gist's, but not the track between Gist's and the Great Meadows.

[3] De Villiers' narrative of his march to Gist's is very different from the account given by Veech, who says, "Hearing that the objects of his pursuit were intrenching themselves at Gist's, M. de Villiers disencumbered himself of all his heavy stores at the Hangard, and leaving a sergeant and a few men to guard them and the periaguas, *rushed on in the night*, cheered by the hope that he was about to achieve a brilliant *coup de main* upon the young 'buckskin colonel.' Coming to the 'plantation' [Gist's] on the morning of July 2d, the gray dawn revealed the rude, half-finished fort, which Washington had there begun to erect. This the French at once invested, and gave a general fire. There was no response; the prey had escaped! Foiled and chagrined, De Villiers was about to retrace his steps, when up comes a half-starved deserter from the Great Meadows, and discloses to him the whereabouts and destitute condition of Washington's forces."

But De Villiers says the deserter was brought to him while he was on the march to Gist's, and from him he learned that the camp at that place had been abandoned by Washington, who had taken his cannon with him; that, having learned this, they went to the place and "searched it throughout," finding tools and utensils concealed there; and finally that, instead of reaching Gist's place in "the gray dawn" of the second of July, they arrived there so late in the day that the commander decided to go no farther, and made his camp there for the night. As to the statement that the French, on coming to the stockade at Gist's, "at once invested it and gave a general fire," it is hardly to be supposed that an officer of De Villiers' experience would have shown such headlong impulsiveness as to pour a volley of musketry against the inanimate logs when no living thing was in sight.

the northwest and began firing at long range, but did no execution. After a time, finding that the enemy manifested no disposition to make a general attack, Col. Washington withdrew his men within the defenses, the Carolinians occupying the rifle-pit trenches behind the low log parapet which formed the outer line (though they were afterwards driven out, not by the enemy's fire, but the torrents of rain that inundated the trenches in which they were posted). The French, finding their fire ineffectual from their distant position in the woods to the northwest,[1] moved to the left, where, on the eastern and southeastern side of the fort, the forest-line was within fair musket-range of the work. From this new position they opened fire with more effect; the battle became general, and continued through the remainder of the day. An account of the conflict at Fort Necessity is thus given by Sparks:

"At eleven o'clock they [the French] approached the fort and began to fire, at the distance of six hundred yards, but without effect. Col. Washington had drawn up his men on the open and level ground outside of the trenches, waiting for the attack, which he presumed would be made as soon as the enemy's forces emerged from the woods, and he ordered his men to reserve their fire till they should be near enough to do execution. The distant firing was supposed to be a stratagem to draw Washington's men into the woods, and thus take them at a disadvantage. He suspected the design, and maintained his post till he found the French did not incline to leave the woods and attack the fort by an assault, as he supposed they would, considering their superiority of numbers. He then drew his men back within the trenches, and gave them orders to fire according to their discretion, as suitable opportunities might present themselves. The French and Indians remained on the side of the rising ground which was nearest to the fort, and, sheltered by the trees, kept up a brisk fire of musketry, but never appeared in the open plain below.

"The rain fell heavily through the day, the trenches were filled with water, and many of the arms of Col. Washington's men were out of order and used with difficulty. In this way the battle continued from eleven o'clock in the morning till eight at night, when the French called and requested a parley.[2] Suspecting this to be a feint to procure the admission of an officer into the fort, that he might discover their condition, Col. Washington at first declined listening to the proposal; but when the call was repeated, with the additional request that an officer might be sent to them, engaging at the same time their parole for his safety, he sent out Capt. Van Braam, the only person under his command that could speak French except the Chevalier de Peyronie, an ensign in the Virginia regiment, who was dangerously wounded and disabled from rendering any service on the occasion. Van Braam returned, and brought with him from M. de Villiers, the French commander, proposed articles of capitulation. These he read and pretended to interpret, and some changes having been made by mutual agreement, both parties signed them about midnight."

It was a mortifying close to Washington's first campaign, and the scene must have been a most dismal one when he signed the capitulation at dead of night, amid torrents of rain, by the light of a solitary spluttering candle,[3] and with his dead and wounded men around him; but there was no alternative, and he had the satisfaction at least of knowing that he had done his best, and that all his officers, with a single exception,[4] had behaved with the greatest coolness and bravery.

The articles of capitulation were of course written in French. The following translation of them shows the terms granted to Washington, viz.:

"ARTICLE 1.—We grant leave to the English commander to retire with all his garrison, and to return peaceably into his

[1] De Villiers' account of the opening of the fight was as follows: "As we had no knowledge of the place, we presented our flank to the fort when they began to fire upon us, and almost at the same time I perceived the English on the right, in order of battle, and coming towards us. The Indians, as well as ourselves, set up a great cry, and advanced towards them, but they did not give us time to fire upon them before they sheltered themselves in an intrenchment which was adjoining to their fort, after which we aimed to invest the fort, which was advantageously enough situated in a meadow within a musket-shot from the woods. We drew as near to them as possible that we might not expose his Majesty's subjects to no purpose. The fire was very brisk on both sides, and I chose that place which seemed to me the most proper in case we should be exposed to a sally. We fired so briskly as to put out (if I may use the expression) the fire of their cannon with our musket-shot." But, concerning the first part of the above account by De Villiers, Washington afterwards wrote: "I cannot help remarking on Villiers' account of the battle of and transaction at the Meadows, as it is very extraordinary, and not less erroneous than inconsistent. He says the French received the first fire. It is well known that *we* received it at six hundred paces distance."

[2] The account given by De Villiers of the closing scenes of the battle, and of the call for a parley, is as follows: "Towards six at night the fire of the enemy increased with more vigor than ever, and lasted until light. We briskly returned their fire. We took particular care to secure our posts to keep the English fast up in their fort all night; and after having fixed ourselves in the best position we could we let the English know that if they would speak to us we would stop firing. They accepted the proposal; there came a captain to the place where I was. I sent M. le Mercier to receive him, and I went to the Meadow, where I told him that as we were not at war we were very willing to save them from the cruelties to which they exposed themselves on account of the Indians; but if they were stubborn we would take away from them all hopes of escaping; that we consented to be favorable to them at present, as we were come only to revenge my brother's assassination, and to oblige them to quit the lands of the king my master. . . ."

[3] An officer who was present at the capitulation wrote: "When Mr. Van Braam returned with the French proposals we were obliged to take the sense of them from his mouth; it rained so hard that he could not give us a written translation of them, and we could scarcely keep the candle lighted to read them by."

[4] When, in the following August, the Virginia House of Burgesses passed a vote of thanks to Washington and his officers "for their bravery and gallant defense of their country" at Fort Necessity, the names of all the officers were mentioned except that of the major of the regiment, who was charged with cowardice in the battle, and Capt. Van Braam, who was believed to have acted a treacherous part in interpreting the articles of capitulation.

own country, and promise to hinder his receiving any insult from us French, and to restrain, as much as shall be in our power, the Indians that are with us.

"ARTICLE 2.—It shall be permitted him to go out and carry with him all that belongs to them except the artillery, which we reserve.

"ARTICLE 3.—That we will allow them the honors of war,—that they march out with drums beating and one swivel gun; being willing thereby to convince them that we treat them as friends.

"ARTICLE 4.—That as soon as the articles are signed by both parties the English colors shall be struck.

"ARTICLE 5.—That to-morrow, at break of day, a detachment of French shall go and make the garrison file off, and take possession of the fort.

"ARTICLE 6.—As the English have but few oxen or horses left, they are at liberty to hide their effects and to come again and search for them when they have a number of horses sufficient to carry them off, and that for this end they may have what guards they please, on condition that they give their word of honor to work no more on any buildings in this place, or any part on this side of the mountains.

"ARTICLE 7.—And as the English have in their power one officer, two cadets, and most of the prisoners made at the assassination of M. de Jumonville, and promise to send them back with a safe guard to Fort du Quesne, situate on the Ohio, for surety of their performing this article, as well as this treaty, MM. Jacob Van Braam and Robert Stobo, both captains, shall be delivered as hostages till the arrival of our French and Canadians above mentioned. We oblige ourselves, on our side, to give an escort to return these two officers in safety, and expect to have our French in two months and a half at farthest."

The capitulation was signed by Washington, Mackay, and Villiers. The latter had cunningly caused the articles to be so worded that the English officers (who knew nothing of the French language) were made to sign an apparent acknowledgment that the killing of Jumonville[1] was an act of *assassination*. It was suspected that Van Braam, the so-called interpreter, knowingly connived at the deception, and this opinion was firmly held by Washington, who afterwards wrote in reference to it as follows: "That we were willfully or ignorantly deceived by our interpreter in regard to the word *assassination* I do aver, and will to my dying moment, so will every officer that was present. The interpreter was a Dutchman, little acquainted with the English tongue, therefore might not advert to the tone and meaning of the word in English; but whatever his motives were for so doing, certain it is he called it the *death* or the *loss* of the Sieur Jumonville. So we received and so we understood it, until, to our great surprise and mortification, we found it otherwise in a literal translation."

The numbers of the English forces engaged in the battle at the Great Meadows are not precisely known. The Virginia regiment went in three hundred strong, including officers, and their loss in the engagement was twelve killed and forty-three wounded.[2] Capt. Mackay's company numbered about one hundred, but its losses in killed and wounded were not officially stated. On the French side, according to the statement of De Villiers, the losses were two Frenchman and one Indian killed, fifteen Frenchmen and two Indians seriously and a number of others slightly wounded.

On the 4th of July, at break of day, the troops of Washington filed out of the fort with drums beating and colors flying, and (without any transportation for their effects other than was afforded by the backs and shoulders of the men, and having no means of carrying their badly wounded except on improvised stretchers) moved sadly away to commence their weary journey of seventy miles over hills and streams to Wills' Creek.

Upon the evacuation of the fort by Washington the French took possession, and immediately proceeded to demolish the work, while "M. le Mercier ordered the cannon of the English to be broken, as also the one granted by capitulation, they not being able to carry it away." The French commander very prudently ordered the destruction of some barrels of rum which were in the fort, to guard against the disorder and perhaps bloodshed which would probably have ensued if the liquor had been allowed to fall into the hands of the Indians.

De Villiers felt no little anxiety lest the expected reinforcements to Washington should arrive, which might place him in an unpleasant position and reverse the fortunes of the day. He therefore lost no time, and took his departure from the Great Meadows at as early an hour as possible, and marched about two leagues before he encamped for the night. On the 5th, at about nine o'clock in the forenoon, he arrived at Gist's, where he demolished the stockade which Washington had partially erected there, "and after having detached M. de la Chauvignerie to burn the houses round about," continued on the route towards Redstone, to a point about three leagues northwest of Gist's, where his forces made their night bivouac. In the morning of the 6th they moved at an early hour, and reached the mouth of Redstone at ten o'clock. There they "put their periaguas in order, victualed the detachment, carried away the reserve of provisions which they had left there, found several things which the English had hidden," and then, after burning the "Hangard" store-house, embarked, and went down the Monongahela. In the passage down the river, says De Villiers, "we burned down all the settlements we found," and about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 7th of July they arrived at Fort du Quesne.

As to the manner of the departure of Washington's troops from the surrendered fort, De Villiers said, "The number of their dead and wounded moved me to pity, notwithstanding my resentment for their

[1] "We made the English," said Villiers, "consent to sign that they had *assassinated* my brother in his camp."

[2] By Washington's own official statement.

having in such a manner taken away my brother's life. The savages, who in everything had adhered to my wishes, claimed the right of plunder, but I restrained them; however, the English being frightened fled, and left their tents and one of their colors." But Washington, commenting on these statements of De Villiers, said, in a letter written not long afterwards, "That we left our baggage and horses at the Meadows is certain; that there was not even a possibility to bring them away is equally certain, as we had every horse belonging to the camp killed or taken away during the action, so that it was impracticable to bring anything off that our shoulders were not able to bear, and to wait there was impossible, for we had scarce three days' provisions, and were seventy miles from a supply, yet to say that we came off precipitately is absolutely false, notwithstanding they did, contrary to the articles, suffer their Indians to pillage our baggage[1] and commit all kinds of irregularity. We were with them until ten o'clock the next day; we destroyed our powder and other stores, nay, even our private baggage, to prevent its falling into their hands, as we could not bring it off. When we had got about a mile from the place of action we missed two or three of the wounded, and sent a party back to bring them up; this is the party he speaks of. We brought them all safe off, and encamped within three miles of the Meadows. These are circumstances, I think, that make it evidently clear that we were not very apprehensive of danger. The colors he speaks of as left were a large flag of immense size and weight; our regimental colors were brought off, and are now in my possession."[2]

From his camping-ground, three miles southeast of the demolished fort, the Virginia regiment, with Mackay's South Carolinians, moved forward in the morning of the 5th of July, and fording the Youghiogheny at the Great Crossings, retraced their steps over the route previously traveled, and reached Wills' Creek after a slow and very toilsome journey. From that place Washington went to Alexandria, and the Virginia troops returned to their homes. Mackay's Carolina company remained at Wills' Creek, and together with two independent companies from New York,—all under command of Col. James Innes,—erected the fortification afterwards called "Fort Cumberland." This was then the western outpost of English power, and in all the country west of the mountains there was left no bar to French occupation and supremacy.

[1] "We all know that the French are a people that never pay any regard to treaties longer than they find them consistent with their interest, and this treaty [the Fort Necessity capitulation articles] they broke immediately, by letting the Indians demolish and destroy everything our people had, especially the Doctor's Box, that our wounded should meet with no relief."—*Extract from a letter written by Col. James Innes to Gov. Hamilton, dated Winchester, July* 12, 1754.

[2] It appears that the Half King Tanacharison had a poor opinion of Washington's ability as a military commander, and freely expressed that opinion to the Indian agent and interpreter, Conrad Weiser, who reported it as follows:

"The colonel [Washington] was a good-natured man, but had no experience. He took upon him to command the Indians as his slaves, and would have them every day upon the scout, and to attack the enemy by themselves, but would by no means take advice from the Indians. He lay in one place from one full moon to the other, without making any fortifications except that little thing on the Meadow, whereas had he taken advice and built such fortifications as he [Tanacharison] advised him, he might easily have beat off the French. But the French in the engagement," he said, "acted like cowards, and the English like fools."

CHAPTER VI.

BRADDOCK'S EXPEDITION IN 1755.

THE news of Washington's defeat, and the consequent domination of the French over the broad territory west of the Alleghenies, was forwarded without delay to England, where it produced a general alarm and excitement, and roused the ministry to a determination to retrieve the disaster and expel the French, at whatever cost, from the valleys of the Monongahela and Allegheny Rivers. In pursuance of this determination, it was decided to send out a military force, to march from the Potomac to the "Forks of the Ohio," there to wrest from the French, by force of arms, their most menacing possession,—Fort du Quesne.[3]

The expeditionary force, which was intended to be a very formidable one (for that early day), was to be composed of the Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth Royal Regiments of Foot,[4] commanded respectively by Col. Sir Peter Halket and Col. Thomas Dunbar, with some other troops to be raised in Virginia and other American provinces. The command of the expedition was given to Major-General Edward Braddock, of the regular British army, who was also made commander-in-chief of all his Majesty's forces in America.

Gen. Braddock sailed from Cork, Ireland, on the 14th of January, with the two regular regiments, on board the fleet of Admiral Keppel, of the British navy. The fleet arrived in Hampton Roads on the 20th of February, and the general, with the admiral, disembarked there and proceeded to Williamsburg, Va., for conference with Governor Dinwiddie. There, also, the general met his quartermaster-general, Sir John Sinclair, who had preceded him to America, and had already visited Fort Cumberland to make the preliminary arrangements for the campaign. "Virginia levies" had already been raised for the purpose of being incorporated with the Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth Regiments, and these levies had been ordered to Alexandria, whither, also, the fleet was ordered for disembarkation of the troops.

[3] There were, however, two other expeditions projected,—one against Niagara and Frontenac, under Gen. Shirley, and another against Crown Point, under Gen. William Johnson; but the principal one was that intended for the reduction of Fort du Quesne.

[4] These regiments, however, were far from being full, numbering only about five hundred men each.

Leaving Williamsburg, Gen. Braddock, Sir John Sinclair, and the admiral arrived on the 26th at Alexandria, which place was the headquarters of the expedition for nearly two months, during which time (on the 14th of April) a council was held there, composed of the commander-in-chief, Admiral Keppel, Gov. Dinwiddie, of Virginia, Gov. Shirley, of Massachusetts, Gov. Delancey, of New York, Gov. Morris, of Pennsylvania, and Gov. Sharpe, of Maryland; at which conference the plan of the campaign[1] was decided on, and arrangements made to facilitate the forwarding of the provincial troops destined for the expedition.

Sir John Sinclair was dispatched from Alexandria soon after his arrival with orders to proceed to Winchester, Va., and thence to Fort Cumberland, to complete all arrangements for the army's transportation. By his advice Braddock adopted the plan of moving his force from Alexandria in two divisions, viz.: one regiment and a portion of the stores to proceed to Winchester, whence a new road was nearly completed to Fort Cumberland, and the other regiment, with the remainder of the stores and the artillery, to move to the fort (which had been designated as the general rendezvous) by way of Frederick, Md. Accordingly, on the 9th of April, Sir Peter Halket left Alexandria for the fort, by way of Winchester, with six companies of the Forty-fourth Regiment, leaving the other four companies behind under command of Lieut.-Col. Gage[2] to escort the artillery. On the 18th Col. Dunbar, with the Forty-eighth, marched for Frederick, Md., and th commander-in-chief left Alexandria for the same place on the 20th, leaving Gage to follow with the artillery. When Dunbar arrived at Frederick he found that there was no road to Cumberland through Maryland,[3] and accordingly, on the 1st of May, he recrossed the Potomac, struck the Winchester route, and nine days later was in the neighborhood of the fort. "At high noon on the 10th of May, while Halket's command was already encamped at the common destination, the Forty-eighth was startled by the passage of Braddock and his staff through their ranks, with a body of light-horse galloping on each side of his traveling chariot, in haste to reach Fort Cumberland. The troops saluted, the drums rolled out the Grenadiers' March, and the cortege passed by. An hour later they heard the booming of the artillery which welcomed the general's arrival, and a little later themselves encamped on the hillsides about that post." The artillery escorted by Gage arrived at the fort on the 20th.

Arriving at the fort on the 10th, the general remained there about one month, during which time his expeditionary force was completed and organized. Two companies, Rutherford's and Clarke's, had been stationed at the fort during the winter, and were still there. The Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth regulars had been augmented to a total of fourteen hundred men by the addition of Virginia and Maryland levies at Alexandria. A company of Virginia light-horse, under command of Capt. Stewart, acted as the general's body-guard. A body of seventy provincials was formed into two companies of pioneers, each having a captain, two subalterns, and two sergeants, and with these was also a very small company of guides. A lieutenant, Mr. Spendelow, and two midshipmen from Admiral Keppel's fleet were present with about thirty sailors to have charge of the cordage and tackles, necessary for the building of bridges and the hoisting of artillery pieces and other heavy material over precipices. The other provincial troops brought the total number up to about two thousand one hundred and fifty, including officers, but exclusive of wagoners and the usual complement of non-combatant camp-followers, among whom were a number of women. There were eight friendly Indians who accompanied the expedition.

The forces of Gen. Braddock were brigaded by his orders as follows:

First Brigade, commanded by Sir Peter Halket, composed of

The Forty-fourth Regiment of Regulars.

Capt. John Rutherford's } Independent Companies
Capt. Horatio Gates'[4] } of New York.

Capt. William Polson's Company of Pioneers and Carpenters.

Capt. William Peyronie's Virginia Rangers.

Capt. Thomas Waggoner's Virginia Rangers.

Capt. Eli Dagworthy's Maryland Rangers.

Second Brigade, commanded by Col. Thomas Dunbar, composed of

The Forty-eighth Regiment of Regulars.

Capt. Paul Demerie's South Carolina detachment.

Capt. Dobbs' North Carolina Rangers.

Capt. Mercer's Company of Carpenters and Pioneers.

Capt. Adam Stephen's
Capt. Peter Hogg's } Virginia Rangers.
Capt. Thomas Cocke's

Capt. Andrew Lewis had been sent with his company of Virginians to the Greenbrier River for the protection of settlers there; but he afterwards rejoined Braddock's column on its way to Fort du Quesne.

[1] The council, however, had really nothing to do with the adoption of the plan of operations, which was made entirely according to the martinet ideas and opinions of the commander-in-chief.

[2] The same Gage who as major-general commanded the British forces in Boston in 1775.

[3] Capt. Orme, in his journal of the expedition, says, "The general ordered a bridge to be built over the Antietum, which being furnished and provision laid upon the road Col. Dunbar marched with his regiment from Frederick on the 28th of April, and about this time the bridge over the Opeccon was finished for the passage of the artillery, and floats were built on all the rivers and creeks." The "Antietum" here mentioned is the same historic stream whose locust-fringed banks witnessed the terrific battle between the Union and Confederate hosts under McClellan and Lee, on the 17th of September, 1862.

[4] Afterwards Major-General Gates, to whom Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga.

The field-officers under Braddock were Lieutenant-Colonels Burton and Gage; Majors Chapman and Sparks; Brigade-Major Francis Halket; Major Sir John Sinclair, deputy quartermaster-general; Matthew Leslie, assistant quartermaster-general. The secretary to the commanding general was William Shirley, and his aides-de-camp were Capt. Robert Orme, George Washington,[1] and Roger Morris. Christopher Gist and Nathaniel Gist, his son, accompanied the expedition as principal guides. George Croghan and Andrew Montour were with the general as Indian interpreters.

"The soldiers were ordered to be furnished with one new spare shirt, one new pair of stockings, and one new pair of shoes; and Osnabrig waistcoats and breeches were provided for them, as the excessive heat would have made the others insupportable; and the commanding officers of companies were desired to provide leather or bladders for the men's hats."[2]

The transportation which was collected at Fort Cumberland for the use of Braddock's force consisted of one hundred and ninety wagons and more than fifteen hundred horses. When he landed in Virginia he expected that "two hundred wagons and one hundred and fifty carrying-horses" would be furnished by the provincial authorities, but when he arrived at Frederick, Md., he found that not more than a tenth part that number had been raised, and that some of these even were in an unserviceable condition. Upon learning this he burst out in fierce invective against the inefficiency, poverty, and lack of integrity among the provincials, and declared that the expedition was at an end, for that it was impracticable to proceed without one hundred and fifty wagons, and a corresponding number of horses at the very least. But Dr. Benjamin Franklin, who was present at Frederick, told the general that the Pennsylvania farmers were able to furnish the necessary transportation, and that he (Franklin) would contract for a specified sum to deliver one hundred and fifty wagons and the necessary horses at Fort Cumberland within a given time, whereupon Braddock proceeded on his march; and in about two weeks Franklin had assembled the specified number of wagons and animals at the fort. Gen. Braddock was very grateful for this service, and he warmly complimented Franklin in a letter which he wrote to the Secretary of State, dated at Wills' Creek, June 5th, as follows:

"Before I left Williamsburg the quartermaster-general told me that I might depend on twenty-five hundred horses and two hundred wagons from Virginia and Maryland; but I had great reason to doubt it, having experienced the false dealings of all in this country with whom I had been concerned. Hence, before my departure from Frederick, I agreed with Mr. Benjamin Franklin, postmaster in Pennsylvania, who has great credit in that province, to hire one hundred and fifty wagons and the necessary number of horses. This he accomplished with promptitude and fidelity; and it is almost the only instance of address and integrity which I have seen in all these provinces."

It has been said that, in procuring the wagons and horses from the Teutonic farmers in the Southern Pennsylvania counties, he was materially aided by the presence of Braddock's quartermaster-general. "Sir John Sinclair[3] wore a Hussar's cap, and Franklin made use of the circumstance to terrify the German settlers with the belief that he was a Hussar, who would administer to them the tyrannical treatment

[1] After his return from the Fort Necessity campaign, Col. Washington's rank, as well as that of other colonial officers, was reduced by royal order, which caused him to resign his commission, and at the time of Gen. Braddock's arrival in America he was not in the military service. But Braddock, well aware of the importance of securing his services, urged Washington to take the position of volunteer aide-de-camp on his staff, and the offer, so earnestly pressed, was accepted.

Sparks, in his "Life of Washington" (page 58), in speaking of Washington's acceptance of Braddock's proposition to accompany him on the expedition as a member of his military family, says, "His views on the subject were explained, with a becoming frankness and elevation of mind, in a letter to a friend: 'I may be allowed,' said he, 'to claim some merit if it is considered that the sole motive which invites me to the field is the laudable desire of serving my country, not the gratification of any ambitious or lucrative plans. This, I flatter myself, will manifestly appear by my going as a volunteer, without expectation of reward *or prospect of obtaining a command*, as I am confidently assured *it is not in General Braddock's power to give me a commission that I would accept*. . . . It is true I have been importuned to make this campaign by Gen. Braddock as a member of his family, he conceiving, I suppose, that the small knowledge I had an opportunity of acquiring of the country and the Indians is worthy of his notice, and may be useful to him in the progress of the expedition.'"

[2] Capt. Orme's Journal.

[3] This same Sir John Sinclair was a man of very rough speech and imperious and domineering character, as is made apparent by the following extract from a letter written by Messrs. George Croghan, James Burd, John Armstrong, William Buchanan, and Adam Hoops to Governor Morris, of Pennsylvania, dated Fort Cumberland, April 16, 1755, at which time some of the companies, as well as Sir John himself, had already reached the rendezvous. The writers of the letter had been appointed to view and lay out a road over the mountains, and had returned from their mission to the fort. In the letter they say, "Last evening we came to the camp, and were kindly received by the officers, but particularly Capt. Rutherford. We waited for Sir John coming to camp from the road towards Winchester, who came this day at three o'clock, but treated us in a very disagreeable manner. He is extremely warm and angry at our province; he would not look at our draughts, nor suffer any representations to be made to him in regard to the province, but stormed like a lion rampant. He said our commission to lay out the road should have issued in January last, upon his first letter; that doing it now is doing nothing; that the troops must march on the first of May; that the want of this road and the provisions promised by Pennsylvania has retarded the expedition, which may cost them their lives, because of the fresh number of the French that are suddenly like to be poured into the country; that instead of marching to the Ohio he would in nine days march his army into Cumberland County, to cut the roads, press wagons, etc.; that he would not suffer a soldier to handle an axe, but by fire and sword oblige the inhabitants to do it, and take every man that refused to the Ohio, as he had yesterday some of the Virginians; that he would kill all kind of cattle, and carry away the horses, burn houses, etc.; and that if the French defeated them by the delays of this province, that he would with his sword drawn pass through the province and treat the inhabitants as a parcel of traitors to his master; that he would to-morrow write to England by a man-of-war, shake Mr. Penn's proprietaryship, and represent Pennsylvania as disaffected, . . . and told us to go to the general, if we pleased, who would give us ten bad words for one he had given."

they had experienced in their own country if they did not comply with his wishes."

At a council of war held at Fort Cumberland the order of march was determined on, viz.: the advance was to be led by "a party of six hundred men, workers and coverers, with a field-officer and the quartermaster-general; that they should take with them two six-pounders, with a full proportion of ammunition; that they should also take with them eight days' provisions for three thousand two hundred men; that they should make the road as good as possible, and march five days towards the first crossing of the Yoxhio Geni,[1] which was about thirty miles from the camp, at which place they were to make a deposit of provisions, building proper sheds for its security, and also a place of arms for the security of the men. If they could not in five days advance so far, they were at the expiration of that time to choose an advantageous spot, and to secure the provisions and men as before. When the wagons were unloaded the field-officer with three hundred men was to return to camp, and Sir John St Clair with the first engineer was to remain and carry on the works with the other three hundred."[2]

This advance detachment was to be followed by the remainder of the forces in three divisions, in the following order: First, Sir Peter Halket's command, with "about one hundred wagons of provisions, stores, and powder;" second, Lieutenant-Colonel Burton, "with the independent companies, Virginia, Maryland, and Carolina Rangers," taking the artillery, ammunition, and some stores and provisions; third, Colonel Dunbar's brigade, "with the provision-wagons from Winchester, the returned wagons from the advanced party, and all the carrying-horses."

In accordance with this order, Major Chapman with a body of six hundred men, and accompanied by Sir John Sinclair, marched at daybreak on the 30th of May, but "it was night before the whole baggage had got over a mountain about two miles from camp. . . . The general reconnoitred this mountain, and determined to set the engineers and three hundred more men at work on it, as he thought it impassable by howitzers. He did not imagine any other road could be made, as a reconnoitring-party had already been to explore the country; nevertheless, Mr. Spendelow, lieutenant of the seamen, a young man of great discernment and abilities, acquainted the general that in passing that mountain he had discovered a valley which led quite round the foot of it. A party of a hundred men with an engineer was ordered to cut a road there, and an extreme good one was made in two days, which fell into the other road about a mile on the other side of the mountain."

"Everything being now settled, Sir Peter Halket, with the Forty-fourth Regiment, marched on the 7th of June; Lieutenant-Colonel Burton, with the independent companies and Rangers, on the 8th, and Colonel Dunbar, with the Forty-eighth Regiment, on the 10th, with the proportions of baggage as was settled by the council of war. The same day the general left Fort Cumberland, and joined the whole at Spendelow Camp, about five miles from the fort."[3] The name of this camp was given in honor of Lieutenant Spendelow, the discoverer of the new route around the foot of the mountain.

At Spendelow Camp a reduction of baggage was made, and the surplus sent back to the fort, together with two six-pounders, four cohorns, and some powder and stores, which cleared about twenty wagons of their loads, "and near a hundred able horses were given to the public service. . . . All the king's wagons were also sent back to the fort, they being too heavy, and requiring large horses for the shafts, which could not be procured, and country wagons were fitted for powder in their stead."

On the 13th the column moved to Martin's plantation; on the 15th it "passed the Aligany Mountain, which is a rocky ascent of more than two miles, in many places exceedingly steep; its descent is very rugged and almost perpendicular; in passing which we entirely demolished three wagons and shattered several." That night the First Brigade camped about three miles west of Savage River. On the 16th the head of the column reached the Little Meadows, ten miles from Martin's plantation; but the rear did not arrive there until the 18th. At this place they found Sir John Sinclair encamped with three hundred men, this being the farthest point he could reach in the five days specified in the orders.

At the Little Meadows the general adopted a new plan of campaign,—to move forward with a division composed of some of his best troops, with a few guns and but little baggage, leaving the remainder of his force behind to bring up the heavy stores and artillery.

This decision was taken largely through the advice of Washington, who, although not of rank to sit in the councils of war, possessed no small share of the general's confidence, by reason of the experience he had gained in the campaign of the preceding year. He gave it as his opinion that the movement of the army was too slow, on account of the cumbrous wagon-train, which on the march stretched out for a distance of more than three miles, thus not only retarding the progress of the forces, but affording an excellent opportunity for lurking parties of the enemy to attack and destroy some lightly-defended part of it before help could arrive from the main body. He had from the first urged the use of pack-horses instead of wagons for the greater part of the transportation, and although his advice was ignored by the general, its wisdom now became apparent. Orme's Journal says that by the experience of the four days' march from Spendelow Camp to the Little Meadows, "it was found impos-

[1] Youghiogheny.

[2] Orme's Journal.

[3] Orme's Journal.

sible to proceed with such a number of carriages. The horses grew every day fainter, and many died; the men would not have been able to have undergone the constant and necessary fatigue by remaining so many hours under arms, and by the great extent of the baggage the line was extremely weakened. The general was therefore determined to move forward with a detachment of the best men, and as little encumbrance as possible."

The selected force destined to move in the advance consisted of between twelve and thirteen hundred men. "A detachment of one field-officer with four hundred men and the deputy quartermaster-general marched on the 18th to cut and make the road to the Little Crossing of the Yoxhio Geni, taking with them two six-pounders with their ammunition, three wagons of tools, and thirty-five days' provisions, all on carrying-horses, and on the 19th the general marched with a detachment of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, one major, the two eldest grenadier companies, and five hundred rank and file, the party of seamen, and eighteen light-horse, and four howitzers with fifty rounds each, and four twelve-pounders with eighty rounds each, and one hundred rounds of ammunition for each man, and one wagon of Indian presents; the whole number of carriages being about thirty. The howitzers had each nine horses, the twelve-pounders seven, and the wagons six. There was also thirty-five days' provisions carried on horses." The troops left behind with Col. Dunbar numbered about nine hundred, including four artillery officers. Eighty-four wagons and all the ordnance stores and provisions not immediately needed by the advance column were also left in his charge.

The advanced force under Braddock reached the Little Crossings (Castleman's River) on the evening of the 19th, and camped on the west side of the stream. At this camp Col. Washington was taken seriously ill with a fever, and when the troops marched the next morning he was left behind with a guard and proper attendance[1] and comforts. As soon as able he was to come on with the rear division under Col. Dunbar; but it has been stated that he asked and received from Gen. Braddock a promise that the fort should not be attacked until he had recovered and rejoined the assaulting column. It does not, however, seem reasonable to suppose that he would have wished to jeopardize the success of the expedition by asking such an indefinite delay, nor that Braddock would, under any circumstances, have bound himself by such a promise.

In four days from his departure from the Little Meadows, Gen. Braddock's column had made nineteen miles, and arrived at the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny. The troops crossed the river without bridging,[2] and on the night of the 24th of June made their first camp within the present territory of Fayette County, near a place known as the Twelve Springs, between Mount Augusta and Marlow's, south of the National road. Their march of that day was only a distance of about six miles, from the river to their night camp. During the day they passed an Indian camp, recently vacated, which gave indications that it had been occupied by about one hundred and seventy persons. "They had stripped and painted some trees, upon which they and the French had written many threats and bravadoes, with all kinds of scurrilous language." The French had received early information of Braddock's coming, and parties of them with their Indian allies had advanced east beyond the Laurel Hill to meet the English; not for the purpose of attacking them, but to hover along their front and flanks, to spy out their movements, murder stragglers, and to keep the commandant at Fort du Quesne informed, from day to day, of the progress of the English forces. From the time when the troops crossed the Youghiogheny hostile Indians were always near them along the route, and evidences of their presence multiplied with each succeeding day's march.

In fact, nearly all the savages west of the mountains were now ranged on the side of the French. A few only of the Indian allies of the English had remained true to them after the surrender of Fort Necessity, and among these were Scarooyada, the successor of the friendly Half-king,[3] and Monacatoocha, whose acquaintance he had made on his trip to Le Bœuf in the previous year. These two chiefs, with nearly one hundred and fifty Seneca and Delaware warriors, had joined the English on their march to the Youghiogheny, and proposed to accompany them as scouts and guides. They could without doubt have rendered great service in that capacity, and if the warnings of their forest experience had been listened to, might perhaps have saved Braddock's army from the disaster which overtook it. But the general despised and rejected their services, and treated them with so

[1] In some accounts of this sickness of Washington, it has been stated that Dr. James Craik (who was with the expedition as a surgeon in the Virginia troops, and who was also the lifelong friend and physician of Washington) was left behind at the Little Crossings to attend him, but such does not appear to have been the case. The Hon. James Findley, in a letter written to the editor of *Niles' Register*, dated Youngstown, Pa., March 27, 1818, relates some conversations which he had with Washington in reference to Braddock's campaign, from which letter the following extracts are made: "On one occasion, in a mixed company, some question being asked of me, then sitting next the President (Washington), about the Big Meadows and Dunbar's Run, by Col. Sprigg, of Maryland, which I could not answer, the President, to whom I referred the question, in answering them described Dunbar's camp, to which the remains of Braddock's army retired after the defeat. . . . Looking round seriously to me, he said, 'Braddock was both my general and my physician. I was attacked with a dangerous fever on the march, and he left a sergeant [not a *surgeon*] to take care of me, *and James' fever powders, with directions how to give them*, and a wagon to bring me on when I would be able, which was only the day before the defeat.'"

[2] An entry in Orme's Journal for this day is to this effect: "The 24th of June we marched at five in the morning, and passed the second branch of the Yoxhio Geni, which is about one hundred yards wide, about three feet deep, with a very strong current."

[3] The Half-King, Tanacharison, had died in the preceding October, at Harris' Ferry (now Harrisburg), on the Susquehanna.

much of slight and contempt that they finally retired in disgust and left him to his fate.

On the 25th of June, "at daybreak, three men who went without the sentinels were shot and scalped." Gen. Braddock was greatly incensed at these murders, and issued an order directing that "every soldier or Indian shall receive five pounds for each Indian scalp." On this day the column moved from its first camp west of the Youghiogheny to another about seven miles farther on, sometimes spoken of as the Old Orchard Camp, "near and northwest of Braddock's grave," mentioned in Orme's Journal as "two miles on the other side" of the Great Meadows,[1] the general riding in anticipated triumph over the very spot which in twenty days was to be his last resting-place. On the following day the troops marched only four miles (the route being exceedingly rough and toilsome), and encamped for the night at the Great Rock, near Washington's Spring, the same place which had been the camp-ground of the Half-King when he and Washington marched to attack the camp of Jumonville. At this halting-place they found the marks of another French and Indian camp, so lately vacated that the fires were yet burning. The Indians who had occupied it, said Orme, "had marked in triumph upon trees the scalps they had taken two days before, and many of the French had written on them their names and sundry insolent expressions. We picked up a commission on the march, which mentioned the party being under the command of the Sieur Normanville. This Indian camp was in a strong situation, being upon a high rock, with a very narrow and steep ascent to the top. It had a spring in the middle, and stood at the termination of the Indian path to the Monongahela, at the confluence of Redstone Creek. By this pass the party came which attacked Mr. Washington last year, and also this which attended us. By their tracks they seemed to have divided here, the one party going straight forward to Fort du Quesne, and the other returning by Redstone Creek to the Monongahela. A captain, four subalterns, and ninety volunteers marched from the camp with proper guides to fall in the night upon that party which we imagined had returned by the Monongahela. They found a small quantity of provisions and a very large bateau, which they destroyed," but they saw nothing of the foe they were sent to capture.

The march of the 27th of June was from the camp at the Great Rock (called by Orme "Rock Fort") to Gist's plantation, about six miles, over an extremely rough and mountainous road. At Gist's they found Lieut.-Col. Burton and Sir John Sinclair, with a detachment of about four hundred men, who had been sent forward to cut out the road in advance of the main body.

From Fort Cumberland to Gist's plantation the army marched over the road opened by Washington in the previous year, but beyond Gist's the route was a new one, known only to the guides.[2] On the 28th of June the column moved from Gist's to the Youghiogheny, near Stewart's Crossings, or, as Orme's Journal has it, "the troops marched about five miles to a camp on the east side of the Yoxhio Geni." In mentioning it as the *east* side the captain was wholly in error, but the reason why he made such a mistake was doubtless that, knowing the expeditionary force to be moving towards an objective point far to the westward of the place from which it started, it seemed natural that it should cross all streams from their eastern to their western banks; whereas, in making this second crossing of the Youghiogheny, exactly the reverse was the case, because Braddock on leaving Gist's had deflected his column from its true course, and was now marching in a direction nearly northeast.

The place where the troops encamped was a short distance below the present borough of New Haven, and there, for some cause which is not apparent, they lay all day on the 29th. On the 30th they crossed the river to its right bank at a place since known as Braddock's Ford,[3] very near the later residence of Col. William Crawford, who died by torture at the hands of the Indians in 1782, as narrated in succeeding pages.

As to the crossing of the Youghiogheny at "Braddock's Ford," Captain Orme's journal says, "We crossed the main body of the Joxhio Geni, which was about two hundred yards broad, and about three feet deep. The advanced guard passed and took post on the other side till our artillery and baggage got over, which was followed by four hundred men, who remained on the east [west] side till all the baggage

1 "Although Washington had marched from Wills' Creek to the Meadows in twenty-three days, *making the road* as he went, yet it took Braddock eighteen days to 'drag his slow length along' over the same distance, and Col. Dunbar eight days longer. Truly did Washington say that, 'instead of pushing on with vigor, without regarding a little rough road, they were halting to level every mole-hill and erect bridges over every brook.' This needless delay, like everything else in this campaign, contributed its share of adversity to the disastrous result, for while Braddock was halting and bridging, the enemy was acquiring a force of resistance and attack which three days' quicker movement would have anticipated."—*Veech.*

2 It was on the "Nemacolin path," which from Gist's northward to a point in Westmoreland County ran along the route of the Catawba trail of the Six Nations.

3 "It has been commonly supposed," says Mr. Veech, "that a division of the army took place here in the march, the English troops, etc., here crossing the river and bearing northward, while the Virginia or colonial forces went down the river and crossed at the Broad Ford; thence bearing more to the west, crossing Jacob's Creek at Stouffer's Mill, the two divisions reuniting at Sewickley, near Painter's Salt-Works. There may be error in this idea. Orme's Journal has no notice of any such division. The Broad Ford route may be that which was traversed by the detachments or convoys of provisions, etc., from Dunbar's division, which were from time to time sent up to the main army; one of which, Orme says, came up at Thickety Run, a branch of Sewickley, on the 5th of July. Another detachment of one hundred men, with pack-horse loads of flour and some beeves, according to Washington's letters, left the camp west of the Great Meadows on the 3d of July. . . This convoy took up the one hundred beeves, which were among the losses in the defeat."

had passed. We were obliged to encamp about a mile on the west [meaning the east] side, where we halted a day to cut a passage over a mountain. This day's march did not exceed two miles." On the 1st of July the column moved on about five miles in a north-northeast direction, but could advance no farther by reason of a great swamp, which required much work to make it passable." In reference to this *swamp*, Veech says, "It can be no other than that fine-looking champaign land about the head-waters of Mounts' Creek and Jacob's Creek, north and east of the old chain bridge, embracing lands formerly of Col. Isaac Meason, now George E. Hogg and others."

A march of six miles on the 2d of July brought the army to "Jacob's Cabin," where its camp was made for the night. On the 3d, "the swamp being repaired," says the journal, "we marched about six miles to the Salt Lick Creek.[1] Sir John St Clair proposed to the General to halt at this Camp, and to send back all our horses to bring up Colonel Dunbar's detachment," which was then encamped at Squaw's Fort, about three miles east of the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny, in the present county of Somerset. Upon this suggestion of Sir John, the general convened a council of war, composed of Colonel Sir Peter Halket, Lieutenant-Colonels Gage and Burton, Major Sparks, and Sir John Sinclair, D.Q.G. After due consideration of the proposition, "the council were unanimously of the opinion not to halt there for Colonel Dunbar, but to proceed the next morning."

The camp on Jacob's Creek, where this council of war was held, was about one and one-half miles below Mount Pleasant. From this place the column marched on through what is now Westmoreland County to the Great Sewickley, crossing that stream near Painter's Salt-Works; thence south and west of the post-office of Madison and Jacksonville to the Brush Fork of Turtle Creek, where Braddock halted in indecision, as the crossing of that stream and the passage through the ravines appeared hazardous. He finally decided to abandon the route originally proposed from this point along the ridges to Fort du Quesne, and accordingly, turning sharply to the left, he moved towards the Monongahela, encamping on the night of the 8th of July about two miles east of the river, below the mouths of the Youghiogheny. It was at this camp that Washington (although not yet fully recovered from his illness) rejoined the army, having left Colonel Dunbar's force near the Great Meadows,[2] and come on "in a covered wagon," under protection of a detachment sent on to guard a packhorse train laden with provisions for the advance column.

[1] Now known as Jacob's Creek.

[2] "It is a noticeable fact," says Veech, "that Washington, enfeebled by a consuming fever, was so invigorated by the sight of the scene of his discomfiture the previous year as to seize the opportunity of celebrating its first anniversary by hastening on to partake in an achievement which, as he fondly hoped, would restore to his king and country all that had been lost by his failure."

On the morning of the 9th of July the troops marched to the Monongahela and crossed to the southwest shore, moving thence on the left bank for about three miles; then recrossed the river at Frazier's, just below the mouth of Turtle Creek. The crossing was completed at about one o'clock in the afternoon, and when the column reformed on the right bank of the Monongahela, it was within three-fourths of a mile of the place where the French with their Indian allies lay hidden along the slopes of the forest defile which, ere the sun went down on that memorable day, was to be reddened by the blood of the bravest, and made historic for all time as "Braddock's field" of disaster and defeat.

The bloody battle of the Monongahela has been too often described to require repetition here. It resulted in the utter defeat and rout of the English, and the headlong flight of the survivors to the south side of the river at the point where they had crossed. The force which entered the forest defile was fourteen hundred and sixty strong,[3] including officers and privates. Of this force four hundred and fifty-six were killed and four hundred and twenty-one wounded, making a total of eight hundred and seventy-seven; while only five hundred and eighty-three escaped unhurt. Of eighty-nine commissioned officers, sixty-three were killed or wounded, including every officer above the rank of captain except Colonel Washington. Of the captains, ten were killed and five wounded; of the lieutenants, fifteen killed and twenty-two wounded. General Braddock had four horses shot under him, and while mounting the fifth received the wound which proved mortal. Washington had two horses shot under him. Sir Peter Halket (next in command to Braddock) was killed instantly. Secretary Shirley was killed. Colonel Burton, Sir John Sinclair, and Lieutenant Colonel Gage were among the wounded, also Brigade-Major Halket, Dr. Hugh Mercer,[4] Major Sparks, and Captain Orme. Of the naval officers present, Lieutenant Spendelow and Midshipman Talbot were killed. A number of women and officers' servants were also killed and scalped, though every wagoner escaped. One hundred beeves were captured by the enemy, also the general's papers (orders, instructions, and correspondence), and the military chest, containing £25,000 in money, as well as all

[3] The force had increased by nearly two hundred men between the time when Braddock moved forward from the Little Meadows with between twelve and thirteen hundred men and the time when they reached the Monongahela. This increase was made principally by small detachments which were detailed from the rear-guard, under Dunbar, as guards to the trains which were sent forward with supplies to the advance.

[4] Afterwards Gen. Mercer, who was killed at the battle of Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777. The wound which he received at the battle of the Monongahela was a very severe one. He was left on the field with the other badly wounded, but managed to conceal himself behind a fallen tree, where he witnessed the atrocities committed by the savages on the other wounded men and on the dead. His place of concealment was not discovered by the Indians, who soon left the field. When darkness came on he crept from the woods, crossed the Monongahela, and after wandering in the woods for many days with his wound undressed, and nearly famished, he at last reached Fort Cumberland in safety.

Washington's papers, including his notes referring to the Fort Necessity campaign of the previous year. The journal of Captain Orme alone of all the military papers was saved. All the artillery, ammunition, baggage, and stores fell into the hands of the French and Indians, and the dead and badly wounded were left on the field to be scalped and tortured by the savages, who, however, strangely enough, made little show of pursuit.

Braddock, when he received his fatal wound, expressed a wish to be left to die on the field, and this wish came near being gratified. Nearly all his panic-stricken followers deserted him, but his aide-de-camp, Orme, and Capt. Stewart, of the Virginia light-horse, stood faithfully by him, and at the imminent risk of their own lives succeeded in bearing him from the woods and across the river. On reaching the south side of the Monongahela the general, though suffering intense pain from his wound, gave orders that the troops should be rallied and a stand made at that place, but this was found impossible. A few subordinate officers and less than one hundred soldiers were all who remained around him. Of this Capt. Orme's journal says, "We intended to have kept possession of that ground till we could have been reinforced. The general and some wounded officers remained there about an hour, till most of the men ran off. From that place the general sent Mr. Washington to Colonel Dunbar with orders to send wagoners for the wounded, some provisions and hospital stores, to be escorted by the two youngest grenadier companies, to meet him at Gist's plantation, or nearer if possible. It was found impracticable to remain here, as the general and officers were left almost alone; we therefore retreated in the best manner we were able. After we had passed the Monongahela the second time, we were joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Gage, who had rallied near eighty men. We marched all night and the next day, and about ten o'clock that night we got to Gist's plantation."

During the time when Gen. Braddock was advancing to the Monongahela, Col. Dunbar was toiling slowly along with the rear division, the artillery, and heavy stores. Leaving the Little Crossings soon after Braddock's departure, he came on by the same route, passing the ruins of Fort Necessity on the 2d of July, and a few days later reached the place which has borne his name until the present time, and where he then encamped his troops and trains. This historic spot, known to this day as "Dunbar's Camp," is described by Veech as "situated southeast of the summit of Wolf Hill, one of the highest points of Laurel Hill Mountain, and about three thousand feet above the ocean-level. It is in full view of Uniontown, to the eastward, about six miles distant, and is visible from nearly all the high points in Fayette and the adjacent parts of Greene and Washington Counties. The camp was about three hundred feet below the summit, and at about half a mile distance, on the southern slope. It was then cleared of its timber, but is since much overgrown with bushes and small trees. It is, however, easily found by the numerous diggings in search of relics and treasure by the early settlers, and others even in later times. Near it are two fine sand springs, below which a dam of stones and earth two or three feet high was made to afford an abundant supply of water." This camp[1] was the end of Dunbar's outward march, for he there received from the Monongahela battle-field the fearful tidings which forbade all thoughts of a farther advance.

It was to this camp that "Mr. Washington" (as he was designated by Orme, his title of colonel being then only honorary, he holding no military rank under Braddock) was ordered from the Lower Crossing of the Monongahela to proceed with all possible speed, and with peremptory orders[2] to Col. Dunbar to send wagons with supplies and hospital stores without delay, as has already been noticed.[3] He set out with two private soldiers as an escort, and traveling without halt through the long hours of the dark and rainy night which succeeded the day of the battle (how or where he crossed the Youghiogheny is not recorded), came early in the morning of the 10th to the camp of Col. Dunbar, who, as it appears, was greatly demoralized by the startling intellinence which he brought. At about the middle of the forenoon several of Braddock's Pennsylvania Dutch wagoners (from the eastern counties) arrived at the camp, bringing the dread news from the battle-field, and announcing themselves as the only survivors of the bloody fight on the Monongahela. Nearly at the same time arrived Sir John Sinclar and another wounded officer, brought in by their men in blankets.

Dunbar's camp was then a scene of the wildest panic, as the rattle of the "long roll," beaten by his drummers, reverberated among the crags of the Laurel Hill. Each one, from the commander to the lowest

[1] Col. Burd, who visited this place in 1759, when on his way to erect a fort on the present site of Brownsville, said of Dunbar's camp that it was "the worst chosen piece of ground for an encampment I ever saw."

[2] It was known that there was ill feeling on the part of Dunbar towards the commander-in-chief, and it was therefore thought necessary to send the most positive orders in Braddock's name to insure obedience.

[3] At the same time Nathaniel Gist (son of Christopher) and "Gist's Indian" were dispatched from the scene of disaster to carry the intelligence of the defeat to Fort Cumberland, but with orders to avoid Col. Dunbar and his camp, lest the alarming news should create a panic among the men of his command. "They traveled," says Judge Veech, "on foot and through unfrequented paths to avoid the Indians. While snatching some repose during the darkness of the first night of their journey, in a thicket of bushes and grapevines on Cove Run, a branch of Shute's Run, within view of the camp-fires of Dunbar, they mistook the noise of the movement of some bird or beast for Indians, and ran with the heedlessness of alarm. They thus became separated, but each wended his way cautiously and alone. When nearing their destination, upon emerging from the bushes into the open road, Gist saw, a few rods ahead, his long-lost Indian, who had also taken the highway." This narrative of the journey of Gist and his Indian was obtained by Mr. Veech from Henry Beeson, to whom it was told by Nathaniel Gist himself.

camp-follower, believed that the savages and the scarcely less dreaded French were near at hand and would soon surround the camp.

True to their cowardly instincts, Dunbar's wagoners and pack-horse drivers, like those who were with Braddock on the Monongahela, and like many others of the same base brood on a hundred later battle-fields, were the first to seek safety in flight, mounting the best horses and hurrying away with all speed towards Fort Cumberland,[1] leaving their places on the wagons and with the pack-horse trains to be filled by brave soldiers from the ranks. Their base example infected the numerous camp-followers, who, as well as many of those from whom better things might have been expected, fled towards the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny, and it was with the greatest difficulty that Dunbar prevented the desertion and flight from becoming general.

At ten o'clock in the evening of the same day (Thursday, July 10th), Gen. Braddock reached Gist's. From the place where he fell he was brought away on a tumbril. Afterwards the attempt was made to move him on horseback, but this he could endure only for a short time, after which he was dismounted and carried all the remaining distance by a few of his men. The weary journey was continued with scarcely a halt during all the night succeeding the battle and all the following day. Through all the sad hours of that long march the gallant Captain Orme (himself suffering from a painful wound) and the no less brave and steadfast Virginia cavalry captain, Stewart, were constantly by the side of their helpless commander, never leaving him a moment.

The mortally wounded general must have been suffering intense agony of mind as well as of body, but through it all, like the brave and faithful officer that he was, he never forgot that there were other maimed and suffering ones who sorely needed aid. "Despite the intensity of his agonies," says Sargent, "Braddock still persisted in the exercise of his authority and the fulfillment of his duties." On reaching Gist's he found that no provisions, stores, nor surgical aid had arrived there in obedience to the command sent by Washington to Col. Dunbar, and thereupon he sent still more peremptory orders to that officer to forward them instantly, with the two only remaining companies of the Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth Regiments, to assist in bringing off the wounded The wagons arrived on the morning of Friday, the 11th, and a party was then immediately sent back towards the Monongahela to rescue such of the wounded as could be found, and with a supply of provisions to be left along the road for the benefit of those who might be missed and come up afterwards. Of the movements of the general and his party on that day, Capt. Orme's journal has the following entry:

"Gist's plantation.

"July 11.—Some wagons, provisions, and hospital stores arrived. As soon as the wounded were dressed, and the men had refreshed themselves, we retreated to Col. Dunbar's camp, which was near Rock Fort. The general sent a sergeant's party back with provisions to be left on the road, on the other side of the Yoxhio Geni, for the refreshment of any men who might have lost their way in the woods. Upon our arrival at Colonel Dunbar's camp we found it in the greatest confusion. Some of his men had gone off upon hearing of our defeat, and the rest seemed to have forgot all discipline. Several of our detachments had not stopped till they had reached the camp. It was found necessary to clear some of the wagons for the wounded, many of whom were in a desperate situation; and as it was impossible to re-

[1] A few days after their cowardly flight from Dunbar's camp, several of these panic-stricken wagoners appeared at Carlisle, bringing with them the first news of the disaster to Braddock's army. Thereupon they were examined by the Governor of Pennsylvania at that place, and their depositions taken and subscribed before him are found in the Pennsylvania Archives. Two of these depositions (similar in tenor to all the others) are here given, viz.:

Matthew Laird being duly sworn, deposed and said,—

"... That this examinant continued with Col. Dunbar. And on the tenth of this instant the regiment being at about seven miles beyond a place called the Great Meadows at eleven o'clock of that day, there was a rumor in the camp that there was bad news, and he was soon after informed by wagoners and pack-horse drivers, who were then returned to Col. Dunbar's camp, but had gone out with the advanced party under Gen. Braddock, that the general with the advanced party was defeated by the French on the ninth instant about five miles from Fort Du Quesne, and about forty miles from where Col. Dunbar then was, at which engagement the wagoners and pack-horse drivers said they were present; that the English were attacked as they were going up a hill by a numerous body of French and Indians, who kept a continual fire during the whole engagement which lasted nigh three hours; that most of the English were cut off, and the whole train of artillery taken; that General Braddock was killed, as also Sir Peter Halket, Capt. Orme, and most of the officers. This examinant further saith he saw a wounded officer brought through the camp on a sheet; that about noon of the same day they beat to arms in Col. Dunbar's camp, upon which the wagoners as well as many common soldiers and others took to flight in spite of the opposition made by the centrys, who forced some to return but many got away, amongst whom was this examinant."

Following is the deposition of Jacob Huber:

"This examinant saith that he was in Col. Dunbar's camp the tenth of July instant, and was informed that two officers who had come from Fort Cumberland, and had proceeded early in the morning with a party of Indians to join General Braddock, returned to the camp in about three hours after they set out, and a rumour spread that there was bad news, and that the officers could not pass to the general by reason of the Indians; that about nine or ten o'clock the same day this examinant saw and spoke with several wagoners who were come into Col. Dunbar's camp from Gen. Braddock's, and who informed this examinant that Gen. Braddock with his advanced party of fifteen hundred men had been attacked on the ninth instant within five miles of Fort Du Quesne by a great many French and Indians who surrounded them; that the action lasted three hours; that the most part of the English were killed; that Gen. Braddock was wounded and put into a wagon, and afterwards killed by the Indians; that Sir Peter Halket and Capt. Orme were also killed. And this examinant further saith that he saw some soldiers return into Col. Dunbar's camp, who he was informed had been of General Braddock's advanced party, some of whom were wounded, some not; also saw two officers carried on sheets, one of whom was said to be Sir John St. Clair, whom the examinant was informed had received two wounds; that about noon of the same day Col. Dunbar's drums beat to arms; and both before and after that many soldiers and wagoners with other attendants upon the camp took to flight, and amongst others this examinant. And further saith not."

move the stores, the howitzer shells, some twelve-pound shot, powder, and provisions were destroyed or buried."

The terror and consternation at Dunbar's camp had been constantly on the increase from the time when the first of the frightened wagoners had galloped in with the alarming news on the morning of the 10th. Through all that day and the following night terrified fugitives from the field, many of them wounded, were continually pouring in, each telling a fearful tale of rout and massacre, and all uniting in the assertion that the French and savages in overwhelming force were following close in the rear. This latter statement was wholly false, for the enemy had made no attempt at pursuit from the shores of the Monongahela; but the tale was believed, and its effect was an uncontrollable panic at the camp.

On the arrival of Capt. Stewart with his escort, bearing the wounded general, a decision was at once arrived at to retreat without delay to Fort Cumberland, destroying everything which could not be carried. It was a strange proceeding, and one which must now appear cowardly, for an army of fully a thousand men, many of them veteran soldiers, with sufficient artillery and an abundance of ammunition, to abandon a mountain position which might soon and easily have been rendered impregnable, and to fly before the imaginary pursuit by an enemy which was greatly inferior in numbers, and had already retired in the opposite direction. But if the retreat was to be made, then it was necessary to destroy nearly everything except a meagre supply of provisions, for there was barely transportation enough for the sick and wounded, who numbered more than three hundred. There were more than enough wagons to carry everything, but the number of horses was small, many of the best having been ridden away by the frightened wagoners and other fugitives, and most of those sent forward with the trains of the advance column having been captured by the enemy on the day of the battle.

The work of destruction and preparation for retreat were commenced immediately, and completed on the 12th. The howitzers and every other artillery piece except two were bursted, as were also a great part of the shell. Some of the shells and nearly all the solid shot were buried. A great number of wagons (having no horses to draw them) were burned. Only a small part of the provisions was saved for the march, most of them being destroyed by burning, or thrown into the little pond of water that had been formed by damming the spring a short distance below the camp. The powder-casks were opened, and their contents—stated at fifty thousand pounds of powder—thrown into the pool.[1] Of all the immense quantity of material and stores which had with such great expense and labor been transported across the Alleghenies, and to the top of Laurel Hill, there was only saved the least amount that could possibly meet the necessities of the retreat to Cumberland.

It has been generally believed that the artillery pieces were not bursted, but buried at Dunbar's camp, as well as a great deal of other property. Stories were told, too, that a large amount of *money* was buried there by Dunbar on the eve of his retreat; and in later years numerous diggings were made there in the hope of finding the treasure. Of course all such attempts have proved as fruitless as they were foolish. As to the statement concerning the burial of the cannon, it was indorsed by and perhaps originated with Col. Burd;[2] but it was disproved by a letter dated Aug. 21, 1755, addressed to Governor Shirley by Col. Dunbar, and indorsed by his officers, in which they said, "We must beg leave to undeceive you in what you are pleased to mention of guns being buried at the time Gen. Braddock ordered the stores to be destroyed, for there was not a gun of any kind buried."

The question, who was responsible for the disgraceful retreat from Dunbar's camp, and the destruction of the stores and war material at that place, has generally received an answer laying the blame on Dunbar himself; and this appears to be just, though in his letter, above quoted, he mentions the order for the destruction as having been given by Braddock. It is true that the orders were still issued in his name, but the hand of death was already upon him, and he was irresponsible. The command really lay with Col. Dunbar, had he been disposed to take it, as he undoubtedly would readily have done had it not happened that the so-called orders of Braddock were in this instance (and for the first time in all the campaign) in accordance with his wishes.

In regard to the issuance of these orders by the dying commander, and Dunbar's very ready and willing obedience to them, Sargent—who, however, almost contradicts himself in the first and last parts of the extract given below—says, "Braddock's strength was now fast ebbing away. Informed of the disorganized condition of the remaining troops, he abandoned all hope of a prosperous termination to the expedition. He saw that not only death but utter defeat was inevitable. But, conscious of the odium the latter event would excite, he nobly resolved that the sole responsibility of the measure should rest with himself, and consulted with no one upon the steps he pursued. He merely issued his orders, and insisted that they were obeyed. Thus, after destroying the

[1] "Old Henry Beeson, the proprietor of Uniontown, used to relate that when he first visited these localities, in 1767, there were some six inches of black nitrous matter visible all over this spring basin."—*Veech.*

The inference was that the "nitrous matter" referred to came from the great quantity of powder thrown into the water by Col. Dunbar's men, which may have been the fact.

[2] On the 11th of September, 1759, Col. Burd visited Dunbar's camp, and concerning this visit his journal says, "From here we marched to Dunbar's camp.... Here we saw vast quantities of cannon-ball, musket-bullets, broken shells, and an immense destruction of powder, wagons, etc. Reconnoitered all the camp, and attempted to find the cannon and mortars, but could not discover them, although we dug a great many holes where stores had been buried, and concluded the French had carried them off."

stores to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy (of whose pursuit he did not doubt), the march was to be resumed on Saturday, the 12th of July, towards Wills' Creek. Ill judged as these orders were, they met with too ready acquiescence at the hands of Dunbar, whose advice was neither asked nor tendered on the occasion. . . . For this service—the only instance of alacrity that he displayed in the campaign—Dunbar must not be forgiven. *It is not perfectly clear that Braddock intelligently ever gave the orders*, but in any case they were not fit for a British officer to give or to obey. Dunbar's duty was to have maintained here his position, or at least not have contemplated falling back beyond Wills' Creek. That he had not horses to remove his stores was, however, his after-excuse."

The destruction of the guns, ammunition, and stores was finished at Dunbar's camp on the 12th of July, and on the morning of Sunday, the 13th, the retreating troops, composed of Dunbar's command and the remnant of the force that fought on the Monongahela, moved away on the road to the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny. They took with them the only artillery pieces that were left (two six-pounders), a small quantity of provisions and hospital stores, and the remaining wagons, nearly all of which were laden with the sick and wounded. The commander-in-chief, now rapidly approaching his end, was borne along with the column. The entry for this day in Capt. Orme's journal reads: "July 13th.—We marched hence to the camp near the Great Meadows, where the general died."

The place where Dunbar's troops bivouacked after this day's march was known as the Old Orchard Camp, about two miles west of Fort Necessity, and there, at eight o'clock on that midsummer Sunday night, General Braddock breathed his last. He had spoken very little after the time when he was brought from the fatal field. It is related that on the first night he repeated, as if soliloquizing, "Who would have thought it! who would have thought it!" and after that was silent[1] until the fourth day, when he said to Capt. Orme, "We shall better know how to deal with them another time." He spoke no more, and soon after expired, Captain Stewart, of the light-horse, having never left him from the time he received his wound until after his death. Washington and Orme were also with him at the last moment, and it is said (by Sargent) that shortly before his death the general bequeathed to Washington[2] his favorite charger and his body-servant, Bishop, so well known in after-years as the faithful attendant of the patriot chief.

On the morning of the 14th of July the dead general was buried at the camp where he died, and the artillery pieces, the wagon-train, and the soldiers, moving out to take the road to Wills' Creek, passed over the spot, to obliterate all traces of the new grave, and thus to save it from desecration by the savages, who were expected soon to follow in pursuit. The wagons containing the sick and wounded took the lead, then came the others with the hospital stores and the meagre stock of provisions, then the advance of the infantry column, then the ammunition and guns, and finally the two veteran companies of the Forty-fourth and Forty-eighth British regular regiments, with Stewart's Virginia light-horse as a guard to the rear and flanks. In the evening of the same day the Youghiogheny River was crossed by the last men of the force, and the rear-guard bivouacked for the night on the eastern side of the stream.

It seems that the progress made on the retreat was very rapid, for, although Braddock's road was rough and in many places barely passable, the head of the wagon-train bearing the wounded and sick arrived at Cumberland on the 17th, and three days later the last of Dunbar's soldiers reached the fort and lighted their bivouac fires within the range of its guns.

The expedition of Braddock, from which such brilliant results had been expected, had proved a dismal and bloody failure. The objective point (Fort du Quesne) was still held by the French, who, with their Indian allies, soon extended their domination over the country lying to the southeast. Gaining courage from their victory, they came to Dunbar's camp a week or two after his forces had left it, and there completed the little work of destruction which he had left undone. Within two months they had

[1] This conflicts strongly with Sargent's statement that at Dunbar's camp he "issued his orders and insisted that they were obeyed."

[2] Notwithstanding the many absurd accounts which have been given of the disagreements which occurred between Braddock and Washington, and of the insolent and contemptuous manner in which the latter was treated by his chief, all evidence that is found tends to show that there existed between the two a friendship such as is very rarely known as between a commanding general and a mere youth serving under him without military rank, for in this campaign Washington held none, and was consequently never admitted to Braddock's councils of war. He was by the British officers below Braddock contemptuously styled "Mr. Washington," for they disliked him, principally because of the consideration shown him by Braddock, and partly because he was merely a "Virginia buckskin," which latter fact made Braddock's friendship for him all the more galling to them. In later years President Washington, in speaking to the Hon. William Finley (see *Niles' Register*, xiv., p. 179) of Braddock, said, "He was unfortunate, but his character was much too severely treated. He was one of the honestest and best men of the British officers with whom I was acquainted; even in the manner of fighting he was not more to blame than others, for of all that were consulted only one person objected to it. . . . Braddock was both my general and my physician," alluding in the latter remark to the time when he (Washington) had been taken sick near the Little Meadows on the outward march, on which occasion Braddock gave his personal attention to the case, leaving Washington with a sergeant to take care of him, with medicine and directions (given by himself) of how to take it, also with instructions to come on and rejoin him (the general) whenever he should find himself able to do so.

As to the accounts, with which all are familiar, of Washington assuming command after the fall of Braddock, and saving the remnant of the force from destruction, its utter absurdity is made apparent by the extracts which have been given from Capt. Orme's journal. Washington exercised no command on that campaign, and the only circumstance which can give any color to the story is that some of the Virginians, knowing him as an officer in the militia of that colony, were disposed in the confusion of the battle to follow him in preference to the British officers, who despised their method of backwoods fighting.

advanced eastward to the Alleghenies and made incursions beyond that range. There was not left west of the mountains in this region a single settler or trader other than those who were favorable to the French and their interests. And this state of things continued in the country west of the Alleghenies for more than three years from the time of Braddock's defeat on the Monongahela.

The precise spot where Gen. Braddock was buried has never been certainly known. Col. Burd, who visited it in 1759, when on his way to erect Fort Burd, on the Monongahela, said it was about two miles from Fort Necessity, and "about twenty yards from a little hollow, in which there was a small stream of water, and over it a bridge." Gen. Washington said that it had been his purpose to return to the spot and erect a monument to his memory, but that he had no opportunity to do so until after the Revolution, and then, after the most diligent search, he found it impossible to recognize the spot where the general was buried on account of the change in the road and the extension of the clearing.

In 1812 a party of men who were engaged in preparing the road under direction of Abraham Stewart (father of the Hon. Andrew Stewart), dug out, near the bank of the small stream known as Braddock's Run, the bones of a human skeleton, and with them some military trappings; from which latter circumstance the bones were supposed to be those of Braddock,—and it is not improbable that they were so, though there is no proof that such was the case. Some of the larger bones were taken away by the people of the vicinity as relics, but these were afterwards collected by Mr. Stewart,[1] and they as well as the others were reinterred about 1820, at the spot which has since been known as "Braddock's Grave," and which was so marked by the words cut or painted on a board which was nailed to a tree over the place of reinterment. This tree has since been cut down, the grave inclosed, and evergreen trees planted over it. The spot is in Wharton township, a few rods north of the National road, southeast of the Chalk Hill hotel, and northwest of Fort Necessity.

For nearly a century it has been believed by many that the shot which took the life of Gen. Braddock was fired by one Thomas Fossit, who afterwards became a resident in Fayette County. This Fossit, it appears, always wished to have people believe that it was a bullet from his gun that gave the mortal wound to the brave Braddock; and many—perhaps a majority—of the people of this section of country did for many years believe that such was the case. The writer of this believes that Fossit's story (whether by this is meant that which he implied by significant silence, or that which he at other times triumphantly asserted) is false. He believes this case to be similar to several of which he had personal knowledge in the late civil war, where private soldiers (always of the worthless class), bearing ill will against officers who had administered deserved punishment to them, made mysterious muttered threats of biding their time till the next engagement; and after the objects of their hatred had fallen in the front of battle, could not refrain from expressing satisfaction, and in a boasting way saying enough to have hanged them, if it had not been susceptible of proof that they themselves were, during the battle, skulking so far in the rear of the line of fire that they could not have reached their pretended victim with any weapon of less calibre than a ten-pounder Parrott gun. This, however, is but a mere opinion, and therefore entitled to no weight on the page of history. Opposed to it—as has already been said—are the opinions of a large proportion of the people who have lived in Fayette County during the past ninety-eight years. Under these circumstances the only course which can properly be pursued by the historian is to give, without comment, the several principal statements which have been made in the case. One of these[2] is as follows:

"There has long existed a tradition in this region that Braddock was killed by one of his own men, and more recent developments leave little or no doubt of the fact. A recent [1843] writer in the *National Intelligencer*, whose authority is good on such points, says, 'When my father was removing with his family to the West, one of the Fausetts kept a public-house to the eastward from and near where Uniontown now stands as the county-seat of Fayette County, Pa. This man's house we lodged in about the 10th of October, 1781, twenty-six years and a few months after Braddock's defeat; and there it was made anything but a secret that one of the family dealt the death-blow to the British general. Thirteen years afterwards I met Thomas Fausett in Fayette County, then, as he told me, in his seventieth year. To him I put the plain question, and received the plain reply, "I did shoot him!" He then went on to insist that by doing so he contributed to save what was left of the army. In brief, in my youth I never heard the fact doubted or blamed that Fausett shot Braddock.'

"The Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Uniontown, says he knew and often conversed with Tom Fausett, who did not hesitate to avow, in the presence of his friends, that he shot General Braddock. Fausett was a man of gigantic frame, of uncivilized, half-savage propensities, and spent most of his life among the mountains as a hermit, living on the game which he killed. He would occasionally come into town and get drunk. Sometimes he would repel inquiries into the affair of Braddock's death by putting his fingers to his lips

[1] It has been said in some accounts that the bones collected by Mr. Stewart were sent to Peale's Museum, in Philadelphia, but the statement is not authenticated.

[2] Made by Sherman Day, in his "Historical Sketches of the State of Pennsylvania."

and uttering a sort of buzzing sound; at others he would burst into tears, and appear greatly agitated by conflicting passions.

"In spite of Braddock's silly order that the troops should not protect themselves behind trees, Joseph Fausett had taken such a position, when Braddock rode up in a passion and struck him down with his sword. Tom Fausett, who was but a short distance from his brother, saw the whole transaction, and immediately drew up his rifle and shot Braddock through the lungs, partly in revenge for the outrage upon his brother, and partly, as he always alleged, to get the general out of the way, and thus save the remainder of the gallant band, who had been sacrificed to his obstinacy and want of experience in frontier warfare."

But among all the authorities on the subject, probably the one which is entitled to the most consideration is that of Veech's "Monongahela of Old," in which occurs the following in reference to the killing of Braddock:

"For at least three-quarters of a century the current belief has been that he was shot by one Thomas Fossit, an old resident of Fayette County. The story is therefore entitled to our notice. Mr. Sargent, in his interesting 'History of Braddock's Campaign,' devotes several pages to a collation of evidence upon the question, and arrives very logically from the evidence at the conclusion that the story is false; got up by Fossit and others to heroize him at a time when it was popular to have killed a Britisher. . . .

"I[1] knew Thomas Fossit well. He was a tall, athletic man, indicating by his physiognomy and demeanor a susceptibility of impetuous rage and a disregard of moral restraints. He was, moreover, in his later years somewhat intemperate. When Fayette County was erected in 1783 he was found living on the top of Laurel Hill, at the junction of Braddock's and Dunlap's roads, near Washington's Spring, claiming to have there by settlement a hundred acres of land, which by deed dated in April, 1788, he conveyed to one Isaac Phillips. For many years he kept a kind of tavern or resting-place for emigrants and pack-horsemen, and afterwards for teamsters, at the place long known as Slack's, later Robert McDowell's. His mental abilities by no means equaled his bodily powers; and, like a true man of the woods, he often wearied the traveler with tales about bears, deer, and rattlesnakes, lead-mines and Indians. I had many conversations with him about his adventures. He said he saw Braddock fall, knew who shot him, knew all about it; but would never acknowledge to me that he aimed the deadly shot. To others, it is said, he did, and boasted of it. . . . The last time I saw him was in October, 1816. He was then a pauper at Thomas Mitchell's, in Wharton township. He said he was then one hundred and four years old, and perhaps he was. He was gathering in his tobacco. I stayed at Mitchell's two days, and Fossit and I had much talk about old times, the battle, and the route the army traveled. He stated the facts generally as he had done before. He insisted that the bones found by Abraham Stewart, Esq., were not the bones of Braddock, but of a Colonel Jones; that Braddock and Sir Peter Halket were both buried in one grave *in the camp*, and that if he could walk to the place he thought he could point it out so exactly —near a forked apple-tree—that by digging the bones could yet be found. There are parts of this story wholly irreconcilable with well-ascertained facts. There was no Col. Jones in Braddock's army. Sir Peter Halket and his son, Lieutenant Halket, were killed and left on the field of battle. Braddock did not die at Dunbar's camp, but at the first camp eastward of it, and it is nowhere said that Braddock was buried in the camp. . . .

"Nevertheless the fact may be that Fossit shot him. There is nothing in the facts of the case as they occurred on the ground to contradict it; nay, they rather corroborate it. Braddock was shot on the battle-field by somebody. Fossit was a provincial private in the action. There was generally a bad state of feeling between the general and the provincial recruits, owing chiefly to his obstinate opposition to tree-fighting, and to his infuriate resistance to the determined inclination of the backwoodsmen to fight in that way, to which they were countenanced by the opinion of Washington and Sir Peter Halket. Another fact is that much of the havoc of the English troops was caused by the firing of their own men wherever they saw a smoke. But Braddock raised no smoke, and when he was shot a retreat had been sounded. If, therefore, Fossit did shoot him he must have done it purposely. And it is said he did so in revenge for the killing of a brother for persisting in firing from behind a tree. This is sustained by the fact that Tom had a brother Joseph in the action who was killed. All these circumstances, with many others, seem to sustain the allegation. Against it are the inconsistencies and falsities of other parts of the testimony of the witnesses adduced, and even of Fossit's own narrations."

Fossit died in 1818, a pauper in the township of Wharton. He was at the time of his death about one hundred and six years old, according to his own statement.

[1] Freeman Lewis, the senior of the authors of "Monongahela of Old."

CHAPTER VII.

CAPTURE OF FORT DU QUESNE—ERECTION OF FORT BURD.

From July, 1755, when the French succeeded in expelling the English forces from the region of country west of the Alleghenies, the former held absolute possession of that territory for more than three years, as has already been mentioned. Not long after

their victory on the Monongahela they reduced their force at Fort du Quesne, sending a part of it to Venango and other northern posts, and their Indian allies, or a great part of them, scattered and returned to their homes, being in a state of discontent and incipient disaffection, though still holding to their French allegiance.

At Fort du Quesne the French captain, Contrecœur, remained in command till the early part of 1757. In that year, and not long after Contrecœur's supersedure, the commandant at Fort Cumberland sent out a small party (probably the first which crossed the mountains from the east after Braddock's defeat) to penetrate as nearly as practicable to the Forks of the Ohio, and reconnoitre the country in the vicinity of the French fort.[1] It was composed of five soldiers from Fort Cumberland and fifteen Cherokee Indians, all under command of Lieutenant Baker. They advanced to a point on the head-waters of Turtle Creek, about twenty miles from the fort, where they fell in with a French party of three officers and seven men. In the fight which followed they killed five of the French and took one (an officer) prisoner. They then made their way back through what is now Fayette County, and arrived in safety at Fort Cumberland with their prisoner and with the information that the French fort was in command of Capt. de Ligneris, who had under him at that place a force of about six hundred French troops and two hundred Indians.

In 1758 the English ministry planned and sent forward an expedition much more formidable than that placed under Braddock, three years before, for the capture of Fort du Quesne. The command of this new expedition was given to General John Forbes. His force (of which the rendezvous was appointed at Raystown, now Bedford, Pa.) was composed of three hundred and fifty Royal American troops, twelve hundred Scotch Highlanders, sixteen hundred Virginians, and two thousand seven hundred Pennsylvania provincials,—a total of five thousand eight hundred and fifty effective men, besides one thousand wagoners. The Virginia troops were comprised in two regiments, commanded respectively by Col. George Washington and Col. James Burd, but both under the superior command of Washington as acting brigadier. Under him, in command of one of the Virginia companies, was Capt. William Crawford, afterwards for many years a resident of Fayette County, at Stewart's Crossings. Gen. Forbes arrived at Raystown about the middle of September, but Col. Henry Bouquet had previously (in August) been ordered forward with an advanced column of two thousand men to the Loyalhanna to cut out roads. The main body, with Washington in advance, moved forward from Raystown in October. In the mean time Bouquet (perhaps thinking he could capture the fort with his advance division, before the arrival of the main body, and thus secure the principal honor) sent forward a reconnoissance in force, consisting of eight hundred men (mostly Highlanders) under Maj. William Grant. This force reached a point in the vicinity of the fort,[2] where, on the 14th of September, it was attacked by a body of about seven hundred French and a large number of savages, under command of a French officer named Aubry. Here Grant was defeated with much slaughter, the Indians committing terrible atrocities on the dead and wounded Highlanders. The French and Indians then advanced against Bouquet, and attacked his intrenched position at Fort Ligonier, but were finally (though with great difficulty) repulsed on the 12th of October, and forced to retreat to their fort.

Gen. Forbes with the main body of his army arrived at Loyalhanna early in November. A council of war was held, at which it was decided that on account of the lateness of the season and approach of winter (the ground being already covered with snow) it was "unadvisable, if not impracticable, to prosecute the campaign any further till the next season, and that a winter encampment among the mountains or a retreat to the frontier settlements was the only alternative that remained." But immediately afterwards a scouting-party brought in some prisoners, from whom it was learned that the garrison of Fort du Quesne was weak, and the Indian allies of the French considerably disaffected. Thereupon the decision of the council of war was reversed, and orders at once issued to move on to the assault of the fort.

The march was commenced immediately, the troops taking with them no tents or heavy baggage, and only a few pieces of light artillery. Washington with his command led the advance. When within about twelve miles of the fort word was brought to Forbes that it was being evacuated by the French, but he remembered the lesson taught by Braddock's rashness, and treated the report with suspicion, continuing the march with the greatest caution, and withholding from the troops the intelligence he had received. On the 25th of November, when they were marching with the provincials in front, they drew near the fort and came to a place where a great number of stakes had been

[1] An anecdote of another small reconnoitring-party that was sent towards Fort du Quesne a short time afterwards is found in Sparks (ii. 283), in one of Washington's letters, dated May, 1758, as follows: "An Indian named Ucahula was sent from Fort Loudon [Va.] with a party of six soldiers and thirty Indians, under command of Lieutenant Gist. After great fatigues and suffering, occasioned by the snows on the Allegheny Mountains, they reached the Monongahela River [at the mouth of Redstone], where Lieutenant Gist, by a fall from a precipice, was rendered unable to proceed, and the party separated. Ucahula, with two other Indians, descended the Monongahela in a bark canoe till they came near Fort du Quesne. Here they left their canoe, and concealed themselves on the margin of the river till they had an opportunity of attacking two Frenchmen, whom they killed and scalped. These scalps were brought to Fort Loudon by Ucahula."

[2] This fight took place at "Grant's Hill," in the present city of Pittsburgh. The total loss of the English was 273 killed and 43 wounded more than one-third of Grant's entire force. The commander and Major Lewis were taken prisoners by the French and Indians.

planted, and on these were hanging the kilts of Highlanders slain on that spot in Grant's defeat two months before. When Forbes' Highlanders saw this they became infuriated with rage and rushed on, reckless of consequences and regardless of discipline in their eagerness to take bloody vengeance on the slayers of their countrymen. They were bent on the extermination of their foes and swore to give no quarter, but soon after, on arriving within sight of the fort, it was found to be indeed evacuated and in flames, and the last of the boats in which its garrison had embarked were seen in the distance passing Smoky Island on their way down the Ohio.

The fort was found to have been mined, but either the enemy had left in too much haste to fire the train or the fuse had become extinguished. The troops at once marched up to take possession, Washington with his command being the first on the ground. On the following day he wrote to the Governor of Virginia a report of the evacuation and capture of the post as follows:

"Camp at Fort du Quesne,
"28th November, 1758.

"To Gov. Fauquier:

"Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that Fort Du Quesne, or the ground rather on which it stood, was possessed by his Majesty's troops on the 25th instant. The enemy, after letting us get within a day's march of the place, burned the fort and ran away by the light of it, at night going down the Ohio by water to the number of about five hundred men, according to our best information. This possession of the fort has been matter of surprise to the whole army, and we cannot attribute it to more probable causes than the weakness of the enemy, want of provisions, and the defection of the Indians. Of these circumstances we were luckily informed by three prisoners who providentially fell into our hands at Loyal Hanna, when we despaired of proceeding farther. A council of war had determined that it was not advisable to advance this season beyond that place; but the above information caused us to march on without tents or baggage, and with only a light train of artillery. We have thus happily succeeded. It would be tedious and I think unnecessary to relate every trivial circumstance that has happened since my last. . . . This fortunate and indeed unexpected success of our arms will be attended with happy effects. The Delawares are sueing for peace, and I doubt not that other tribes on the Ohio are following their example. A trade free, open, and on equitable terms is what they seem much to desire, and I do not know so effectual a way of riveting them to our interest as by sending out goods immediately to this place for that purpose. . . ."

Thus, after repeated attempts, each ending in blood and disaster, the English standard was firmly planted at the head of the Ohio, and the French power here overthrown forever. On the ruins of Fort du Quesne another work was constructed—a weak and hastily-built stockade with a shallow ditch—and named "Fort Pitt," in honor of William Pitt, Earl Chatham. Two hundred men of Washington's command were left to garrison it, and the main army marched east. Gen. Forbes returned to Philadelphia, and died there in March, 1759.

The new Fort Pitt was commenced in August, 1759, and completed during the fall of that year by a force under command of Gen. Stanwix.

When the English had finally expelled the French, and obtained possession of the country at the head of the Ohio, in 1758, and had built and garrisoned the first Fort Pitt at that place, one of the first objects to be accomplished was the establishment of a route for transportation from the East, with defensive works and bases of supply at intermediate points. Under this necessity the route was adopted from Fort Cumberland to the Monongahela at or near the mouth of Redstone Creek, and thence down the river by water-carriage to Fort Pitt, this being identical with the route contemplated by the Ohio Company nearly five years earlier, when Capt. William Trent had been sent to build a fort for them at the forks of the Ohio.

In pursuance of this military plan, in the latter part of the summer of 1759, Col. Henry Bouquet, military commandant at Carlisle, Pa., ordered Col. James Burd to inspect the defenses and stores at Fort Cumberland; thence to march to the Monongahela, there to erect a fort and base of supply at a point proper and convenient for embarkation on the river. The substance of Col. Burd's orders, and his procedure under them, are explained in a journal kept by him at the time, which is found in the Pennsylvania Archives, and from which the following entries are extracted, viz.:

"Ordered in August, 1759, to march with two hundred men of my battalion to the mouth of Redstone Creek, where it empties itself into the river Monongahela, to cut a road somewhere from Gen. Braddock's road to that place, as I shall judge best, and on my arrival there to erect a fort in order to open a communication by the river Monongahela to Pittsburgh, for the more easy transportation of provisions, etc., from the provinces of Virginia and Maryland. Sent forward the detachment under the command of Lieut.-Col. Shippen, leaving one officer and thirty men to bring our five wagons. . . . When I have cut the road and finished the fort I am to leave one officer and twenty-five men as a garrison, and march with the remainder of my battalion to Pittsburgh. . . .

"10th Sept.—Saw Col. Washington's fort, which was called Fort Necessity. It is a small circular stockade, with a small house in the centre; on the outside there is a small ditch goes round it about eight yards from the stockade. It is situate in a narrow part of the meadows, commanded by three points of woods. There is a small run of water just by it. We saw two iron swivels.

"11th Sept.—Marched this morning; two miles from hence we found Gen. Braddock's grave, about twenty yards from a little hollow, in which there was a small stream of water, and over it a bridge. We soon got to Laurel Hill; it had an easy ascent on this side, but on the other very steep. At the foot of the hill we found the path that went to Dunlap's place, that Col. Shippen and Capt. Gordon traveled last winter, and about a quarter of a mile from this we saw the big rock, so called. From hence we marched to Dunbar's camp, — miles, which is situated in a stony hollow [here follows the description of the camp, and their search for buried guns, etc., as before quoted]. We continued our march, and got to Guest's place; here are found a fine country.

"13th Sept.—Determined, if the hunters should not return before noon, to begin to open the road along some old blazes, which we take to be Col. Washington's.[1] At noon began to cut the road to Redstone; began a quarter of a mile from camp; the course N. N. W. The course of Gen. Braddock's road N. N. E., and turns much to y^e^ eastward. Opened this afternoon about half a mile. Marked two trees at the place of beginning thus:

"'*The road to Redstone, Col. J. Burd*, 1759.

"'*The road to Pittsburg*, 1759.'

"22d Oct.—This morning I went to the river Monongahela, reconnoitred Redstone, etc., and concluded upon the place for the post, being a hill in the fork of the river Monongahela and Nemocalling's Creek,[2] the best situation I could find, and returned in the evening to camp. The camp moved two miles, to Coal Run. This run is entirely paved in the bottom with fine stone-coal, and the hill on the south of it is a rock of the finest coal I ever saw. I burned about a bushel of it on my fire.

"23d Oct.—Continued working on the road. Had sermon to-day at 10 A.M. At noon moved the camp two and a half miles to the river Monongahela. No bateaux arrived.

"28th Oct.—Sunday. Continued on the works; had sermon in the fort."

The last entry in the journal is the following:

"4th Nov.—Sunday. Snowed to-day. No work. Sermon in the fort. Doctor Allison sets out for Philadelphia."

From the extracts given above from Burd's journal we gain a tolerably clear idea of the manner in which he conducted the expedition and built the fort at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek on the Monongahela, viz.: After concluding his inspection at Fort Cumberland, and having previously sent forward a small detachment under his chief engineer officer, Lieut.-Col. Shippen, he set out with the remainder of his force (leaving his little wagon-train to follow) and passed over the same route taken by Braddock three years before, to and across the Youghiogheny at the Great Crossings; thence to Fort Necessity, to Braddock's grave, to Dunbar's camp, and to Gist's, now Mount Braddock. This was the end of his travel over the route pursued by the ill-fated expedition of 1755. At Gist's he ordered his men to commence work in opening a road thence northwestwardly towards the Monongahela, following the route which Captains Polson and Lewis had partially cut through for about eight miles from Gist's at the time when Washington was intrenching at that place in June, 1754.

Having thus set his men at work on the road from Gist's to the Redstone, Col. Burd, with Col. Thomas Cresap (who was with him as a guide, having previously explored this region to some extent), Col. Shippen, and probably Lieut. Grayson, of his command, rode forward through the woods to the Monongahela, striking the valley of Redstone Creek, and following it down to where it enters the river. It seems to have been in contemplation to build the fort at the mouth of this stream, where Capt. Trent's men had constructed the old "Hangard" store-house four years before, but the orders of Col. Burd left it in his discretion to select the site which he might regard as the most eligible. So, after viewing the ground at the mouth of the Redstone, and not finding it to suit his ideas as the site of a fortification, he proceeded up the river until he came to the mouth of Nemacolin's or Dunlap's Creek, about one and one-fourth miles farther up, and determined to erect his fort just below the mouth of that stream, on the high ground (now in the borough of Brownsville) commanding the Monongahela, the valley of the creek, and the country for some distance to the rear; this being, as he said in the journal, "the best situation I could find."

Having thus determined the site, he returned to his working-parties, who were progressing down the valley of the Redstone, and ordered the road which they were cutting to be deflected southward from the trail leading to the mouth of the Redstone. The point where the new road was made to diverge from the trail is described by Judge Veech as "a little northwest of where the Johnson or Hatfield stone tavern-house now (1869) stands." From that point the road was laid along the ridges to the mouth of Dunlap's Creek.

On the 23d of October, Col. Burd removed his camp to the river, and the building of the fort was commenced immediately afterwards. It was completed during the following month, but the precise time is not stated.[3] It was still in process of construction at

[1] Meaning the track which was partially cut out by Capts. Lewis and Polson for a distance of about eight miles northwest of Gist's, just before Washington's retreat from that place to Fort Necessity, in June, 1754.

[2] The creek at the mouth of which lived the Indian Nemacolin, the same afterwards known as Dunlap's Creek.

[3] The construction of the fort seems to have been delayed on account of scarcity of provisions. On the 26th of October, Col. Burd said in his journal, "I have kept the people constantly employed on the works since my arrival, although we have been for eight days past upon the small allowance of one pound of beef and half a pound of flour per man a day, and this day we begin upon one pound of beef, not having an ounce of flour left, and only three bullocks. I am therefore obliged to give over working until I receive some supplies."

the date of the last entry in the journal, November 4th. The "Doctor Allison" referred to in that entry as being about to set out for Philadelphia, and who had preached the sermons previously mentioned in the journal, was the Rev. Francis Allison, the chaplain of the expedition.

The fort when completed was named, in honor of the commander of the expedition, "Fort Burd." As a military work, it was far from being strong or formidable, though bastioned. It was built in the form of a square, except for the bastions at the four angles. The curtains were formed of palisades, set firmly in the earth and embanked. The bastions were constructed of hewed logs, laid horizontally one above another. In the centre of the fort was a large house also of hewed logs, and near this, within the inclosure, a well. The whole was surrounded by a broad ditch, crossed by a draw-bridge, communicating with a gateway in the centre of the curtain in the rear of the work.[1] The location of the fort, with reference to present landmarks in Brownsville, may be described as west of the property of N. B. Bowman, and nearly on the spot now occupied by the residence of J. W. Jeffries. South of the fort was the bullock-pen; and a short distance, in a direction a little south of east, from the centre of Fort Burd was the central mound of the prehistoric work once known as Redstone Old Fort.

Upon the departure of Col. Burd with his command, after the completion of the fort, he left in it a garrison of twenty-five men, under command of a commissioned officer. Some accounts have it that this officer was Capt. Paull,[2] father of Col. James Paull, who lived for many years, and died in Fayette County. It is certain that Capt. Paull was *afterwards* in command at the fort for a long time. Nothing has been found showing how long Fort Burd continued to be held as a military post. "But it seems," says Judge Veech, "to have been under some kind of military possession in 1774. During Dunmore's war, and during the Revolution and contemporary Indian troubles, it was used as a store-house and a rallying-point for defense, supply, and observation by the early settlers and adventurers. It was never rendered famous by a siege or a sally. We know that the late Col. James Paull served a month's duty in a drafted militia company in guarding Continental stores here in 1778." It was doubtless discontinued as a military post soon after the close of the Revolution, and all traces of it were obliterated by the building of the town of Brownsville.

[1] In the Pennsylvania Archives (xii. 347) is a plan of the fort, made by Col. Shippen, the engineer. On this plan are given the dimensions of the work, as follows: "The curtain, 97½ feet; the flanks, 16 feet; the faces of the bastions, 30 feet; a ditch between the bastions, 24 feet wide; and opposite the faces, 12 feet. The log-house for a magazine, and to contain the women and children, 39 feet square. A gate 6 feet wide and 8 feet high, and a drawbridge [illegible, but apparently 10] feet wide." In Judge Veech's "Monongahela of Old" is given a diagram of Fort Burd, but it is not drawn in accordance with these dimensions, the curtains being made too short as compared with the size of the bastions.

[2] James L. Bowman, in a historical sketch furnished by him to the *American Pioneer*, and published in 1843, said with regard to this first garrisoning of Fort Burd, "The probability is that after the accomplishment of the object for which the commanding officer was sent he placed Capt. Paull in command and returned to report."

CHAPTER VIII.

SETTLEMENT OF THE COUNTY.

THE first white explorers of the vast country drained by the two principal tributaries of the Ohio River were Indian traders, French and English. The date of their first appearance here is not known, but it was certainly as early as 1732, when the attention of the Executive Council of Pennsylvania was called to the fact that Frenchmen were known to be among the Indians within the supposed western limits of the territory claimed by the proprietaries under the royal grant. This announcement caused considerable discussion and some vague action on the part of the Council, and there is no doubt that the fact, which then became publicly known, had the effect to bring in the English-speaking traders (if they were not already here) to gather their share of profit from the lucrative Indian barter.

The French traders came into this region from the north, down the valley of the Allegheny. Tradition says they penetrated from the mouth of that river southeastward into the country of the Monongahela (which there is no reason to doubt), and that some of them came many years before the campaigns of Washington and Braddock, and intermarrying with the Indians, settled and formed a village on the waters of Georges Creek, in what is now Georges township, Fayette County.

Of the English-speaking traders some were Pennsylvanians, who came in by way of the Juniata, but more were from Virginia and Maryland, who came west over the Indian trail leading from Old Town, Md., to the Youghiogheny, guided and perhaps induced to come to the Western wilds by Indians,[3] who from the earliest times were accustomed to visit the frontier trading-stations on the Potomac and at other points east of the mountains. These traders, both English and French, were adventurous men, ever ready and willing to brave the perils of the wilderness and risk their lives among the savages for the purpose of gain, but they were in no sense settlers, only wanderers from point to point, according to the requirements or inducements of their vocation. Who

[3] Judge Veech says ("Monongahela of Old," p. 26), "When the Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania traders with the Indians on the Ohio began their operations, perhaps as early as 1740, they procured Indians to show them the best and easiest route, and this [the Nemacolin path to the Youghiogheny and Ohio] was the one they adopted." And he adds, "There is some evidence that Indian traders, both English and French, were in this country much earlier" than 1740.

they were is no more known than is the time when they first came, for few, if any, of their names have been preserved, other than those of Dunlap and Hugh Crawford, and they were of the class of later traders, who gave up their calling on the approach of permanent settlers.

Nor is it certainly known who was the first white man who made a settlement intended to be permanent within the territory that is now Fayette County. Veech believed that the first actual settlers here were Wendell Brown and his two sons, Maunus and Adam, with perhaps a third son, Thomas. "They came," he says, "in 1751 or 1752. Their first location was on Provance's Bottom, a short distance below little Jacob's Creek [in the present township of Nicholson]. But soon after some Indians enticed them away from that choice alluvial reach by promises to show them better land, and where they would enjoy greater security. They were led to the lands on which, in part, the descendants of Maunus now reside.[1] . . . They came as hunters, but soon became herdsmen and tillers of the soil. . . . When Washington's little army was at the Great Meadows, or Fort Necessity, the Browns packed provisions to him,—corn and beef." This last statement, however, seems very much like one of those doubtful traditions that are found clinging to all accounts of Washington's movements from Fort Necessity to Yorktown. It seems improbable, to say the least, that Wendell Brown would in that early time, and at his remote home in the wilderness, have had sufficient store of corn and beef to spare it from the necessities of his numerous family, and "pack" it several miles across the mountain and through the woods to help feed an army. Yet it may have been true. As to the date (1751–52) given by Mr. Veech as the time of Brown's first settlement on the Monongahela, it appears too early, and there is a doubt whether Wendell Brown should be named as the first settler in this county, though no doubt exists that he was here among the earliest.

Of settlements made within the limits of the present county of Fayette, the earliest which have been anything like definitely fixed and well authenticated were those which resulted from the operations of the Ohio Company, an organization or corporation to which reference has already been made in preceding chapters. The project of the formation of this company was originated in the year 1748 by Thomas Lee, a member of the Royal Council in Virginia; his object being to form an association of gentlemen for the purpose of promoting the settlement of the wild lands west of the Allegheny Mountains, within what was then supposed to be the territory of the colony of Virginia, and also to secure the Indian trade. For this purpose he associated with himself Mr. Hanbury, a London merchant, Lawrence Washington, and John Augustine Washington, of Virginia (brothers of Gen. George Washington), and ten other persons, residents of that colony and Maryland, and in March, 1749, this association was chartered as the Ohio Company by George the Second of England.

The royal grant to the company embraced five hundred thousand acres of land on the Ohio, and between the Monongahela and Kanawha Rivers, this being given on the express condition that it should be improved and settled (to a certain specified extent) within ten years[2] from the date of the charter.

"The object of the company," says Sparks, "was to settle the lands and to carry on the Indian trade upon a large scale. Hitherto the trade with the Western Indians had been mostly in the hands of the Pennsylvanians. The company conceived that they might derive an important advantage over their competitors in this trade from the water communication of the Potomac and the eastern branches of the Ohio [the Monongahela and Youghiogheny], whose headwaters approximated each other. The lands were to be chiefly taken on the south side of the Ohio, between the Monongahela and Kanawha Rivers, and west of the Alleghenies. The privilege was reserved, however, by the company of embracing a portion of the lands on the north side of the river, if it should be deemed expedient. Two hundred thousand acres were to be selected immediately, and to be held for ten years free from quit-rent or any tax to the king, on condition that the company should, at their own expense, seat one hundred families on the lands within seven years, and build a fort and maintain a garrison sufficient to protect the settlement.

"The first steps taken by the company were to order Mr. Hamburg, their agent in London, to send over for their use two cargoes of goods suited to the Indian trade, amounting in the whole to four thousand pounds sterling, one cargo to arrive in November, 1749, the other in March following.[3] They resolved

[1] South of Uniontown, near the line between South Union and Georges townships, in the histories of which townships further mention of the settlements of the Browns will be given.

[2] Sparks, in his "Life and Writings of Washington," says of this company that when it was first instituted Mr. Lee, its projector, was its principal organ and most efficient member. He died soon afterwards, and then the chief management fell on Lawrence Washington, who had engaged in the enterprise with an enthusiasm and energy peculiar to his character. His agency was short, however, as his rapidly declining health soon terminated in his death. Several of the company's shares changed hands. Governor Dinwiddie [of Virginia] and George Mason became proprietors. There were originally twenty shares, and the company never consisted of more than that number of members."

[3] The defeat of Washington and Braddock by the French in the years 1754 and 1755, as already narrated, and the consequent expulsion of the English from the country west of the Alleghenies, virtually closed the operations of the Ohio Company. Of this Sparks says, "The goods [designed for the company's prospective Indian trade on the Ohio] had come over from England, but had never been taken farther into the interior than Wills' Creek [Cumberland], where they were sold to traders and Indians, who received them at that post. Some progress had been made in constructing a road to the Monongahela, but the temper of the Indians was such as to discourage any attempt to send the goods at the company's risk to a more remote point." This was the end of the company's operations, at least as far as this region was concerned. About 1760 an attempt was made to revive the project, and Col. George Mercer was sent

also that such roads should be made and houses built as would facilitate the communication from the head of navigation on the Potomac River across the mountains to some point on the Monongahela. [This route would, almost of necessity, cross the territory of the present county of Fayette.] And as no attempt at establishing settlements could safely be made without some previous arrangements with the Indians, the company petitioned the government of Virginia to invite them to a treaty. As a preliminary to other proceedings, the company also sent out Mr. Christopher Gist, with instructions to explore the country, examine the quality of the lands, keep a journal of his adventures, draw as accurate a plan of the country as his observations would permit, and report the same to the board."

Gist performed his journey of exploration for the company in the summer and fall of the year 1750. In this trip he ascended the Juniata River, crossed the mountain, and went down the Kiskiminetas to the Allegheny, crossed that river, and proceeded down the Ohio to the Great Falls at Louisville, Ky. On this journey he did not enter the Monongahela Valley, but in November of the next year (1751) he traversed this region, coming up from Wills' Creek, crossing the Youghiogheny, descending the valley of that stream and the Monongahela, and passing down on the south and east side of the Ohio to the Great Kanawha, making a thorough inspection of the country, in which the principal part of the company's lands were to be located, and spending the whole of the winter of 1751–52 on the trip, and returning east by a more southern route.

In 1752 a treaty council (invited by the government of Virginia at the request of the Ohio Company, as before alluded to) was held with the Six Nations at Logstown, on the Ohio, a few miles below the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela; the object being to obtain the consent of the Indians to the locating of white settlements on the lands which the company should select,—the Six Nations being recognized as the aboriginal owners of this region, and the company ignoring all proprietorship by Penn in the lands west of the Laurel Hill range.

At this treaty there were present on the part of Virginia three commissioners, viz.: Col. Joshua Fry, Lunsford Lomax, and James Patton, and the company was represented by its agent, Christopher Gist. Every possible effort had been made by the French Governor of Canada to excite the hostility of the Six Nations towards the objects of the company, and the same had also been done by the Pennsylvania traders, who were alarmed at the prospect of competition in their lucrative trade with the natives. These efforts had had some effect in creating dissatisfaction and distrust among the savages, but this feeling was to a great extent removed by the arguments and persuasions of the commissioners and the company's agent, and the treaty resulted in a rather reluctant promise from the chiefs of the Six Nations not to molest any settlements which might be made under the auspices of the company in the region southeast of the Ohio and west of Laurel Hill.

Immediately after the conclusion of the treaty at Logstown, Mr. Gist was appointed surveyor for the Ohio Company, and was instructed to lay off a town and fort at Chartiers Creek, "a little below the present site of Pittsburgh, on the east side of the Ohio." The sum of £400 was set apart by the company for this purpose. For some cause which is not clear the site was not located according to these instructions, but in the forks of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, and there in February, 1754, Capt. Trent with his company of men commenced the erection of a fort for the Ohio Company, which fort was captured by the French in the following April, and became the famed Fort du Quesne, as has already been mentioned.

The grant of lands to the Ohio Company, even vaguely described as those lands were, could not be said to embrace any of the territory which is now Fayette County; but the company assumed the right to make their own interpretation, and as they ignored all the rights of the Penns in this region, and, moreover, as they had no doubt that it was wholly to the westward of the western limits of Pennsylvania, they professed to regard this territory as within their scope, and made grants from it to various persons on condition of settlement. These grants from the company gave to those who received them no title (except the claim conferred by actual occupation, temporary as it proved), but they had the effect to bring immigrants here, and to locate upon the lands of this county the first settlements which were made in Pennsylvania west of the mountains.

Early in the period of their brief operations the company made propositions to the East Pennsylvania Dutch people to come here and settle, and this offer was accepted to the amount of fifty thousand acres, to be taken by about two hundred families, on the condition that they be exempted from paying taxes to support English religious worship, which very few of them could understand and none wished to attend. The company were willing enough to accede to this, but it required the sanction of government, to obtain which was a slow process, and before it could be accomplished the proposed settlers became indifferent or averse to the project, which thus finally fell through and was abandoned.

The first person who actually located a settlement on lands presumed to be of the Ohio Company was

out as an agent to England for this purpose. At times it seemed as if his efforts would be successful, but obstacles interposed, years of delay succeeded, and finally the breaking out of the Revolution caused all hopes of resuscitating the Ohio Company to be abandoned, and closed its existence.

their agent, Christopher Gist,[1] whose name frequently occurs in all accounts of the military and other operations in this region during the decade succeeding the year 1750. He had doubtless selected his location here when going out on the trip down the Ohio, on which he was engaged from the fall of 1751 to the spring of 1752. He took possession in the latter year, but probably did not make any improvements till the spring of 1753. He had certainly done so prior to November in that year, when Washington passed his "plantation" on his way to Le Bœuf, and said of it in his journal, "According to the best observation I could make, Mr. Gist's *new settlement* (which we passed by) bears almost west northwest seventy miles from Wills' Creek."

The place where Christopher Gist made his settlement, and which is so frequently mentioned in accounts of Washington's and Braddock's campaigns as "Gist's plantation," was the same which has been known for more than a century as "Mount Braddock," almost exactly in the territorial centre of Fayette County, the site of his pioneer residence being within the present township of Dunbar, but very near the line of the northeast extremity of North Union. His location was called by him "Monongahela," though many miles from that river. Washington, in the journal of his return from Le Bœuf, mentions it by this name, as follows: "Tuesday, the 1st of January, we left Mr. Frazier's house, and arrived at Mr. Gist's, at Monongahela, on the 2d;" and a letter written by Gist to Washington about eight weeks later is dated "Monongohella, February 23d, 1754."

Mr. Gist brought with him to his new settlement his sons, Richard and Thomas, and his son-in-law, William Cromwell. Soon after his arrival with his family there came eleven other families from across the mountains, under the auspices of the Ohio Company, and settled on lands in his vicinity, but the sites of their locations as well as their names are now unknown. Washington, when on his way from Gist's back to Virginia, in January, 1754, wrote in his journal, under date of the 6th of that month, "We met seventeen horses, loaded with materials and stores for a fort at the fork of the Ohio, and the day after some families going out to settle." And it is altogether probable that these were the families who settled in Gist's neighborhood. Sparks says, "In the mean time [that is, between the appointment of Gist as the company's agent and the building of the fort by Trent] Mr. Gist had fixed his residence on the other side of the Alleghenies, in the valley of the Monongahela, and induced eleven families to settle around him, on lands which it was presumed would be on the Ohio Company's grant."

Judge Veech expresses some doubt as to the settlement of the eleven families near Gist. He says, "We have seen it stated somewhere that Gist induced eleven families to settle around him, on lands presumed to be within the Ohio Company's grant. This may be so. But the late Col. James Paull, whose father, George Paull, was an early settler in that vicinity, and intimately acquainted with the Gists, said he never heard of these settlers." But in addition to the reasons already given for believing that the families did settle there, as stated, is this other, that the French commander, De Villiers, mentions in his journal that when returning to the Monongahela after his capture of Fort Necessity, on the 5th of July, 1754 (the day after the surrender), he arrived at Gist's, "and after having detached M. de la Chauvignerie to *burn the houses round about*, I continued my route and encamped three leagues from thence," which indicates that there was then a considerable settlement at that time in the vicinity of Gist's. In regard to the fact that Col. James Paull never heard of the settlement, there need only be said that as he was born about six years after those people had been burned out and driven away by the French, and as even his father, Capt. George Paull, did not come to this country before the fall of 1759,

[1] Christopher Gist was of English descent. His grandfather was Christopher Gist, who died in Baltimore County in 1691. His grandmother was Edith Cromwell, who died in 1694. They had one child, Richard, who was surveyor of the Western Shore, and was one of the commissioners, in 1729, for laying off the town of Baltimore, and presiding magistrate in 1736. In 1705 he married Zipporah Murray, and Christopher was one of the three sons. He was a resident of North Carolina before he came to Western Pennsylvania for the Ohio Company. He married Sarah Howard; his brother Nathaniel married Mary Howard; and Thomas, the third brother, married Violetta Howard, aunts of Gen. John Eager Howard. From either Nathaniel or Thomas descended General Gist, who was killed at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., near the close of the late civil war. Christopher had three sons—Nathaniel, Richard, and Thomas—and two daughters,—Anne and Violette. None of the sons except Nathaniel were married. Violette married William Cromwell. Because of his knowledge of the country on the Ohio, and his skill in dealing with the Indians, Christopher Gist was chosen to accompany Washington on his mission in 1753, and it was from his journal that Sparks and Irving derived their account of that expedition. With his sons, Nathaniel and Thomas, he was with Braddock on the fatal field of Monongahela, and for his services received a grant of twelve thousand acres of land from the king of England. After Braddock's defeat he raised a company of scouts in Virginia and Maryland, and did service on the frontier, being then known as Captain Gist. In 1756 he went to the Carolinas to enlist Cherokee Indians in the English service, and was successful in accomplishing his purpose. For a time he served as Indian agent in the South. Finally he removed from the Monongahela country back to North Carolina and died there.

Richard Gist was killed in the battle of King's Mountain. Thomas lived on the plantation, and was a man of note till his death about 1786. Anne lived with him until his death, when she joined her brother Nathaniel, and removed with him to the grant in Kentucky about the beginning of this century. Nathaniel Gist, the grandfather of Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, married Judith Carey Bell, of Buckingham County, Va., a grandniece of Archibald Carey, the mover of the Bill of Rights in the House of Burgesses. Nathaniel was a colonel in the Virginia line during the Revolutionary war, and afterwards removed to Kentucky, where he died early in the present century at an old age. He left two sons,—Henry Carey and Thomas Cecil. His eldest daughter, Sarah Howard, married the Hon. Jesse Bledsoe, United States senator from Kentucky and a distinguished jurist; his grandson, B. Gratz Brown, was the Democratic candidate for Vice-President in 1872. The second daughter of Col. Gist, Anne, married Col. Nathaniel Hart, a brother of Mrs. Henry Clay. The third daughter married Dr. Boswell, of Lexington, Ky. The fourth daughter married Francis P. Blair, and they were the parents of Hon. Montgomery Blair and Francis P. Blair, Jr. The fifth daughter married Benjamin Gratz, of Lexington, Ky.

it is by no means strange that the former should have known nothing about their settlement.

Another settler who came at about the same time with Gist was William Stewart, said to be the same Stewart who was employed by Washington in some capacity in his expedition to the French forts on the Allegheny in 1753. He made his settlement on the west shore of the Youghiogheny, near where is the present borough of New Haven. From the fact of his location there the place became known as "Stewart's Crossings," and retained the name for many years. That Stewart came here early in 1753 is shown by an affidavit made by his son many years afterwards, of which the following is a copy:

"FAYETTE COUNTY, *ss.*

"Before the subscriber, one of the commonwealth's justices of the peace for said county, personally appeared William Stewart, who being of lawful age and duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, saith, That he was living in this county, near Stewart's Crossings, in the year 1753, and part of the year 1754, until he was obliged to remove hence on account of the French taking possession of this country; that he was well acquainted with Captain Christopher Gist and family, and also with Mr. William Cromwell, Capt. Gist's son-in-law. He further saith that the land where Jonathan Hill now lives and the land where John Murphy now lives was settled by William Cromwell, as this deponent believes and always understood, as tenant to the said Christopher Gist. The said Cromwell claimed a place called the 'Beaver Dam,' which is the place now owned by Philip Shute, and where he now lives; and this deponent further saith that he always understood that the reason of said Cromwell's not settling on his own land (the Beaver Dam) was that the Indians in this country at that time were very plenty, and the said Cromwell's wife was afraid or did not choose to live so far from her father and mother, there being at that time but a very few families of white people settled in this country. . . . When this deponent's father, himself, and brothers first came into this country, in the beginning of the year 1753, they attempted to take possession of the said Beaver Dam, and were warned off by some of said Christopher Gist's family, who informed them that the same belonged to William Cromwell, the said Gist's son-in-law. And further deponent saith not.

"WILLIAM STEWART.

"Sworn and subscribed before me this 20th of April, 1786.

"JAMES FINLEY."

The victory of the French and their Indian allies over Washington at Fort Necessity in 1754 effected the expulsion of every English-speaking settler from this section of the country. There is nothing to show that at that time there were any others located in what is now Fayette County than Christopher Gist, his family, William Cromwell, the eleven unnamed families living near them, Stewart and family at the "Crossings," the Browns, Dunlap,[1] the trader on Dunlap's Creek, and possibly Hugh Crawford, though it is not likely that he was then here as a settler, and if he was his location at that time is unknown. There were some settlements then on the Monongahela, as is shown by De Villiers' journal of his march back from Fort Necessity to Fort du Quesne. An entry, dated July 6, 1754, reads, "I burned down the Hanguard. We then embarked (on the Monongahela); passing along, we burnt down all the settlements we found, and about four o'clock I delivered my detachment to M. de Contrecœur." But there is nothing to show that any of the settlements so destroyed by him were within the limits of the present county of Fayette.

After the French had been driven from the head of the Ohio by Forbes, and the English forts, Pitt and Burd, had been erected in 1759, the country became comparatively safe for settlers, but some time elapsed before the fugitives of 1754 began to return. A few "military permits" were issued by the commandant at Fort Pitt, and under this authority two or three (and perhaps more) temporary settlers were clustered in the vicinity of Fort Burd within about three years after its erection. One of these was William Colvin, who located near the fort in 1761, and received a settlement permit not long afterwards. William Jacobs settled at the mouth of Redstone Creek in 1761. He was driven away by fear of the Indians about two years later, but afterwards returned, and received a warrant for his claim soon after the opening of the Land Office.

Upon the conclusion of peace between France and England, by the treaty of Paris (Feb. 10, 1763), the king of Great Britain, desiring to appear to have the well-being of the Indians much at heart, issued a proclamation (in October of that year) declaring that they must not, and should not, be molested in their hunting-grounds by the encroachments of settlers, and forbidding any Governor of a colony or any military commander to issue any patents, warrants of survey, or settlement permits for lands to the westward of the head-streams of rivers flowing into the Atlantic,—this, of course, being an interdiction of all settlements west of the Alleghenies. But the effect was bad, for while the prohibition was disregarded by settlers and by the colonial authorities (particularly of Virginia), it caused the savages to be still more jealous of their rights, and to regard incoming settlers with increased distrust and dislike. This state of affairs was rendered still more alarming by the Indian troubles in the West, known as the Pontiac war, which occurred in that year, and by which the passions of the savages (particularly those west of the Alleghenies) were inflamed to such a degree that the few settlers in the valleys of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers, as well as those in other parts of the trans-Allegheny region, became terrified at the prospect and fled from the country.

But the thorough and decisive chastisement administered to the savages by Gen. Bouquet on the Muskingum in the fall of 1764 brought them to their

[1] Dunlap had certainly been located here before 1759, as his place is mentioned in Burd's journal in that year. And it is hardly likely that he would have come here after 1754 and before 1759, as the French were then in undisputed possession of the country, and used it wholly for their own purposes.

senses, and made the country once more safe, so that the years 1765 and 1766 not only saw the return of the people who had fled from the country between the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers, but a very considerable increase of settlements in the same territory by fresh arrivals of immigrants from the frontiers of Maryland and Virginia, to which latter province this region was then supposed to belong. A letter dated Winchester, Va., April 30, 1765, said, "The frontier inhabitants of this colony and Maryland are removing fast over the Allegheny Mountains in order to settle and live there." The immigrants who came here in that and several succeeding years settled chiefly in the valley of the Redstone (which included also Dunlap's Creek in usual mention), at Turkey Foot, and some other points below on the Youghiogheny, in the valley of the Cheat, and in Gist's neighborhood. In the settlements at these places, with that at Pittsburgh, were embraced nearly all the white inhabitants of Pennsylvania west of the Alleghenies[1] until about the year 1770.

Information having come to the king of England that settlements were being made quite rapidly west of the mountains in defiance of his prohibition, he, in October, 1765, sent the following instructions to Governor Penn: "Whereas it hath been represented unto us that several persons from Pennsylvania and the back settlements of Virginia have immigrated to the westward of the Allegheny Mountains, and have there seated themselves on lands contiguous to the river Ohio, in express disobedience to our royal proclamation of Oct. 7, 1763, it is therefore our will and pleasure, and you are enjoined and required to put a stop to all these and all other like encroachments for the future by causing all persons who have irregularly seated themselves on lands to the westward of the Allegheny Mountains immediately to evacuate those premises." Instructions of the same purport had been sent to the Governor of Virginia in 1754, and a proclamation had been issued by the Governor, but without having the desired effect. The dissatisfaction among the Indians increased rapidly, and to a degree which awakened the authorities to the necessity for some action to allay it. The chiefs of the Six Nations were invited to a treaty council, which was accordingly held at Fort Pitt in May, 1766, at which no little dissatisfaction was expressed by the Indians at the unwarranted encroachments being made by the whites. In a letter dated at the fort on the 24th of the month mentioned, George Croghan, deputy Indian agent, said, "As soon as the peace was made last year [meaning the peace that followed Bouquet's victory of 1764], contrary to our engagements to them [the Indians], a number of our people came over the Great Mountain and settled at Redstone Creek and upon the Monongahela, before they had given the country to the king, their father." He also addressed Gen. Gage, commander-in-chief of the British forces in America, saying, "If some effectual measures are not speedily taken to remove those people settled on Redstone Creek till a boundary can be properly settled or proposed, and the Governors pursue vigorous measures, the consequences may be dreadful, and we be involved in all the calamities of another general war."

This resulted in the ordering of Capt. Alexander Mackay, with a detachment of the Forty-second Regiment of Foot, to Fort Burd, where he issued a proclamation, dated at Redstone Creek,[2] June 22, 1766, which proclamation was as follows: "To all people now inhabiting to the westward of the Allegheny Mountains: In consequence of several complaints made by the savages against the people who have presumed to inhabit some parts of the country west of the Allegheny Mountains, which by treaty belong to them, and had never been purchased, and which is contrary to his Majesty's royal proclamation, his Excellency, the commander-in-chief, out of compassion to your ignorance, before he proceeds to extremity, has been pleased to order me, with a detachment from the garrison at Fort Pitt, to come here and collect you together, to inform you of the lawless and licentious manner in which you behave, and to order you also to return to your several provinces without delay, which I am to do in the presence of some Indian chiefs now along with me. I therefore desire you will all come to this place along with the bearer, whom I have sent on purpose to collect you together.

"His Excellency, the commander-in-chief, has ordered, in case you should remain after this notice, to seize and make prize of all goods and merchandise brought on this side the Allegheny Mountains, or exposed to sale to Indians at any place except at his Majesty's garrison; that goods thus seized will be a lawful prize, and become the property of the captors. The Indians will be encouraged in this way of doing themselves justice, and if accidents should happen, you lawless people must look upon yourselves as the cause of whatever may be the consequence hurtful to your persons and estates; and if this should not be sufficient to make you return to your several provinces, his Excellency, the commander-in-chief, will order an armed force to drive you from the lands you have

[1] Judge Veech says, "The documentary history of 1765, '66, '67, and indeed of all that decade, speaks of no other settlements in Western Pennsylvania, or the West generally, than those within or immediately bordering upon the Monongahela, upon Cheat, upon the Yough, the Turkey Foot, and Redstone, the first and last being the most prominent, and the last the most extensive, covering all the interior settlements about Uniontown. Georges Creek settlers were referred to Cheat, those about Gist's to the Yough, while Turkey Foot took in all the mountain districts. All these settlements seem to have been nearly contemporaneous, those on the Redstone and the Monongahela border being perhaps the earliest, those on the Yough and Turkey Foot the latest, while those of Georges Creek and Cheat occupy an in ermediate date, blending with all the others. They all range from 1763 to 1768, inclusive."

[2] At that time the name of "Redstone" was also given to the vicinity of Fort Burd and the valley of Dunlap's Creek.

taken possession of to the westward of the Allegheny Mountains, the property of the Indians, till such time as his Majesty may be pleased to fix a farther boundary. Such people as will not come to this place are to send their names and the province they belong to, and what they are to do, by the bearer, that his Excellency, the commander-in-chief, may be acquainted with their intentions."

On the 31st of July next following the publication of Mackay's manifesto, Governor Fauquier, of Virginia, issued a proclamation to the people who had presumed to settle to the westward of the Alleghenies in defiance of his previous warning and prohibition (which had been regarded by the people as a merely formal compliance with the king's order, and not intended to be enforced), and requiring all such to immediately evacuate their settlements, which if they failed to do promptly they must expect no protection or mercy from the government, but would be left to the revenge and retribution of the exasperated Indians.

In October, 1766, Governor Penn, at the request of the Assembly, addressed Governor Fauquier, saying that, without any authority whatever from Pennsylvania, settlements had been made near the Redstone Creek and the Monongahela, and that he had no doubt this had been done also without the consent of the government of Virginia, and in violation of the rights of the Indian nations. He desired Governor Fauquier to unite with him in removing the settlers from the lands in the Monongahela Valley, and promised, in case of necessity, to furnish a military force to effect the object. Governor Fauquier replied to this that he had already issued three proclamations to the settlers without effect, but that the commander-in-chief had taken a more effectual method to remove them by ordering an officer and a detachment of soldiers to summon the settlers on Redstone Creek, on the Monongahela, and in other parts west of the Allegheny Mountains to quit their illegal settlements, and in case of a refusal to threaten forcible expulsion and seizure of their movable property.

All these proclamations, with the show of military force, had the effect to terrify a few of the settlers into removal; but by far the greater part remained and were not disturbed by the military, which, after a short stay at Fort Burd, returned to garrison at Fort Pitt. In the summer of 1767, however, troops were again sent here to expel non-complying settlers, many of whom were then actually driven away; but they all made haste to return as soon as the force was withdrawn, and not a few of those who had thus been expelled came back accompanied by new settlers from the east of the mountains.

Finally all efforts to prevent settlements in this region and to expel those who had already located here failed. The extension of Mason and Dixon's line to the second crossing of Dunkard Creek, in 1767, showed that nearly all the settlements made were unquestionably in the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, and in January, 1768, Governor Penn called the attention of the Assembly to this then recently discovered fact, narrated the ineffectual efforts made to that time to remove the settlers, mentioned the exasperation of the savages, which might not improbably result in a bloody war, and advised the enactment of a law severe enough to effect the desired result, and thus avert the horrors of a savage outbraak. Accordingly, on the 3d of February, 1768, an act was passed providing and declaring,—

"That if any person or persons settle upon any lands within this province not purchased of the Indians by the proprietors thereof, and shall neglect or refuse to remove themselves and families off and from the said land within the space of thirty days after he or they shall be required to do so, either by such persons as the Governor of this province shall appoint for that purpose, or by his proclamation, to be set up in the most public places of the settlements on such unpurchased lands, or if any person or persons being so removed shall afterwards return to his or their settlements, or the settlement of any other person, with his or their family, or without any family, to remain and settle on any such lands, or if any person shall, after the said notice, to be given as aforesaid, reside and settle on such lands, every such person or persons so neglecting or refusing to move with his or their family, or returning to settle as aforesaid, or that shall settle on any such lands after the requisition or notice aforesaid, being thereof legally convicted by their own confessions or the verdict of a jury, *shall suffer death without the benefit of clergy.*

"Provided always, nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to extend to any person or persons who now are or hereafter may be settled on the main roads or communications leading through this province to Fort Pitt, under the approbation and permission of the commander-in-chief of his Majesty's forces in North America, or of the chief officer commanding in the Western District to the Ohio for the time being, for the more convenient accommodation of the soldiers and others, or to such person or persons as are or shall be settled in the neighborhood of Port Pitt, under the approbation and permission, or to a settlement made by George Croghan, deputy superintendent of Indian affairs under Sir William Johnson, on the Ohio River above said fort, anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding."

This law was doubtless as severe as Governor Penn had desired, but its folly exceeded its severity, for the evident brutality of its provisions barred the possibility of their execution, and it is by no means certain that this was not had in view by many of the members who voted for its enactment. A show was to be made, however, of carrying the law into effect, and soon after its passage the Governor appointed the Reverend Captain John Steele, of the Presbyterian

Church of Carlisle, John Allison, Christopher Lemes, and Capt. James Potter, of Cumberland County, to visit the Monongahela, Youghiogheny, and Redstone Valleys, as well as any other places west of the Allegheny Mountains where settlements might have been made within the supposed territory of Pennsylvania, to promulgate and explain the law, and induce the settlers to comply with its requirements. The commissioners took with them copies of a proclamation by the Governor, which, after a preamble reciting the provisions of the law, proceeded, "In pursuance, therefore, of the said act, I have thought proper, by the advice of the Council, to issue this my proclamation, hereby giving notice to all persons to remove themselves and families off and from said lands on or before the first day of May, 1768. And I do hereby strictly charge and command such person or persons, under the pains and penalties by it the said act imposed, that they do not, on any pretense whatever, remain or continue on the said lands longer than thirty days after the first day of May next." Besides this proclamation, the commissioners also had the Governor's instructions to call together at each of the settlements as many of the people as they could, and at such gatherings to read and explain the proclamation, to remonstrate with the settlers against their continuing on lands which still belonged to the Indians, and to warn them of the terrible danger which they, as well as other settlers, were incurring by their persistent refusal to remove. Finally, they were instructed to procure, if possible, the names of all the settlers at the several points, and report the list to the Governor on their return.

The commissioners, with the Reverend Captain Steele at their head, left Carlisle on the 2d of March, and proceeded to Fort Cumberland, from which place they traveled over the route pursued by Braddock's army to the Youghiogheny and to Gist's, thence by Burd's road to the Monongahela. What they did at the various settlements visited was related in their report to the Governor, as follows:

"We arrived at the settlement on Redstone on the 23d day of March. The people having heard of our coming had appointed a meeting among themselves on the 24th, to consult what measures to take. We took advantage of this meeting, read the act of Assembly and proclamation explaining the law, and giving the reasons of it as well as we could, and used our endeavors to persuade them to comply, alleging to them that it was the most probable method to entitle them to favor with the honorable proprietors when the land was purchased.

"After lamenting their distressed condition, they told us the people were not fully collected; but they expected all would attend on the Sabbath following, and then they would give us an answer. They, however, affirmed that the Indians were very peaceable, and seemed sorry that they were to be removed, and said they apprehended the English intended to make war upon the Indians, as they were moving off their people from the neighborhood. We labored to persuade them that they were imposed upon by a few straggling Indians; that Sir William Johnson, who had informed our government, must be better acquainted with the mind of the Six Nations, and that they were displeased with the white people's settling on their unpurchased lands.

"On Sabbath, the 27th of March, a considerable number attended (their names are subjoined), and most of them told us they were resolved to move off, and would petition your Honor for a preference in obtaining their improvements when a purchase was made. While we were conversing we were informed that a number of Indians were come to Indian Peter's.[1] We, judging it might be subservient to our main design that the Indians should be present while we were advising the people to obey the law, sent for them. They came, and after sermon delivered a speech, with a string of wampum, to be transmitted to your Honor. Their speech was: 'Ye are come, sent by your great men, to tell these people to go away from the land which ye say is ours; and we are sent by our great men, and are glad we have met here this day. We tell you the white people must stop, and we stop them till the treaty, and when George Croghan and our great men talk together we will tell them what to do.' The names of the Indians are subjoined.[2] They were from the Mingo town, about eighty miles from Redstone (on the Ohio, below Steubenville).

"After this the people were more confirmed that there was no danger of war. They dropt the design of petitioning, and said they would wait the issue of the treaty. Some, however, declared they would move off.

"We had sent a messenger to Cheat River and to Stewart's Crossings of Yougheganny, with several proclamations, requesting them to meet us at Giesse's [Gist's] place, as most central for both settlements. On the 30th of March about thirty or forty men met us there. We proceeded as at Red Stone, reading the act of Assembly and proclamation, and endeavored to convince them of the necessity and reasonableness of quitting the unpurchased land, but to no purpose. They had heard what the Indians had said at Red Stone, and reasoned in the same manner, declaring that they had no apprehension of war, that they would attend the treaty and take their measures accordingly. Many severe things were said of Mr. Croghan, and one Lawrence Harrison treated the law and our government with too much disrespect.

"On the 31st of March we came to the Great Crossings of Yougheghanny, and being informed by one

[1] "Indian Peter" was then living in a cabin located on what is now the property of Col. Samuel Evans, three miles east of Uniontown.

[2] As follows: "The Indians who came to Redstone, viz.: Captains Haven, Hornets, Mygog-Wigo, Nogawach, Strikebelt, Pouch, Gilly, and Slewbells."

Speer that eight or ten families lived in a place called the *Turkey Foot*, we sent some proclamations thither by said Speer, as we did to a few families nigh the crossings of Little Yough, judging it unnecessary to go amongst them. It is our opinion that some will move off, in obedience to the law, that the greater part will wait the treaty, and if they find that the Indians are indeed dissatisfied, we think the whole will be persuaded to move. The Indians coming to Red Stone and delivering their speeches greatly obstructed our design."

Appended to the commissioners' report was a list of settlers, as follows:

"The names of inhabitants near Red Stone: John Wiseman, Henry Prisser, William Linn, William Colvin, John Vervalson, Abraham Tygard, Thomas Brown, Richard Rodgers, Henry Swatz [Swartz], Joseph McClean, Jesse Martin, Adam Hatton, John Verwal, Jr., James Waller, Thomas Douter [Douthet, who owned a part of the site of Uniontown], Captain Coburn, John Delong, Peter Young, George Martin, Thomas Down, Andrew Gudgeon, Philip Sute, James Crawford, John Peters, Michael Hooter, Andrew Linn, Gabriel Conn, John Martin, Hans Cook, Daniel McKay, Josias Crawford, one Provence.

"Names of some who met us at Giesse's [Gist's] place: One Bloomfield [probably Brownfield], James Lynn, Ezekiel Johnson, Richard Harrison, Phil Sute, Jed Johnson, Thomas Geisse [Gist], Charles Lindsay, James Wallace [Waller?], Henry Burkman, Lawrence Harrison, Ralph Hickenbottom.[1]

"Names of the people at Turkey Foot: Henry Abrahams, Ezekiel Dewitt, James Spencer, Benjamin Jennings, John Cooper, Ezekiel Hickman, John Enslow, Henry Enslow, Benjamin Pursley."

Mr. Steele made a supplemental report to the Governor, in which, referring to the conferences with the settlers, he said, "The people at Red Stone alleged that the removing of them from the unpurchased lands was a contrivance of the gentlemen and merchants of Philadelphia that they might take rights for their improvements when a purchase was made. In confirmation of this they said that a gentleman of the name of Harris, and another called Wallace, with one Friggs, a pilot, spent a considerable time last August in viewing the lands and creeks thereabouts. I am of the opinion, from the appearance the people made, and the best intelligence we could obtain, that there are about an hundred and fifty families in the different settlements of Red Stone, Yougheganny, and Cheat."

This estimate was intended to include all the settlers in what is now Fayette County, and the about eight families on the east side of the Youghiogheny at Turkey Foot. The lists given in the commissioners' report of course omitted a great number of names of settlers, including a number who were somewhat prominent and well known as having been located in this region several years before 1768, as Christopher and Richard Gist, William Cromwell, Stewart of the "Crossings," Capt. William Crawford,[2] who had been settled near Stewart for about three years; Hugh Stevenson, on the Youghiogheny; Martin Hardin (father of Col. John Hardin), on Georges Creek; John McKibben, on Dunlap's Creek, and others.

The mission of the Rev. Mr. Steele and his associates ended in failure, for the few people who had promised to remove disregarded that promise and remained, for all the settlers were strong in confidence that results favorable to their continued occupation would come from the treaty council which was appointed to be held at Fort Pitt about a month later. At that treaty council there were present nearly two thousand Indians, including, besides chiefs and head men of the dominant Six Nations, representatives of the Delaware, Shawanese, Munsee, and Mohican tribes. On the part of the white men there were present George Croghan, deputy agent for Indian affairs; John Allen and Joseph Shippen, Jr., Esqrs.,

[1] "Ralph Higgenbottom resided on the Waynesburg road, in Menallen township, a little west of the Sandy Hill Quaker graveyard" ("Monongahela of Old"). Mr. Veech also says of the persons named by the commissioners that they resided at considerable distances from the places where they were met, as, for instance, "James McClean, who lived in North Union township, near the base of Laurel Hill; Thomas Douthet, on the tract where Uniontown now is; Captain Coburn, some ten miles southeast of New Geneva; Gabriel Conn, probably on Georges Creek, near Woodbridgetown. The Provances settled on Provance's Bottom, near Masontown, and on the other side of the river at the mouth of Big Whitely. The Brownfields located south and southeast of Uniontown."

[2] Captain (afterwards colonel) William Crawford settled on the west bank of the Youghiogheny at Stewart's Crossings. A deposition sworn by him, and having reference to his settlement here and some other matters, is found in the "Calendar of Virginia State Papers and other Manuscripts, 1652-1781. Preserved in the Capitol at Richmond. Arranged and edited by William Palmer, M.D., under authority of the Legislature of Virginia, vol. i. 1875." The deposition, which was taken before the Virginia commissioners, James Wood and Charles Simms, "at the house of John Ormsby, in Pittsburgh," is given in part below as establishing the date of Crawford's first coming to this region, and as explaining some other matters connected with the incoming of the settlers after the expulsion of the French and the building of the English forts, Pitt and Burd.

"Colonel William Crawford Deposeth and saith that his first acquaintance with the Country on the Ohio was in the year 1758, he then being an Officer in the Virginia Service. That between that time and the year 1765 a number of Settlements were made on the Public Roads in that Country by Permission of the Several Commanding Officers at Fort Pitt. That in the Fall of the year 1765 he made some Improvements on the West Side of the Allegheny Mountains; in the Spring of the year following he settled, and has continued to live out here ever since. That before that time, and in that year, a Considerable number of Settlements were made, he thinks near three hundred, without permission from any Commanding Officer; some of which settlements were made within the Limits of the Indiana Company's Claim, and some others within Col. Croghan's. From that time to the present the people continued to emigrate to this Country very fast. The Deponent being asked by Mr. Morgan if he knows the names of those who settled on the Indiana Claim in the year 1766, and on what Waters, answers that Zachel Morgan, James Chew, and Jacob Prickett came out in that year, and was informed by them that they settled up the Monongahala; that he has since seen Zachel Morgan's plantation, which is on the South side of the line run by Mason and Dixon, and that he believes that to be the first settlement made in this Country. . . ." The "Zachel Morgan's plantation" here mentioned was at Morgantown, W. Va.

commissioners for the province of Pennsylvania; Alexander McKee, commissary of Indian affairs; Col. John Reed, commandant of Fort Pitt, and several other military officers. The principal interpreter was Henry Montour, and many of the Monongahela and Redstone settlers were present and among the most anxious of the spectators.

The council proceeded in the usual way, with high-sounding speeches, hollow assurances of friendship, the presentation of divers belts and strings of wampum, and the distribution among the Indians of presents to the amount of £1500; but as the deliberations progressed it became more and more apparent that there existed among the savages no deep-seated dissatisfaction against the settlers; that nearly all the indignation at the encroachments of the whites was felt and expressed by the gentlemen acting for the Pennsylvania authorities; that these were extremely angry with the Indians because in a few instances they had sold small tracts to white men, and because they were now exhibiting a decided disinclination to *demand* the immediate removal of the settlers. Almost the only Indian of the Six Nations who complained was Tohonissahgarawa, who said, "Some of them" (the settlements) "are made directly on our war-path leading to our enemies' country, and we do not like it. . . . As we look upon it, it will be time enough for you to settle them when you have purchased them and the country becomes yours." The commissioners addressed the Indians, telling them that when Steele and his associates had visited the settlers the latter had promised to remove. "But, brethren," continued the commissioners, "we are sorry to tell you that as soon as the men sent by the Governor had prevailed on the settlers to consent to a compliance with the law, there came among them eight Indians who live at the Mingo town, down this river, and desired the people not to leave their settlements, but to sit quiet on them till the present treaty at this place should be concluded. The people, on receiving this advice and encouragement, suddenly changed their minds, and determined not to quit their places till they should hear further from the Indians. Now, brethren, we cannot help expressing to you our great concern at this behavior of those Indians, as it has absolutely frustrated the steps the Governor was taking to do you justice by the immediate removal of those people from your lands. And we must tell you, brethren, that the conduct of those Indians appears to us very astonishing; and we are much at a loss to account for the reason of it at this time, when the Six Nations are complaining of encroachments being made on their lands. . . . But, brethren, all that we have now to desire of you is that you will immediately send off some of your prudent and wise men with a message to the people settled at Red Stone, Youghiogheny, and Monongahela, to contradict the advice of the Indians from the Mingo town, and to acquaint them that you very much disapprove of their continuing any longer on their settlements, and that you expect they will quit them without delay. If you agree to this, we will send an honest and discreet white man to accompany your messengers. And, brethren, if, after receiving such notice from you, they shall refuse to remove by the time limited them, you may depend upon it the Governor will not fail to put the law into immediate execution against them."

Finally a reluctant consent to the proposition of the commissioners was gained from the Six Nations' chiefs. At a session held with these chiefs on the 9th of May, "It was agreed by them to comply with the request of the commissioners in sending messengers to the people settled at Red Stone, Youghiogany, and Monongahela, to signify to them the great displeasure of the Six Nations at their taking possession of the lands there and making settlements on them, and also that it is expected they will, with their families, remove without further notice. They accordingly appointed the White Mingo and the three deputies sent from the Six Nations' country to carry a message to that effect, and the commissioners agreed to send Mr. John Frazer and Mr. William Thompson to accompany them, with written instructions in behalf of the government of Pennsylvania."

"Monday, May 9, 1768, P.M.:

"The Indian messengers having agreed to set out for Red Stone Creek to-morrow, the commissioners, as an encouragement to them for the trouble of their journey, made them a present of some black wampum. They then desired Mr. Fraser and Capt. Thompson to hold themselves prepared for accompanying the Indian messengers in the morning, and wrote them a letter of instructions." In those instructions they said,—

"As soon as you arrive in the midst of the settlements near Red Stone Creek, it will be proper to convene as many of the settlers as possible, to whom the Indians may then deliver their message, which shall be given to you in writing; and we desire you will leave a few copies of it with the principal people, that they may communicate the same to those who live at any considerable distance from them. . . . You may then acquaint them that they must now be convinced by this message and the speech of the Six Nations that they have hitherto been grossly deceived by a few straggling Indians of no consequence, who may have encouraged them to continue on their settlements, and that they will now be left without the least pretense or excuse for staying on them any longer. . . . But should you find any of those inconsiderate people still actuated by a lawless and obstinate spirit to bid defiance to the civil authority, you may let them know that we were under no necessity of sending, in the name of the Governor, any further notice to them, or of being at the pains of making them acquainted with the real minds of the Indians, to induce them to quit their settlements, for that the powers of the government are sufficient to compel

them to pay due obedience to the laws, and they may depend on it they will be effectually exerted if they persist in their obstinacy. You may likewise assure them that they need not attempt to make an offer of terms with the government respecting their removal, as we hear some of them have vainly proposed to do, by saying they would go off the lands immediately on condition that they should be secured to them as soon as the purchase is made. It is a high insult to government for those people even to hint at such things."

The two gentlemen whom the Pennsylvania commissioners had designated, Messrs. John Frazer and William Thompson, being ready to set out on their contemplated journey from Fort Pitt to Redstone Creek, the Indian messengers were sent for, and at last made their appearance at the fort, but said that, after due consideration of the business on which it was proposed to send them, they had decided that they could by no means undertake it, and immediately returned to the commissioners the wampum which had been given them. Upon being interrogated as to their reasons for now declining to perform what they had once consented to, they answered that three of them were sent by the Six Nations' council to attend the treaty at the fort, and having received no directions from the council to proceed farther, they chose to return home in order to make report of what they had seen and heard. They further added that the driving of white people away from their settlements was a matter which no Indians could, with any satisfaction, be concerned in, and they thought it most proper for the English themselves to compel their own people to remove from the Indian lands. After this refusal of the Indians who had been appointed to carry the message from the Six Nations, the commissioners in vain attempted to persuade or procure others to execute the business, though they used great endeavors for that purpose, and they thought it both useless and imprudent to continue to press on the Indians a matter which they found they were generally so much averse to, and therefore they concluded to set out on their return to Philadelphia without further delay. But in a short time afterwards Guyasutha[1] came, with Arroas (a principal warrior of the Six Nations), to the commissioners, to whom the former addressed himself in effect as follows:

"Brethren,—I am very sorry to find that you have been disappointed in your expectations of the Indian messengers going to Redstone, according to your desire and our agreement; and I am much afraid that you are now going away from us with a discontented mind on this account. Believe me, brethren, this thought fills my heart with deepest grief, and I could not suffer you to leave us without speaking to you on this subject and endeavoring to make your minds easy. We were all of us much disposed to comply with your request, and expected it could have been done without difficulty, but I now find not only the Indians appointed by us but all our other young men are very unwilling to carry a message from us to the white people ordering them to remove from our lands. They say they would not choose to incur the ill will of those people, for if they should be now removed they will hereafter return to their settlements when the English have purchased the country from us. And we shall be very unhappy if, by our conduct towards them at this time, we shall give them reason to dislike us and treat us in an unkind manner when they again become our neighbors. We therefore hope, brethren, that you will not be displeased at us for not performing our agreement with you, for you may be assured that we have good hearts towards all our brethren, the English."

Upon the conclusion of this speech the commissioners returned to Guyasutha many thanks for his friendly expressions and behavior, assuring him that the conduct of all the Indians at the treaty council met their full approbation, and that they were now returning home with contented minds. They said to him that they had urged the chiefs to send a message by their own people to the Redstone and Monongahela settlers, entirely on account of the great anxiety they had to do everything in their power to forward the designs of the government, to do the Indians justice, and to redress every injury they complained of; but, as they found that the course proposed was repugnant to them, that they (the commissioners) would not press the matter further, though it appeared to them to be a proper and necessary course, and one which they regretted to be obliged to abandon. "They then took leave of the Indians in the most friendly manner, and set out on their return to Philadelphia."

This unlooked-for conclusion of the treaty council at Fort Pitt ended the efforts on the part of the proprietary government of Pennsylvania to expel the pioneer settlers from the valleys of the Monongahela, the Youghiogheny, and the Redstone.

The aboriginal title to the lands composing the present county of Fayette, as well as those embraced in a great number of other counties in this State, was acquired by the proprietaries of Pennsylvania by the terms of a treaty held with the Indians at Fort Stanwix (near Rome, N. Y.) in the autumn of 1768. In October of that year there were assembled at the fort, by invitation of Sir William Johnson, superintendent of Indian affairs, a great number of chiefs of the Mohawk, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, and Tuscarora tribes (composing the Six Nations), with other chiefs of the Delawares and Shawanese tribes, and on the 24th of that month these were con-

[1] This Guyasutha, or Kayashuta, was a chief who met Washington on his first appearance in this region in the fall of 1753. He was friendly to the English as against the French, but in the Revolutionary war took sides against the settlers, and was the leader of the Indian party which burned Hannastown, the county-seat of Westmoreland, in 1782.

vened in council with representatives of the royal authority and of the governments of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and New Jersey. The principal white persons present at the council were "the Honorable Sir William Johnson, Baronet, his Majesty's superintendent of Indian affairs; his Excellency William Franklin, Esq., Governor of New Jersey; Thomas Walker, Esq., commissioner for the colony of Virginia; Hon. Frederick Smith, chief justice of New Jersey; Richard Peters and James Tilghman, Esqrs., of the Council of Pennsylvania; George Croghan and Daniel Claus, Esqrs., deputy agents of Indian affairs; Guy Johnson, Esq., deputy agent and acting as secretary, with several gentlemen from the different colonies; John Butler, Esq., Mr. Andrew Montour, and Philip Phillips, interpreters for the Crown."

The council was opened by Sir William Johnson, who stated that Lieutenant-Governor Penn, of Pennsylvania, had been there and waited a considerable time, but was forced by press of business to return, leaving Messrs. Peters and Tilghman as his commissioners. He also explained to the chiefs the business on which he had called them together, and then, after some preliminary talk, the council adjourned for the day. Afterwards its sessions were continued from time to time until the 5th of November, when a treaty, known in history as the treaty of Fort Stanwix, by which the chiefs of the Six Nations ceded to Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, for the consideration of ten thousand pounds, an immense tract of land in Pennsylvania, described in the treaty by a great number of boundaries which it would be tedious to quote. This great purchase may, in a general way, be described as comprehending all of the present territory of the counties of Fayette, Westmoreland, Washington, Greene, Somerset, Cambria, Columbia, Wyoming, Sullivan, and Susquehanna, nearly all of Wayne, Luzerne, Montour, Northumberland, Union, and Indiana, and parts of Beaver, Allegheny, Armstrong, Clearfield, Centre, Clinton, Lycoming, Bradford, Pike, and Snyder.

The Indian title to this great tract having now been acquired by the Penns, measures were immediately taken to prepare the newly-purchased lands for sale to settlers. On the 23d of February, 1769, they published an advertisement for the general information of the public, to the effect that their Land Office in Philadelphia would be open on the 3d of April next following at ten o'clock A.M. to receive applications from all persons inclined to take up lands in the new purchase, upon the terms of five pounds sterling per one hundred acres, and one penny per acre per annum quit-rent.

"It being known that great numbers of people would attend [at the Land Office on the day of opening], ready to give in their locations at the same instant, it was the opinion of the Governor and proprietary agents that the most unexceptionable method of receiving the locations would be to put them all together (after being received from the people) into a box or trunk, and after mixing them well together to draw them out and number them in the order they should be drawn, in order to determine the preference of those respecting vacant lands. Those who had settled plantations, especially those who had settled, by permission of the commanding officers, to the westward, were declared to have a preference. But those persons who had settled or made what they called improvements since the purchase should not thereby acquire any advantage. The locations (after being put into a trunk prepared for the purpose, and frequently well mixed) were drawn out"[1] in the manner above described.

Prior to the opening of the Land Office in 1769, the settlers west of the Alleghenies (with a very few exceptions[2]) held the lands on which they had located solely by occupation, on what were then known as "tomahawk improvement" claims. The manner in which the settler recorded his tomahawk claim was to deaden a few trees near a spring, and to cut the initials of his name in the bark of others, as indicative of his intention to hold and occupy the lands adjacent to or surrounded by the blazed and deadened trees. These "claims" constituted no title, and were of no legal value, except so far as they were evidences of actual occupation. They were not sanctioned by any law, but were generally (though not always) recognized and respected by the settlers; and thus, in the applications which were afterwards made at the Land Office for the various tracts, there were very few collisions between rival claimants for the same lands.

The plan of drawing the names of applicants by lot, which was adopted at the opening of the Land Office in April, 1769, as before noticed, was discontinued after about three months, and then the warrants were issued regularly on applications as reached in the routine of business at the office. In the first three months there had been issued daily, on an average, over one hundred warrants for lands west of the mountains and below Kittaning. The surveys of lands within the territory which now forms Fayette County were begun on the 12th of August, 1769, by the three brothers, Archibald, Moses, and Alexander McClean, of whom the first two were deputy surveyors, while Alexander (who afterwards succeeded to that office and became a more widely-famed surveyor than either of his brothers) was then a young man of about twenty-three years of age, and an assistant surveyor under them. During the remainder of that

[1] Addison's Reports, Appendix, p. 395.

[2] These very few exceptions were persons who held military permits for settlement near the forts and on the lines of army roads; also those to whom "grants of preference" had been given. Veech says only *one* "grant of preference" was issued in Fayette County, viz., to Hugh Crawford, dated Jan. 22, 1768, for 500 acres, for his services as "Interpreter and conductor of the Indians" in the running of the extension of Mason and Dixon's line in 1767. And in a few instances the Indians sold lands direct to settlers in this county,—as to Gist, the Browns, and to some of the Provances, at Provance's Bottom, on the Monongahela.

year they made and completed seventy official surveys in Fayette County territory; and in the following year they executed eighty more in the same territory, besides a large number in the part which is still Westmoreland County, and some in Somerset and Washington.

In the next succeeding five years there were but few surveys of land made in what is now Fayette territory, viz.: In the year 1771, twelve surveys; in 1772, fourteen surveys; in 1773, eleven; in 1774, seven; in 1775, two. During the Revolution, Pennsylvania adopted the recommendation of Congress to cease the granting of warrants for wild lands to settlers. This was intended to discourage settlements (temporarily) and thus promote enlistments in the Continental army. It is doubtful whether this measure had the effect intended, but it closed the Land Office, thus preventing settlers from acquiring titles to their lands, and from procuring official surveys, of which none were made in the present territory of Fayette County from 1775 to 1782, in which latter year three surveys were made here, and the same number in 1783. On the 1st of July, 1784, the Land Office was reopened by the State of Pennsylvania,[1] and from that time until 1790, the number of surveys made each year in what is now Fayette County were as follows: In 1784, twenty; in 1785, two hundred and fifty-eight; in 1786, one hundred and fifty; in 1787, eighty-eight; in 1788, sixty-two; in 1789, twenty-eight; and in 1790, nineteen. Two or three years afterwards they began to grow a little more numerous, but never again reached anything like the previous figures.

During the Revolution, when Pennsylvania had closed her Land Office and issued no warrants for wild lands west of the Alleghenies, the government of Virginia pursued an opposite course in the issuance of "certificates" (corresponding to the Pennsylvania warrants) for lands in this same section of country. The reason why this was done by Virginia was because she claimed and regarded as her own, the territory which now forms the western part of Pennsylvania as far eastward as the Laurel Hill. On this territory (extending, however, farther southward) she laid out her counties of Yohogania, Monongalia, and Ohio, the latter bordering on the Ohio River, and the two others lying to the eastward of it, covering all of what is now Fayette County. It was on lands in these Virginia counties that the "Virginia certificates" were issued in great numbers, principally in 1779 and 1780. A board of commissioners, appointed for the purpose, granted to such *bona fide* settlers as would build a cabin and raise a crop a certificate for four hundred acres, of which the purchase price was ten shillings per one hundred acres. The cost of the certificate was two shillings and sixpence; this latter being all that the settler was compelled to pay down on his purchase of four hundred acres. Thus the purchaser of lands from Virginia paid less than one-tenth the amount which he would have been compelled to pay to Pennsylvania for the same lands. For this reason he often chose to take the cheaper Virginia title, and when he had so purchased it was but natural that he should incline towards Virginia partisanship, at least so far as to desire the success of that government in its boundary controversy against Pennsylvania. The greater part of the lands in the present counties of Washington and Greene were taken up on these Virginia certificates, but the reverse was the case in the territory that is now Fayette, where nearly all the settlers took titles from Pennsylvania, and where few Virginia certificates are found. The reason for this was that prior to the close of the Revolution many, and probably by far the greater part of the people, believed that the State line would eventually be established on the Monongahela, giving sole jurisdiction east of that river to Pennsylvania, and all west of it to Virginia.

But in the settlement of the controversy between the States it was agreed "That the private property and rights of all persons acquired under, founded on, or recognized by the laws of either country be saved and confirmed to them, although they should be found to fall within the other; and that in the decision of disputes thereon, preference shall be given to the elder or prior right, whichever of the States the same shall be acquired under such persons paying within whose boundary their lands shall be included the same purchase or consideration money which would have been due from them to the State under which they claimed the right; and where such money hath, since the Declaration of Independence, been received by either State for lands which, under the before-named agreement, falls within the other, the same shall be refunded and repaid; and that the inhabitants of the disputed territory now ceded to Pennsylvania shall not before the 1st of December in the year 1784 be subject to the payment of any tax, nor at any time hereafter to the payment of any arrears of taxes or impositions heretofore laid by either State; and we do hereby accept and fully ratify the said recited conditions and the boundary line formed."

And in the adjustment of claims which succeeded the settlement of the controversy the rule was observed to recognize the validity of the oldest titles, whether acquired from Virginia or from Pennsylvania. So the Virginia certificates (when antedating all other claims to the said lands) were as good and valid as if they had been warrants from the Pennsylvania Land Office, and the titles were afterwards perfected by the issuance of Pennsylvania patents on them. The price of lands, which was £5 per one hundred acres under the Pennsylvania proprietaries, and under the State till 1784, was then reduced to £3 10*s.*, and the quit-rent (one penny per acre per annum), which had pre-

[1] There was no longer any proprietaryship by the Penns, this having ceased on the passage of "An Act for vesting the estates of the late proprietaries in this Commonwealth." This, usually called the "Divesting Act," was passed Nov. 27, 1779.

viously been required, was then discontinued, but interest was demanded from the date of first improvement. Again, in 1792, the price was further reduced to £2 10*s.* per one hundred acres, with interest as before. This continued till 1814, when the price was placed at $10 per one hundred acres, with interest from date of settlement.

CHAPTER IX.

DUNMORE'S WAR.

In the Indian hostilities of 1774, known as "Dunmore's war," the territory now Fayette County saw little, if anything, of actual fighting and bloodshed; yet, in the universal terror and consternation caused by the Indian inroads and butcheries on the west of the Monongahela, it came near being as completely depopulated as it had been twenty years before by the panic which succeeded the French victory over Washington.

The Dunmore war was the result of several collisions which took place in the spring of 1774, on the Ohio River above the mouth of the Little Kanawha, between Indians and parties of white men, most of whom were adventurers, who had rendezvoused there preparatory to passing down the river for the purpose of making settlements in the then new country of Kentucky. The circumstances which attended the beginning of those hostile collisions were afterwards narrated by Gen. George Rogers Clarke, who was himself present and a prominent actor in the scenes which he describes. The account, which bears date June 17, 1798, is as follows:

"This country [Kentucky] was explored in 1773. A resolution was formed to make a settlement the spring following, and the mouth of the Little Kanawha appointed the place of general rendezvous, in order to descend the Ohio from thence in a body. Early in the spring the Indians had done some mischief. Reports from their towns were alarming, which deterred many. About eighty or ninety men only arrived at the appointed rendezvous, where we lay some days. A small party of hunters that lay about ten miles below us were fired upon by the Indians, whom the hunters beat back and returned to camp. This and many other circumstances led us to believe that the Indians were determined on war. The whole party was enrolled, and determined to execute their project of forming a settlement in Kentucky, as we had every necessary store that could be thought of. An Indian town called the Horsehead Bottom, on the Scioto, and near its mouth, lay nearly in our way. The determination was to cross the country and surprise it. Who was to command was the question. There were but few among us who had experience in Indian warfare, and they were such as we did not choose to be commanded by. We knew of Capt. Cresap being on the river, about fifteen miles above us, with some hands, settling a plantation, and that he had concluded to follow us to Kentucky as soon as he had fixed there his people. We also knew that he had been experienced in a former war. He was proposed, and it was unanimously agreed to send for him to command the party. Messengers were dispatched, and in half an hour returned with Cresap. He had heard of our resolution by some of his hunters that had fallen in with ours, and had set out to come to us.

"We thought our army, as we called it, complete, and the destruction of the Indians sure. A council was called, and, to our astonishment, our intended commander-in-chief was the person that dissuaded us from the enterprise. He said that appearances were very suspicious, but there was no certainty of a war; that if we made the attempt proposed he had no doubt of our success, but a war would at any rate be the result, and that we should be blamed for it, and perhaps justly. But if we were determined to proceed he would lay aside all considerations, send to his camp for his people, and share our fortunes. He was then asked what he would advise. His answer was that we should return to Wheeling as a convenient spot to hear what was going forward; that a few weeks would determine. As it was early in the spring, if we found the Indians were not disposed for war, we should have full time to return and make our establishment in Kentucky. This was adopted, and in two hours the whole were under way. . . .

"On our arrival at Wheeling (the whole country being pretty well settled thereabouts) the whole of the inhabitants appeared to be alarmed. They flocked to our camp from every direction, and all we could say we could not keep them from under our wings. We offered to cover their neighborhood with scouts until further information if they would return to their plantations, but nothing would prevail. By this time we had got to be a formidable party. All the hunters, men without families, etc., in that quarter had joined our party. Our arrival at Wheeling was soon known at Pittsburgh. The whole of that country at that time being under the jurisdiction of Virginia,[1] Dr. Connolly[2] had been appointed by Dunmore captain commandant of the district, which was called West Augusta.[3] He, learning of us, sent a message addressed to the party, letting us know that a war was to be apprehended, and requesting that we would keep our position for a few days, as messages had been sent to the Indians, and a few days would determine the doubt. The answer he got was, that we had no inclination to quit our quarters for some

[1] The country around Pittsburgh was then claimed by both Virginia and Pennsylvania, but Clarke, being a Virginian, viewed the matter entirely from the Virginian stand-point.

[2] Dr. John Connolly, a nephew of George Croghan, the deputy superintendent of Indian affairs.

[3] All this region was at that time claimed by Virginia to be within its "West Augusta" District.

time, that during our stay we should be careful that the enemy did not harass the neighborhood that we lay in. But before this answer could reach Pittsburgh he sent a second express, addressed to Capt. Cresap, as the most influential man amongst us, informing him that the messengers had returned from the Indians, that war was inevitable, and begging him to use his influence with the party to get them to cover the country by scouts until the inhabitants could fortify themselves. The reception of this letter was the epoch of open hostilities with the Indians. A new post was planted, a council was called, and the letter read by Cresap, all the Indian traders being summoned on so important an occasion. Action was had, and war declared in the most solemn manner; and the same evening (April 26th) two scalps were brought into camp. The next day some canoes of Indians were discovered on the river, keeping the advantage of an island to cover themselves from our view. They were chased fifteen miles and driven ashore. A battle ensued; a few were wounded on both sides, one Indian only taken prisoner. On examining their canoes we found a considerable quantity of ammunition and other warlike stores. On our return to camp a resolution was adopted to march the next day and attack Logan's[1] camp on the Ohio, about thirty miles above us. We did march about five miles, and then halted to take some refreshments. Here the impropriety of executing the projected enterprise was argued. The conversation was brought forward by Cresap himself. It was generally agreed that those Indians had no hostile intentions, as they were hunting, and their party was composed of men, women, and children, with all their stuff with them. This we knew, as I myself and others present had been in their camp about four weeks past on our descending the river from Pittsburgh. In short, every person seemed to detest the resolution we had set out with. We returned in the evening, decamped, and took the road to Redstone."

Immediately afterwards occurred the murder of Logan's people at Baker's Bottom and the killing of the Indians at Captina Creek. The so-called speech of Logan fastened the odium of killing his people in cold blood on Capt. Michael Cresap, of Redstone Old Fort. That the charge was false and wholly unjust is now known by all people well informed on the subject. Cresap did, however, engage in the killing of other Indians, being no doubt incited thereto by the deceitful tenor of Dr. Connolly's letters, which were evidently written for the express purpose of inflaming the minds of the frontiersmen by false information, and so bringing about a general Indian war.

The settlers along the frontiers, well knowing that the Indians would surely make war, in revenge for the killing of their people at Captina and Yellow Creek, immediately sought safety, either in the shelter of the "settlers' forts," or by abandoning their settlements and flying eastward across the mountains. A glimpse of the state of affairs then existing in what is now Fayette County is had from two letters written in May of that year to Col. George Washington by his agent, Valentine Crawford, then residing on Jacob's Creek, a few miles northeast of Stewart's Crossings. The two letters referred to are given below, viz.:

"JACOB'S CREEK, May 6, 1774.

"DEAR COLONEL,—I am sorry to inform you that the disturbance between the white people and the Indians has prevented my going down the river, as all the gentlemen who went down are returned, and most of them have lost their baggage, as I wrote more particular in my other letter . . .

"I got my canoes and all my provisions ready, and should have set off in two or three days but for this eruption, which, I believe, was as much the white people's fault as the Indians. It has almost ruined all the settlers over the Monongahela [that is, on the west side of it], as they ran as bad as they did in the years 1756 and 1757 down in Frederick County [his former residence in Virginia]. There were more than one thousand people crossed the Monongahela in one day. . . . I am afraid I shall be obliged to build a fort until this eruption is over, which I am in hopes will not last long."

"JACOB'S CREEK, May 25, 1774.

"From all accounts Captain Connolly can get from the Indian towns they are determined on war, and he has sent to all the people of Monongahela to let them know that a large number of Shawanese have left their towns in order to cut off the frontier inhabitants. This has alarmed the people of our neighborhood so much that they are moving over the mountains very fast; but I have, with the assistance of your carpenters and servants, built a very strong block-house, and the neighbors, what few of them have not run away, have joined with me, and we are building a stockade fort at my house. Mr. Simpson also and his neighbors have begun to build a fort at your Bottom [where Perryopolis now is], and we live in hopes we can stand our ground until we can get some assistance from below."

Again, in a letter dated Jacob's Creek, June 8, 1774, Crawford says to Washington, "We have built several forts out here, which was a very great means of the people standing their ground. I have built one at my house, and have some men to guard it. Mr. Simpson has also built a fort at the place where they are building your mill, by the assistance of his neighbors and part of your carpenters. I have several times offered him all the carpenters and all the servants, but he would not take any of the servants and but four of the best carpenters. His reasons for not taking the servants are that there is a great deal of company at the fort, and drink middling plenty.

[1] The Mingo chief Logan, the murder of whose family in this war was charged on Capt. Cresap; but the whole tenor of this letter of Gen. Clarke goes to prove the injustice of the charge.

He thinks, therefore, that it would be out of his power to govern them. . . . From Indian alarms and the crowds of people that come to the fort he can get nothing done, even with the small number of hands he has."

In a second letter of the same date he says, "Since I just wrote you an account of several parties of Indians being among the inhabitants has reached us. Yesterday they killed and scalped one man in sight of the fort on the Monongahela,—one of the inmates. . . . There have been several parties of savages seen within these two or three days, and all seem to be making towards the Laurel Hill or mountain. For that reason the people are afraid to travel the road by Gist's, but go a nigh way by Indian Creek, or ride in the night. . . . There is one unhappy circumstance: our country is very scarce of ammunition and arms. I have therefore taken the liberty to write to you to get me two quarter-hundred casks of powder, and send them as far as Ball's Run, or Col. Samuel Washington's, or Keyes' Ferry, where I can get them up here by pack-horses. I want no lead, as we have plenty. . . .

"On Sunday evening, about four miles over Monongahela, the Indians murdered one family, consisting of six, and took two boys prisoners. At another place they killed three, which makes in the whole nine and two prisoners. If we had not had forts built *there would not have been ten families left this side of the mountains* besides what are at Fort Pitt. We have sent out scouts after the murderers, but we have not heard that they have fallen in with them yet. We have at this time at least three hundred men out after the Indians, some of whom have gone down to Wheeling, and I believe some have gone down as low as the Little Kanawha. I am in hopes they will give the savages a storm, for some of the scouting company say they will go to their towns but they will get scalps."

It was the Indian chief Logan, he whose former friendship for the whites had been turned into bitterest hatred by the killing of his people, who came in with his band to ravage the settlements on the west side of the Monongahela, throwing all that country into a state of the wildest alarm. The present counties of Washington and Greene were almost entirely deserted by their people. Dr. Joseph Doddridge, in his "Notes," says that the people in the vicinity of his father's settlement (in the west part of what is now Washington County) fled across the Monongahela to the shelter of Morris' fort, in Sandy Creek Glade, southeast of Uniontown. That fort, he says, "consisted of an assemblage of small hovels, situated on the margin of a large and noxious marsh, the effluvia of which gave most of the women and children the fever and ague."

The terror which prevailed on the east side of the Monongahela was scarcely less than that which drove the people from the west side of that river. Capt. Arthur St. Clair, of Westmoreland County, wrote to Governor Penn, saying, "The panic which has struck this country threatens an entire depopulation thereof." To which the Governor replied, June 28, 1774, "The accounts which you have transmitted of the temper of the Indians and the murders they have already perpetrated are truly alarming, and give every reason to apprehend that we shall not long be exempt from the calamities of a savage war. The desertion of that country in consequence of the panic which has seized the inhabitants on this occasion must be attended with the most mischievous effects, and prove ruinous to the immediate sufferers and distressing to the province in general." The people of this region sent a petition and address to Governor Penn, setting forth "That there is great reason to apprehend that the country will again be immediately involved in all the horrors of an Indian war; that their circumstances at this critical time are truly alarming,—deserted by the far greater part of our neighbors and fellow-subjects, unprotected with places of strength to resort to with ammunition, provisions, and other necessary stores, our houses abandoned to pillage, labor and industry entirely at a stand, our crops destroyed by cattle, our flocks dispersed, the minds of the people disturbed with the terrors of falling, along with the helpless and unprotected families, the victims of savage barbarity. In the midst of these scenes of desolation and ruin, next to the Almighty, we look to your Honor, hoping, from your known benevolence and humanity, such protection as your Honor shall see meet." This petition and the letters above quoted set forth with much of truth and clearness, the alarming situation of affairs existing west of the Laurel Hill in the summer of 1774.

In the mean time (upon the retirement of George Rogers Clarke from Wheeling to Redstone) an express was sent to Williamsburg, Va., to inform the Governor of the events which had occurred upon the frontier, and the necessity of immediate preparation for an Indian war. Upon this, Lord Dunmore sent messengers to the settlers who had already gone forward to Kentucky to return at once for their own safety, and he then without delay took measures to carry war into the Indian country. One force was gathered at Wheeling, and marched to the Muskingum country, where the commander, Col. McDonald, surprised the Indians and punished them sufficiently to induce them to sue for peace, though it was believed that their request was but a treacherous one, designed only to gain time for the collection of a larger body of warriors to renew the hostilities.

But the main forces mustered by Dunmore for the invasion of the Indian country were a detachment to move down the Ohio from Pittsburgh, under the Governor in person, and another body of troops under Gen. Andrew Lewis,[1] which was rendezvoused at

[1] Who had been a captain under Washington in the Fort Necessity campaign of 1754.

Camp Union, now Lewisburg, Greenbrier Co., Va. These two columns were to meet for co-operation at the mouth of the Great Kanawha River. Under this general plan Governor Dunmore moved from Williamsburg to Winchester and to Fort Cumberland, thence over the Braddock road to the Youghiogheny, and across the territory of the present county of Fayette on his way to Fort Pitt, which in the mean time had been named by his partisans, in his honor, Fort Dunmore. From there he proceeded with his forces down the Ohio River, Maj. William Crawford, of Stewart's Crossings of the Youghiogheny, being one of his principal officers.

The force under Gen. Andrew Lewis, eleven hundred strong, proceeded from Camp Union to the headwaters of the Kanawha, and thence down the valley of that river to the appointed rendezvous at its mouth, which was reached on the 6th of October. Gen. Lewis, being disappointed in his expectation of finding Lord Dunmore already there, sent messengers up the Ohio to meet his lordship and inform him of the arrival of the column at the mouth of the Kanawha. On the 9th of October a dispatch was received from Dunmore saying that he (Dunmore) was at the mouth of the Hocking, and that he would proceed thence directly to the Shawanese towns on the Scioto, instead of coming down the Ohio to the mouth of the Kanawha as at first agreed on. At the same time he ordered Lewis to cross the Ohio and march to meet him (Dunmore) before the Indian towns.

But on the following day (October 10th), before Gen. Lewis had commenced his movement across the Ohio, he was attacked by a heavy body of Shawanese warriors under the chief Cornstalk. The fight (known as the battle of Point Pleasant) raged nearly all day, and resulted in the complete rout of the Indians, who sustained a very heavy (though not definitely ascertained) loss, and retreated in disorder across the Ohio. The loss of the Virginians under Lewis was seventy-five killed and one hundred and forty wounded. Dunmore and Lewis advanced from their respective points into Ohio to "Camp Charlotte," on Sippo Creek. There they met Cornstalk and the other Shawanese chiefs, with whom a treaty of peace was made; but as some of the Indians were defiant and disinclined for peace, Maj. William Crawford was sent against one of their villages, called Seekunk, or Salt-Lick Town. His force consisted of two hundred and forty men, with which he destroyed the village, killed six Indians, and took fourteen prisoners.

These operations and the submission of the Indians at Camp Charlotte, virtually closed the war. Governor Dunmore immediately set out on his return and proceeded by way of Redstone and the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny to Fort Cumberland, and thence to the Virginian capital. Major Crawford also returned to his home in the present county of Fayette, where, the day after his arrival, he wrote Col. George Washington, the friend of his boyhood, as follows:

"Stewart's Crossings, Nov. 14, 1774.

"Sir,—I yesterday returned from our late expedition against the Shawanese, and I think we may with propriety say we have had great success, as we made them sensible of their villany and weakness, and I hope made peace with them on such a footing as will be lasting, if we can make them adhere to the terms of agreement. . . . The plunder sold for £400 sterling, besides what was returned to a Mohawk Indian who was there."

The "settlers' forts" and block-houses, which by affording shelter and protection to the inhabitants prevented an entire abandonment of this section of the country in Dunmore's war, were nearly all erected during the terror and panic of the spring and summer of the year 1774, though a few had been built previously. Judge Veech, in his "Monongahela of Old," mentions them as follows:

"These forts were erected by the associated efforts of settlers in particular neighborhoods upon the land of some one, whose name was thereupon given to the fort, as Ashcraft's, Morris', etc. They consisted of a greater or less space of land, inclosed on all sides by high log parapets or stockades, with cabins adapted to the abode of families. The only external openings were a large puncheon gate and small port-holes among the logs, through which the unerring rifle of the settler could be pointed against the assailants. Sometimes, as at Lindley's, and many of the other forts in the adjacent country west of the Monongahela, additional cabins were erected outside of the fort for temporary abode in times of danger, from which the sojourners could, in case of attack, retreat within the fort. All these erections were of rough logs, covered with clapboards and weight-poles, the roofs sloping inwards. A regularly built fort of the first class had its angles, block-houses, and sometimes a ditch protected a vulnerable part. These block-houses projected a little past the line of the cabins, and the upper half was made to extend some two feet farther, like the over-jut of a barn, so as to leave an overhanging space, secured against entrance by heavy log floors, with small port-holes for repelling close attacks or attempts to dig down or fire the forts. These rude defenses were very secure, were seldom attacked, and seldom, if ever, captured. They were always located upon open, commanding eminences, sufficiently remote from coverts and wooded heights to prevent surprise.

"The sites of the 'old forts' (or prehistoric mounds) were sometimes chosen for the settlers' forts. This was the case with the site on the Goe land, just above the mouth of the Little Redstone, where, as before mentioned, there was erected a settlers' fort, called Cassell's, or Castle Fort. How far 'Redstone Old Fort' was so used cannot certainly be known, as, while it existed as a place of defense after settlements began, it was a kind of government fort for the

storage of ammunition and supplies, guarded by soldiers.[1] Its proper name after 1759 (though seldom given to it) was 'Fort Burd.' And there is evidence that besides its governmental purposes it was often resorted to by the early settlers with their families for protection, though for that object it was less adapted than many of the private forts."

One of the earliest erected forts of this kind was by John Minter, the Stevensons, Crawfords, and others, on land of the former,—since Blackiston's, now Ebenezer Moore's,—about a mile and a half westward of Pennsville.

There was one on the old Thomas Gaddis farm, two miles south of Uniontown, but what was its name cannot certainly be learned, or by whom or when erected, probably, however, by Colonel Gaddis, as he was an early settler and a man of large public spirit.

Another, called Pearse's fort, was on the Catawba Indian trail, about four miles northeast of Uniontown, near the residences of William and John Jones. Some old Lombardy poplars, recently fallen, denoted its site.

About one mile northwest of Merrittstown there was one on land now of John Craft. Its name is forgotten.

Swearingen's fort was in Spring Hill township, near the cross-roads from Cheat River towards Brownsville. It derived its name from John Swearingen, who owned the land on which it stood, or from his son, Van Swearingen, afterwards sheriff of Washington County, a captain in the Revolution and in the frontier wars, and whose nephew of the same name fell at St. Clair's defeat.

One of considerable capacity, called Lucas' fort, was on the old Richard Brown farm, near the frame meeting-house, in Nicholson township.

McCoy's fort, on land of James McCoy, stood where now stands the barn of the late Eli Bailey, in South Union township.

Morris' fort, which was one of the first grade, was much resorted to by the old settlers on the upper Monongahela and Cheat, and from Ten-Mile. It stood on Sandy Creek, just by, and near the Virginia line, outside Fayette County limits. It was to this fort that the family of the father of the late Dr. Joseph Doddridge resorted in 1774, as mentioned in his notes. The late Col. Andrew Moore, who resided long near its site, said that he had frequently seen the ruins of the fort and its cabins, which may yet be traced.

Ashcraft's fort stood on land of the late Jesse Evans, Esq., where Phineas Sturgis lived, in Georges township. Tradition tells of a great alarm and resort to this fort on one occasion, caused thus: On land lately owned by Robert Britt, in that vicinity, there is a very high knob, called Prospect Hill, or Point Lookout. To this eminence the early settlers were wont in times of danger to resort daily to reconnoitre the country, sometimes climbing trees to see whether any Indians had crossed the borders, of which they judged by the smoke of their camps. This hill commanded a view from the mountains to the Monongahela, and from Cheat hills far to the northward. On the occasion referred to, the scouts reported that Indians had crossed the Monongahela, judging from some smoke "which so gracefully curled." The alarm was given, and the settlers flocked to Ashcraft's fort, with wives and children, guns and provisions, and prepared to meet the foe, when, lo! much to the vexation of some and the joy of others, the alarm soon proved to be "all smoke."

Besides the settlers' forts mentioned as above by Veech, there was one where Perryopolis now stands, built by Gilbert Simpson (as previously noticed in a letter of Valentine Crawford to Washington), also a strong block-house at Beeson's Mill (now Uniontown), and perhaps a few others within the limits of Fayette County.

[1] In this statement Veech is mistaken, having evidently confounded the Redstone Old Fort with Fort Burd, which was built near its site, but was an entirely different structure.

CHAPTER X.

THE REVOLUTION.

Troops Raised for the Field—Subsequent Disaffection—Lochry's Expedition.

When, in the early part of May, 1775, the news of the battle of Lexington sped across the Alleghenies, announcing the opening of the Revolutionary struggle, the response which it brought forth from the people west of the mountains was prompt and unmistakably patriotic. In this region the feud was then at its height between Virginia and Pennsylvania, both claiming and both attempting to exercise jurisdiction over the country between Laurel Hill and the Ohio; but the partisans of both provinces unhesitatingly laid aside their animosities, or held them in abeyance, and both, on the same day, held large and patriotic meetings, pledging themselves to aid to the extent of their ability the cause of the colonies against the encroachments of Britain. Prominent in the proceedings of both meetings were men from that part of Westmoreland County which is now Fayette. The meeting called and held under Virginia auspices was reported as follows:

"At a meeting of the inhabitants of that part of Augusta County that lies on the west side of the Laurel Hill, at Pittsburgh, the 16th day of May, 1775, the following gentlemen were chosen a committee for the said district, viz.: George Croghan, John Campbell, Edward Ward, Thomas Smallman, John Canon, John McCullough, William Goe, George Vallandigham, John Gibson, Dorsey Pentecost, Ed-

ward Cook, William Crawford, Devereux Smith, John Anderson, David Rodgers, Jacob Van Meter, Henry Enoch, James Ennis, George Wilson, William Vance, David Shepherd, William Elliott, Richmond Willis, Samuel Sample, John Ormsby, Richard McMaher, John Nevill, and John Swearingen."

A standing committee was appointed, to have "full power to meet at such times as they shall judge necessary, and in case of any emergency to call the committee of this district together, and shall be vested with the same power and authority as the other standing committee and committees of correspondence are in the other counties within this colony."

It was by the meeting "*Resolved, unanimously*, That this committee have the highest sense of the spirited behavior of their brethren in New England, and do most cordially approve of their opposing the invaders of American rights and privileges to the utmost extreme, and that each member of this committee respectively will animate and encourage their neighborhood to follow the brave example. . . .

"*Resolved*, That the recommendation of the Richmond Convention of the 20th of last March, relative to the embodying, arming, and disciplining of the militia, be immediately carried into execution with the greatest diligence in this country by the officers appointed for that end, and that the recommendation of the said convention to the several committees of this colony to collect from their constituents, in such manner as shall be most agreeable to them, so much money as shall be sufficient to purchase half a pound of gunpowder and one pound of lead, flints, and cartridge, paper for every tithable person in their county be likewise carried into execution.

"This committee, therefore, out of the deepest sense of the expediency of this measure, most earnestly entreat that every member of this committee do collect from each tithable person in their several districts the sum of two shillings and sixpence, which we deem no more than sufficient for the above purpose, and give proper receipts to all such as pay the same into their hands. . . . And this committee, as your representatives, and who are most ardently laboring for your preservation, call on you, our constituents, our friends, brethren, and fellow-sufferers, in the name of God, of all you hold sacred or valuable, for the sake of your wives, children, and unborn generations, that you will every one of you, in your several stations, to the utmost of your power, assist in levying such sum, by not only paying yourselves, but by assisting those who are not at present in a condition to do so. We heartily lament the case of all such as have not this sum at command in this day of necessity; to all such we recommend to tender security to such as Providence has enabled to lend them so much; and this committee do pledge their faith and fortunes to you, their constituents, that we shall, without fee or reward, use our best endeavors to procure, with the money so collected, the ammunition our present exigencies have made so exceedingly necessary.

"As this committee has reason to believe there is a quantity of ammunition destined for this place for the purpose of government, and as this country on the west side of Laurel Hill is greatly distressed for want of ammunition, and deprived of the means of procuring it, by reason of its situation, as easy as the lower counties of this colony, they do earnestly request the committees of Frederick, Augusta, and Hampshire that they will not suffer the ammunition to pass through their counties for the purposes of government, but will secure it for the use of this destitute country, and immediately inform this committee of their having done so. *Ordered*, that the standing committee be directed to secure such arms and ammunition as are not employed in actual service or private property, and that they get the same repaired, and deliver them to such captains of independent companies as may make application for the same, and taking such captains' receipt for the arms so delivered.

"*Resolved*, That this committee do approve of the resolution of the committee of the other part of this county relative to the cultivating a friendship with the Indians, and if any person shall be so depraved as to take the life of any Indian that may come to us in a friendly manner, we will, as one man, use our utmost endeavors to bring such offenders to condign punishment.

"*Resolved*, That the sum of fifteen pounds, current money, be raised by subscription, and that the same be transmitted to Robert Carter Nicholas, Esq., for the use of the deputies sent from this colony to the General Congress; which sum of money was immediately paid by the committee then present." The delegates referred to in this resolution were John Harvie and George Rootes, who were addressed, in instructions from the committee, as "being chosen to represent the people on the west side of the Laurel Hill in the Colonial Congress for the ensuing year," the committee then instructing them to lay certain specified grievances of the people of this section before the Congress at their first meeting, "as we conceive it highly necessary they should be redressed to put us on a footing with the rest of our brethren in the colony."

The meeting held at the same time at the county-seat of Westmoreland County, under the call of the Pennsylvanians, was reported as below:

"At a general meeting of the inhabitants of the county of Westmoreland, held at Hanna's Town on the 16th day of May, 1775, for taking into consideration the very alarming situation of the country occasioned by the dispute with Great Britain,—

"*Resolved, unanimously*, That the Parliament of Great Britain, by several late acts, have declared the inhabitants of the Massachusetts Bay to be in rebellion, and the ministry, by endeavoring to en-

force those acts, have attempted to reduce the said inhabitants to a more wretched state of slavery than ever before existed in any state or country. Not content with violating their constitutional and chartered privileges, they would strip them of the rights of humanity, exposing lives to the wanton and unpunishable sport of a licentious soldiery, and depriving them of the very means of subsistence.

"*Resolved, unanimously*, That there is no reason to doubt but the same system of tyranny and oppression will (should it meet with success in Massachusetts Bay) be extended to other parts of America; it is therefore become the indispensable duty of every American, of every man who has any public virtue or love for his country, or any bowels for posterity, by every means which God has put in his power, to resist and oppose the execution of it; that for us we will be ready to oppose it with our lives and fortunes. And the better to enable us to accomplish it, we will immediately form ourselves into a military body, to consist of companies, to be made up out of the several townships, under the following association, which is declared to be the Association of Westmoreland County:

"Possessed with the most unshaken loyalty and fidelity to His Majesty King George the Third, whom we acknowledge to be our lawful and rightful king, and who we wish may long be the beloved sovereign of a free and happy people throughout the whole British Empire, we declare to the world that we do not mean by this association to deviate from that loyalty which we hold it our bounden duty to observe; but, animated with the love of liberty, it is no less our duty to maintain and defend our just rights (which with sorrow we have seen of late wantonly violated in many instances by a wicked ministry and a corrupted Parliament), and transmit them entire to our posterity, for which we do agree and associate together.

"First. To arm and form ourselves into a regiment, or regiments, and choose officers to command us, in such proportions as shall be thought necessary.

"Second. We will with alacrity endeavor to make ourselves masters of the manual, exercise, and such evolutions as may be necessary to enable us to act in a body with concert, and to that end we will meet at such times and places as shall be appointed, either for the companies or the regiment, by the officers commanding each when chosen.

"Third. That should our country be invaded by a foreign enemy, or should troops be sent from Great Britain to enforce the late arbitrary acts of its Parliament, we will cheerfully submit to military discipline, and to the utmost of our power resist and oppose them, or either of them, and will coincide with any plan that may be formed for the defense of America in general, or Pennsylvania in particular.

"Fourth. That we do not wish or desire any innovation, but only that things may be restored to and go on in the same way as before the era of the Stamp Act, when Boston grew great and America was happy. As a proof of this disposition, we will quietly submit to the laws by which we have been accustomed to be governed before that period, and will, in our several or associate capacities, be ready, when called on, to assist the civil magistrates in carrying the same into execution.

"Fifth. That when the British Parliament shall have repealed their late obnoxious statutes, and shall recede from their claim to tax us and make laws for us in every instance, or some general plan of union and reconciliation has been formed and accepted by America, this, our association, shall be dissolved, but till then it shall remain in full force; and to the observation of it we bind ourselves by everything dear and sacred amongst men. No licensed murder! No famine introduced by law!"

The first men who went forward from this region to service in the Revolutionary army were about twenty frontiersmen, who marched from the Monongahela country and crossed the Alleghenies to join the Maryland company commanded by Capt. Michael Cresap, of Redstone Old Fort (afterwards Brownsville). He had been in Kentucky in the spring of 1775, but being taken ill there had set out by way of the Ohio and across the mountains for his home in Maryland, where he hoped to recover his health. "On his way across the Allegheny Mountains[1] he was met by a faithful friend with a message stating that he had been appointed by the Committee of Safety at Frederick a captain to command one of the two rifle companies required from Maryland by a resolution of Congress. Experienced officers and the very best men that could be procured were demanded. 'When I communicated my business,' says the messenger in his artless narrative, 'and announced his appointment, instead of becoming elated he became pensive and solemn, as if his spirits were really depressed, or as if he had a presentiment that this was his death-warrant. He said he was in bad health, and his affairs in a deranged state, but that nevertheless, as the committee had selected him, and as he understood from me his father had pledged himself that he should accept of this appointment, he would go, let the consequences be what they might. He then directed me to proceed to the west side of the mountains and publish to his old companions in arms this his intention; this I did, and in a very short time collected and brought to him at his residence in Old Town [Maryland] about twenty-two as fine fellows as ever handled rifle, and most, if not all of them, completely equipped.'"

It was in June that these men were raised and moved across the mountains to Frederick, Md., to join Cresap's company. A letter written from that place on the 1st of the following August to a gentle-

[1] Extract from "Logan and Cresap," by Col. Brantz Mayer.

man in Philadelphia said, "Notwithstanding the urgency of my business, I have been detained three days in this place by an occurrence truly agreeable. I have had the happiness of seeing Capt. Michael Cresap marching at the head of a formidable company of upwards of one hundred and thirty men from the mountains and backwoods, painted like Indians, armed with tomahawks and rifles, dressed in hunting-shirts and moccasins, and though some of them had traveled near *eight hundred* [?] miles from the banks of the Ohio, they seemed to walk light and easy, and not with less spirit than on the first hour of their march." . . . They marched in August, and joined Washington's army near Boston, where and in later campaigns they did good service. Their captain's health growing worse he resigned and started for Maryland, but died on his way in New York in the following October. The names of the men who were recruited west of the mountains for Cresap's company cannot be given, but there can be little doubt that most of them were from the vicinity of the place where their captain had located his frontier home,—Redstone Old Fort, on the Monongahela.

The first considerable body of men recruited in the Monongahela country for the Revolutionary army was a battalion, afterwards designated as the Seventh Virginia. It was raised in the fall of 1775, chiefly through the efforts of William Crawford, whose headquarters for the recruiting of it were at his home at Stewart's Crossings on the Youghiogheny, then in the county of Westmoreland, or rather, as the Virginia partisans claimed, in the western district of Augusta County, Va. After raising this regiment, Crawford did not immediately secure a colonelcy, but was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Virginia in January, 1776, and in the latter part of the same year became colonel of the Seventh. The regiment which he raised was made up principally of men from the region now embraced in the counties of Westmoreland and Fayette, but no rolls or lists of their names can be given. The regiment took the field early in 1776, fought well in the battle of Long Island, marched with Washington's dispirited army in its retreat through New Jersey in the latter part of the same year, and performed good service at Trenton and other engagements, but in the latter years of the war served in the Western Department, and for a long time formed part of the garrison of Fort Pitt.

The "West Augusta Regiment"—designated as the Thirteenth Virginia—was afterwards raised, principally by Col. Crawford's efforts, in the same region of country in which his first regiment had been recruited. Of this last regiment he was made colonel. An extract from a letter written by him to Gen. Washington,[1] dated "Fredericktown, Maryland, February 12, 1777," is given below, because of its reference to the two Virginia regiments raised in the valleys of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela, viz.:

"Many reasons have we to expect a war [with the Indians] this spring. The chief of the lower settlements upon the Ohio has moved off; and should both the regiments be moved away, it will greatly distress the people, as the last raised by myself [the West Augusta Regiment] was expected to be a guard for them if there was an Indian war. By the Governor of Virginia I was appointed to command that regiment at the request of the people.

"The conditions were that the soldiers were enlisted during the war, and if an Indian war should come on this spring they were to be continued there, as their interest was on the spot; but if there should be no Indian war in that quarter, then they were to go wherever called. On these conditions many cheerfully enlisted. The regiment, I believe, by this time is nearly made up, as five hundred and odd were made up before I came away, and the officers were recruiting very fast; but should they be ordered away before they get blankets and other necessaries, I do not see how they are to be moved; besides, the inhabitants will be in great fear under the present circumstances; Many men have already been taken from that region, so that if that regiment should march away, it will leave few or none to defend the country. There are no arms, as *the chief part of the first men were armed there*, which has left the place very bare; but let me be ordered anywhere, and I will go if possible. . . ."

By the above letter is shown the rather remarkable fact that by the early part of 1777 the Youghiogheny and Monongahela region of country had furnished two regiments[2] to the quota of Virginia (besides eight full companies to the Pennsylvania Line, as will be noticed below), and that the men of the first regiment raised here had been almost completely armed before marching to join the army. Crawford's last regiment, the Thirteenth Virginia, performed its service in the West, being stationed in detachments at Fort Pitt, Fort McIntosh, and other points on the Ohio and Allegheny Rivers. No list of its officers and men has been found.

Under Pennsylvania authority a company was raised in Westmoreland County in 1776, under command of Capt. Joseph Erwin. It marched to Marcus Hook, where it was incorporated with Col. Samuel Miles' "Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment." It was subsequently included in the Thirteenth Pennsylvania, then in the Second Pennsylvania Regiment, and was finally discharged from service at Valley Forge Jan. 1, 1778, by reason of expiration of its term of enlistment. During its period of service the com-

[1] Washington-Crawford Letters, p. 62.

[2] In February, 1777, Congress appropriated the sum of $20,000, "to be paid to Col. William Crawford for raising and equipping his regiment, which is a part of the Virginia new levies." It is not certain as to which of the regiments raised by Crawford this had reference, but it appears to have been the last one, the "West Augusta Regiment."

pany fought at Long Island, White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Quibbletown (N. J.), Brandywine, and Germantown. Following is a roll of the company:

Captain.

Erwin, Joseph, Westmoreland County, appointed March 9, 1776; commission dated April 6, 1776; promoted captain in Ninth Pennsylvania.

First Lieutenant.

Carnaghan, James, from second lieutenant; missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776; after release he repaired to headquarters, in December, 1776, and served as a volunteer at Trenton and Princeton; promoted first lieutenant in Eighth Pennsylvania on Jan. 15, 1777.

Second Lieutenants.

Carnaghan, James, appointed March 16, 1776; promoted first lieutenant Oct. 24, 1776.

Sloan, David, from third lieutenant, Aug. 9, 1776; killed in battle at Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776; left a widow Mary and daughter Ann, aged eleven, in 1789 residing in Westmoreland County.

Third Lieutenants.

Sloan, David, appointed March 19, 1776; promoted second lieutenant, to date from Aug. 9, 1776.

Brownlee, Joseph, commission dated April 15, 1776; promoted second lieutenant Oct. 24, 1776; missing since the battle of Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776.

Sergeants.

Lindsay, William.
Roddy, Samuel.
Dugan, James.
Justice, John.

Drum and Fife.

Howard, George.
Gunnon, John.
Geyer, John, drummer-boy (eleven years of age), son of Peter Geyer, below; wounded in the heel at Germantown; discharged Jan. 1, 1778, at Valley Forge; was a stone-mason, residing in Metal township, Franklin Co., in 1821.

Privates.

Anderson, Martin.
Bentley, James.
Brown, Andrew.
Brownfield, Daniel, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.
Brownlee, John, April 1, 1776; discharged Jan. 1, 1778; resided in Donegal township, Washington Co., in 1814.
Bryson, Andrew, April 1, 1776; drafted into the artillery at Brandywine; discharged Jan. 1, 1778; resided in Bedminster township, Bucks Co., in 1816.
Carnahan, Joseph.
Dunnough, William.
Doyle, Sylvester.
Fitzgerald, Henry.
Forsyth, James.
Gunnon, Jeremiah, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.
Guthry, John, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.
Guthry, William, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.
Geyer, Peter, enlisted at Hannastown; discharged at Valley Forge Jan. 1, 1778; wounded by a bayonet in the groin and by a ball in the leg at Germantown. His wife, Mary, went with his company as washer-woman, with her son John, above mentioned, and accompanied the regiment in all its marches; she was eighty-six years of age in 1821, then residing in Cumberland County; she had three other children,—Jacob, Mary, and Catharine.
Henderson, Edward.
Hennan, David.
Hennan, John.
Henry, John, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.
Heslet, Robert.
Holiday, William.
Johnson, Robert.
Kelly, Philip, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.
Leech, Archibald, discharged Jan. 1, 1778; resided in Armstrong County in 1811.
Leech, James.
Leonard, James, discharged Jan. 1, 1778; resided in Warren County, Ohio, in 1831, aged eighty-seven.
McClelland, David.
McCollister, James.
McCord, William.
McKenzie, Andy, "a volunteer," missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.
Miller, Peter, resided in Bedford County in 1819.
Moor, William, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.
Moll, William, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.
Nail, James.
Nelson, James, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.
Nelson, William, wounded in the left knee; missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776; resided in Westmoreland County in 1789.
Orr, David.
Riddle, John.
Riddle, Robert.
Roddy, Patrick.
Sims, John.
Singlewood, Stephen, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.
Stamper, Charles, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.
Stone, Allen.
Stoops, John, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.
Twifold, William, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Waddle, William, April, 1776; discharged Jan. 1, 1778; resided in Westmoreland County in 1819.
Watterson, John.
Wead, Maurice.
Wilkinson, Angus, missing since the battle, Aug. 27, 1776.

Three sergeants were also captured, but the roll does not indicate which.

The Eighth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line was raised under authority of a resolution of Congress, dated July 15, 1776 ("Journal," vol. i. 411–19), for the defense of the western frontier, to garrison the posts of Presque Isle, Le Bœuf, and Kittanning, to consist of seven companies from Westmoreland and one from Bedford County. On the 29th of July, 1776, the Convention of Pennsylvania, then in session, having recommended for field-officers of this regiment Col. Eneas Mackey (written also McCoy), Lieut.-Col. George Wilson (of New Geneva, now Fayette County), and Maj. Richard Butler, they were elected and appointed as such by Congress. A resolution of Congress having given to the committees of Westmoreland and Bedford Counties the right of naming the company officers, they were so named (as in the roster hereafter given), and on the 14th of September, 1776, Congress accepted them and ordered commissions. On the 22d of September Congress elected David McClure chaplain, and Ephraim Douglass quartermaster of the regiment. On the 23d of November Congress directed the Board of War to order the regiment to march with all possible expedition by the nearest route "to Brunswick, N. J., or to join Gen. Washington wherever he may be." On the 4th of November the regiment received orders to march to Amboy, N. J., whereupon Lieut.-Col. George Wilson wrote from the regimental rendezvous to Col. James Wilson as follows:

"KETANIAN, Dec. 5th, 1776.

"Dr Colonall: Last Evening We Recd Marching ordors, Which I must say is not Disagreeable to me under ye Sircumstances of ye times, for when I enter'd into ye Service I Judged that if a necesety appeared to call us Below, it would be Don, therefore it Dont come on me By Surprise; But as Both ye Officers and Men understood they Ware Raised for ye Defence of ye Westeran Frontiers, and their fameleys and substance to be Left in so Defenceless a situation in their abstence, seems to Give Sensable trouble, althe I Hope We Will Get over it, By Leving sum of ower trifeling Officers Behind who Pirtend to Have More Witt then seven men that can Rendar a Reason. We are ill Provided for a March at this season, But there is nothing Hard under sum Sircumstances. We Hope Provision Will be made for us Below, Blankets, Campe Kittles, tents, arms, Regimentals, &c., that we may not Cut a Dispisable Figure, But may be Enabled to answer ye expectation of ower Countre.

"I Have Warmly Recommended to ye officers to Lay aside all Personall Resentments at this time, for that it Would be construed By ye Worald that they made use of that Sircumstance to Hide themselves under from ye cause of their countrie, and I hope it Will have a Good Efect at this time. We Have ishued ye Neceserey orders, and appointed ye owt Parties to Randevous at Hanows Town, ye 15th instant, and to March Emeditly from there. We have Recomended it to ye Militia to Station One Hundred Men at this post until further orders.

"I Hope to have ye Plesure of Seeing you Soon, as we mean to take Philodelphia in ower Rout. In ye mean time, I am, With Esteem, your Harty Well-wisher and Hble Sert,

"G. WILSON.

"To Col. JAMES WILSON, of the Honorable the Cont. Congress, Phila."

Until the 5th of December, 1776, the regiment was styled in the quartermaster's receipts "the Battalion commanded by Col. Eneas Mackay," but at that date it is first styled "The Eighth Battalion of Penn'a troops in the Continental service," showing that it had then been assigned to duty in the Continental Line. The regiment marched from Kittanning on the 6th of January, 1777, and it and the Twelfth Pennsylvania were the first regiments of the Line in the field. The next notice of it is found in the "Life of Timothy Pickering" (volume i., page 122), in the following reference to the Eighth Pennsylvania:

"March 1, 1777, Saturday.

"Dr. Putnam brought me a billet, of which the following is a copy:

"'DEAR SIR: Our Battalion is so unfortunate as not to have a Doctor, and, in my opinion, dying for want of medicine. I beg you will come down to-morrow morning and visit the sick of my company. For that favor you shall have sufficient satisfaction from your humble servant,

"'JAMES PIGOTT,
"'Capt. of 8 Batt. of Pa.

"'QUIBBLETOWN, Feb. 28, 1777.'

"I desired the Dr. by all means to visit them. They were raised about the Ohio, and had travelled near five hundred miles, as one of the soldiers who came for the Dr. informed me. For 150 miles over mountains, never entering a house, but building fires, and encamping in the Snow. Considerable numbers, unused to such hardships, have since died. The Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel among the dead. The Dr. informed he found them quartered in cold shattered houses."

The regiment was stationed at Bound Brook, N. J., in the winter and spring of 1777, where it was attacked by the British and defeated, with the loss of a number of men. Lieut.-Col. George Wilson, of New Geneva, died of pleurisy at Quibbletown, N. J., in February of that year.

Cols. Mackey and Wilson having died, Daniel Brodhead became colonel, Richard Butler lieutenant-colonel, and Stephen Bayard major. When Morgan's rifle command was organized, Lieut.-Col. Butler was made lieutenant-colonel of it, and Maj. James Ross, of the First Pennsylvania, became lieutenant-colonel. According to a return signed by the latter, dated "Mount Pleasant, June 9, 1777," the number of men enlisted between the 9th of August and the 16th of December, 1776, was six hundred and thirty; enlisted since the 16th of December, thirty-four; making a total of six hundred and eighty-four. The strength of the respective companies was:

	Sergeants.	Rank and File.
Capt. David Kilgore's Company	3	55
Capt. Samuel Miller's "	4	82
Capt. Van Swearingen's "	3	71
Capt. James Pigott's "	4	55
Capt. Wendel Ourry's "	4	54
Capt. Andrew Mann's "	4	58
Capt. James Montgomery's Company	2	57
Capt. Michael Huffnagle's "	4	70
Capt. Lieut. John Finley's "	2	77
Capt. Lieut. Basil Prather's "	3	69

From the total, thirty-six were deducted as prisoners of war, fourteen missing, fifty-one dead, fifteen discharged, one hundred and twenty-six deserted. Lieut. Matthew Jack, absent from April 13th, wounded. Ensign Gabriel Peterson, absent from April 17th, wounded. Capt. Moses Carson, deserted April 21st. First Lieut. Richard Carson, deserted. Aquila White, ensign, deserted February 23d. Joseph McDoio, first lieutenant, deserted. Thomas Forthay, ensign, deserted. Alexander Simrall, second lieutenant, cashiered. David McKee, ensign, dismissed the service. Ephraim Douglass, quartermaster, taken by the enemy March 13th.

Capt. Van Swearingen, First Lieut. Basil Prather, and Second Lieut. John Hardin,[1] with their commands, were detailed on duty with Col. Morgan, and greatly distinguished themselves in the series of actions that resulted in the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne at Saratoga. These commands consisted of picked riflemen out of all of the companies of the Eighth Pennsylvania.

A return dated Nov. 1, 1777, shows the strength of the regiment present: colonel, major, two captains, six lieutenants, adjutant, paymaster and surgeon, sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant and drum-major, twenty-nine sergeants, nine drums and fifes, one hundred and twelve rank and file fit for duty, twenty-eight sick present, seventy-seven sick absent, one hundred and thirty-nine on command; total, three hundred and fifty-one. Prisoners of war, one sergeant and fifty-eight privates. Capt. Van Swearingen, Lieut. Basil Prather, and Lieut. John Hardin on command with Col. Morgan. Vacant offices: lieutenant-colonel, four captains, three lieutenants, eight ensigns, chaplain, and surgeon's mate. Lieut.-Col. Ross resigned after the battles of Brandywine and Germantown.

On the 5th of March, 1777, the regiment was ordered to Pittsburgh for the defense of the western frontiers, and by direction of Gen. McIntosh, Col. Brodhead made, about the 12th of July, a détour up the West Branch to check the savages who were ravaging Wyoming and the West Branch Valley. He was at Muncy on the 24th of July, and had ordered Capt. Finley's company into Penn's Valley, where two of the latter's soldiers, Thomas Van Doren and Jacob Shedacre, who had participated in the campaign against Burgoyne, were killed on the 24th, in sight of Potter's fort, by the Indians. (Pennsylvania Archives, O. S., vol. vi. page 666.) Soon after, Col. Hartley with his regiment relieved Col. Brodhead, and he proceeded with the Eighth to Pittsburgh.

A monthly return of the troops commanded by Col. Brodhead in the Western Department, dated July 30, 1780, gives the strength of the Eighth Pennsylvania: colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, two captains, three lieutenants, four ensigns, adjutant, paymaster, quartermaster, surgeon, surgeon's mate, sergeant-major, quartermaster-sergeant, one drum and fife major, ten sergeants, ten drums and fifes, one hundred and twenty rank and file fit for duty, four sick, two furloughed, eight on command, three deserted, six joined the Invalid Company.

In a letter from Gen. William Irvine to Gen. Washington, soon after he took command at Fort Pitt, dated Dec. 2, 1781, he says, "I have re-formed the remains of the late Eighth Pennsylvania into two companies, and call them a detachment from the Pennsylvania Line, to be commanded by Lieut.-Col. Bayard." [The first company, Capt. Clark, Lieuts. Peterson and Reed; second company, Capt. Brady, Lieuts. Ward and Morrison.]

Capt. Matthew Jack, in a statement on file, says, "In the year 1778 the Eighth was sent to Pittsburgh

[1] The following testimonial to the bravery and efficiency of Lieut. (afterwards Col.) John Hardin, of Fayette County, during his term of service in the Revolution, is from a letter written by Gen. James Wilkinson to President Dickinson, on the occasion of his tendering his resignation as brigadier and adjutant-general of Pennsylvania, in 1784, viz.:

"On the present return of the Election for Fayette County, Major John Hardin stands second for the Sheriff's Office; permit me briefly to state to your Excellency this man's merit, without detracting from that of his competitor. Mr. Hardin served in the alert of the army, under the Generals (then Colonels) Morgan and Butler, in the Northern Campaign, 1777. His Rank was that of a Lieutenant, and I can, as the Adjutant-General of the Army under General Gates, assert that he was exposed to more danger, encountered greater Fatigue, and performed more real service than any other Officer of his Station; with Parties never exceeding 20 men, he in the Course of the Campaign made upwards of 60 Prisoners, and at a Personal Rencounter in the rear of the Enemies' position he killed a Mohawk express and brought in the dispatches which he was conveying from Gen'l Burgoyne to the Commanding Officer at Ticonderoga, with the loss only (indeed) of a Lock of Hair, which the Indian's Fire carried away. It is sufficient for me, Sir, to testify his merits; the Justice which characterizes your administration will do the rest."

to guard the frontier, and placed under the command of Gen. McIntosh; that they went down to the mouth of the Beaver, and there built Fort McIntosh, and from that went, upon McIntosh's command, to the head of the Muskingum, and there built Fort Laurens. In the year 1779 went up the Allegheny, on Gen. Brodhead's expedition, attacked the Indians and defeated them, and burned their towns. On the return of the regiment, its time having expired, it was discharged at Pittsburgh." For a full account of the services of this regiment in the West, the reader is referred to "Brodhead's Letter-Book," published in the twelfth volume, first series, of Pennsylvania Archives.

Van Swearingen was probably the most noted captain in the Eighth Pennsylvania. On the 19th of September he and a lieutenant and twenty privates were captured in a sudden dash that scattered Morgan's men. He fell into the hands of the Indians, but was rescued by Gen. Fraser's bat man (one who takes care of his officer's horse), who took him before the general. The latter interrogated him concerning the number of the American army, but got no answer, except that it was commanded by Gens. Gates and Arnold. He then threatened to hang him. "You may, if you please," said Van Swearingen. Fraser then rode off, leaving him in care of Sergt. Dunbar, who consigned him to Lieut. Auburey, who ordered him to be placed among the other prisoners, with directions not to be ill treated. Swearingen, after Burgoyne's army was removed to Virginia, made especial exertions to have Dunbar and Auburey exchanged. Swearingen was the first sheriff of Washington County in 1781; resided in now Fayette County, opposite Greenfield. His daughter became the wife of the celebrated Capt. Samuel Brady (also of the Eighth Pennsylvania), so conspicuous in the annals of Western Pennsylvania.

Roster of Field and Staff Officers of the Eighth Pennsylvania.

Colonels.

Mackey, Eneas, of Westmoreland County, July 20, 1776; died in service, Feb. 14, 1777.

Brodhead, Daniel, from lieutenant-colonel, Fourth Pennsylvania, March 12, 1777; joined April, 1777; transferred to First Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Wilson, George, July 20, 1776; died in service at Quibbletown, February, 1777.

Butler, Richard, from major, March 12, 1777, ranking from Aug. 28, 1776; transferred to lieutenant-colonel of Morgan's rifle command, June 9, 1777; promoted colonel of Ninth Pennsylvania, ranking from June 7, 1777; by an alteration subsequent to March 12, 1777, Richard Butler was placed in the First Pennsylvania, and James Ross in Eighth Pennsylvania.

Ross, James, from lieutenant-colonel First Pennsylvania; resigned Sept. 22, 1777.

Bayard, Stephen, from major, ranking Sept. 23, 1777; transferred to Sixth Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Majors.

Butler, Richard, July 20, 1776; promoted lieutenant-colonel March 12, 1777.

Bayard, Stephen, March 12, 1777, ranking from Oct. 4, 1776; promoted lieutenant-colonel, to rank from Sept. 23, 1777.

Vernon, Frederick, from captain Fifth Pennsylvania, ranking from June 7, 1777; transferred to Fourth Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Captains.

Kilgore, David, died July 11, 1814, aged sixty-nine years four months and twelve days; buried in the Presbyterian graveyard of Mount Pleasant (Middle Church), Westmoreland County.—*Letter of Nannie H. Kilgore, Greensburg, July 23, 1878.*

Miller, Samuel, died in service, Jan. 10, 1778; left a widow, Jane Cruikshank, who resided in Westmoreland County in 1784.

Van Swearingen,[1] Aug. 9, 1776. Van Swearingen had been in command of an independent company, in the pay of the State, from February to Aug. 11, 1776, in defense of the frontiers in Westmoreland County.

Piggott, James; on return June 9, 1777, he is marked sick in camp.

Ourry, Wendel.

Mann, Andrew; on return of June 9, 1777, he is marked sick in quarters since May 2d.

Carson, Moses, left the service April 21, 1777.

Miers, Eliezer.

[The foregoing captains were recommended by the committees of Westmoreland and Bedford Counties, and directed to be commissioned by resolution of Congress of Sept. 14, 1776.]

Montgomery, James, died Aug. 26, 1777; his widow, Martha, resided in Westmoreland County in 1824.

Huffnagle, Michael, died Dec. 31, 1819, in Allegheny County, aged sixty-six.

Jack, Matthew, from first lieutenant; became supernumerary Jan. 31, 1779; resided in Westmoreland County in 1835, aged eighty-two.

Stokely, Nehemiah, Oct. 16, 1777; became supernumerary Jan. 31, 1779; died in Westmoreland County in 1811.

Cooke, Thomas, from first lieutenant; became supernumerary Jan. 31, 1779; died in Guernsey County, Ohio, Nov. 5, 1831.

[1] The names of the captains appear, on the first return found, in the order indicated above, but date of commissions cannot be ascertained. Probably they were all dated Aug. 9, 1776, as Van Swearingen's.

Dawson, Samuel, from Eleventh Pennsylvania, July 1, 1778; died at Fort Pitt, Sept. 6, 1779; buried in First Presbyterian churchyard in Pittsburgh.

Moore, James Francis, from Thirteenth Pennsylvania, July 1, 1778.

Clark, John, from Thirteenth Pennsylvania, July 1, 1778; transferred to First Pennsylvania, July 17, 1781.

Carnahan, James, from Thirteenth Pennsylvania, July 1, 1778; transferred to Fourth Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Finley, Joseph L., from Thirteenth Pennsylvania, July 1, 1778; brigade-major, July 30, 1780; transferred to Second Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Finley, John, from first lieutenant, Oct. 22, 1777; transferred to Fifth Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Crawford, John, from first lieutenant, Aug. 10, 1779; transferred to Sixth Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Brady, Samuel, from captain lieutenant, Aug. 2, 1779; transferred to Third Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Captain Lieutenant.

Brady, Samuel, commission dated July 17, 1776; from Sixth Pennsylvania; promoted captain Aug. 2, 1779

First Lieutenants.

Moseley, Robert (written Moody in the return), resigned May 16, 1777; resided in Ohio County, Ky., in 1820, aged sixty-nine.

Cooke, Thomas, promoted captain.

Finley, John, promoted captain Oct. 22, 1777.

Jack, Matthew, lost his left hand by the bursting of his gun at Bound Brook, N. J.; promoted captain April 13, 1777.

Hickman, Ezekiel.

Carson, Richard, left the service in 1777.

McGeary, William, resigned April 17, 1777.

McDolo, Joseph, left the service in 1777.

[The foregoing first lieutenants were commissioned under the resolution of Congress of Sept. 16, 1776.]

Richardson, Richard, returned June 9, 1777, as recruiting.

Prather, Basil, returned Nov. 1, 1777, as on command with Col. Morgan from June 9th; resigned April 1, 1779.

Hughes, John, Aug. 9, 1776; resigned Nov. 23, 1778; resided in Washington County in 1813.

Crawford, John, from second lieutenant, April 18, 1777; promoted captain Aug. 10, 1779; promoted to Second Pennsylvania, with rank of captain, from April 18, 1777.

Hardin, John, July 13, 1777; Nov. 1, 1777, returned as on command with Col. Morgan; resigned in 1779; afterwards Gen. John Hardin, of Kentucky; murdered by the Indians, near Sandusky, Ohio, in 1791.—*Wilkinson's Memoirs.*

Mickey, Daniel, became supernumerary Jan. 31, 1779.

Peterson, Gabriel, July 26, 1777; died in Allegheny County, Feb. 12, 1832.

Stotesbury, John, from old Eleventh Pennsylvania, commission dated April 9, 1777; he was a prisoner in New York for some time; transferred to the Second Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Neilly, Benjamin, from ensign, Oct. 4, 1777.

Finley, Andrew, on return of Nov. 1, 1777, marked sick since October 16th; retired in 1778; resided in Westmoreland County, 1813.

Amberson, William, in 1779 he was deputy muster-master-general: resided in Mercer County in 1835.

Read, Archibald, *vice* Joseph Brownlee, Dec. 13, 1778; died in Allegheny County in 1823.

Graham, Alexander, *vice* Basil Prather, April 1, 1779.

Ward, John, April 2, 1779; transferred to Second Pennsylvania, Jan. 17, 1781.

Second Lieutenants.

Thompson, William, Aug. 9, 1776; resigned May 17, 1777.

Simrall, Alexander, Aug. 9, 1776; left the army in 1777; resided in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1834, aged eighty-eight.

Guthrie, James, Aug. 9, 1776.

Rogers, Philip, Aug. 9, 1776.

Smith, Samuel, Aug. 9, 1776; killed at Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777.

Mountz, William, Aug. 9, 1776; resigned April 17, 1777.

Beeler, James, Jr., Aug. 9, 1776.

Crawford, John, Aug. 9, 1776; promoted first lieutenant, April 18, 1777.

[The foregoing second lieutenants were commissioned under resolution of Congress, Sept. 14, 1776, dating as above.]

Owine, Barnabas, marked on return of Nov. 1, 1777, as command in the infantry.

Carnahan, John, resigned in 1779.

Ensigns.

Neilly, Benjamin, promoted to first lieutenant, Oct. 4, 1777.

Kerr, Joseph.

Simmons, John.

Wherry, David.

Mecklin, Dewalt, resigned April 17, 1777.

Weaver, Valentine.

Reed, John.

White, Aquila, left the army Feb. 23, 1777; resided in Montgomery County, Ky., in 1834.

[The foregoing ensigns were commissioned under a resolution of Congress of Sept. 14, 1776.]

Forshay, Thomas, left the service in 1777.

McKee, David, left the service in 1777.

Peterson, Gabriel, on a return of June 9, 1777, he is marked absent, wounded, from April 17, 1777; promoted to first lieutenant, July 26, 1777.

Guthrie, John, appointed Dec. 21, 1778.

Morrison, James, appointed Dec. 21, 1778.

Wyatt, Thomas, appointed Dec. 21, 1778; resided at St. Louis, Mo., in 1834, aged eighty.
Cooper, William, appointed April 19, 1779.
Davidson, Joshua, appointed April 19, 1779; resided in Brown County, Ohio, in 1833, aged eighty-one.

Chaplain.

McClure, Rev. David, appointed Sept. 12, 1776.

Adjutants.

Huffnagle, Michael, appointed Sept. 7, 1776.
Crawford, John, lieutenant, 1780.

Paymaster.

Boyd, John, July 20, 1776.

Quartermasters.

Douglass, Ephraim, Sept. 12, 1776; taken prisoner while acting as aide-de-camp to Gen. Lincoln, March 13, 1777; exchanged Nov. 27, 1780; prothonotary of Fayette County in 1783; died in 1833.
Neilly, Benjamin, appointed in 1778.

Surgeons.

Morgan, Abel, from old Eleventh; resigned in 1779; died in 1785.
Morton, Hugh, March 7, 1780.

Surgeon's Mate.

Saple, John Alexander, 1778.

Clothier.

Read, Archibald, 1778.

Muster-roll of Capt. Nehemiah Stokely's company, in the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment of Foot, in the service of the United States of America, commanded by Col. Daniel Brodhead, taken for the months of October, November, and December, 1778, and January, 1779.

Captain.

Stokely, Nehemiah, Oct. 16, 1777; supernumerary, Jan. 31, 1779.

First Lieutenant.

Hughes, John, Aug. 9, 1776; resigned Nov. 23, 1778.

Ensign.

Wyatt, Thomas, Dec. 20, 1778, on command at Fort Laurens.

Sergeants.

Crawford, Robert, three years.
Hezlip, Rezin, three years.
Smith, John, three years, on command at Sugar Camp.
Armstrong, George, war.

Corporals.

Bradley, Thomas, three years.
Jarret, William, three years, on command at Fort Laurens.
Ackles, Arthur, three years, on guard at Block-house.
Stevenson, James, three years, on command at Sugar Camp.

Drummer.

Bower, Michael.

Privates.

Bacon, John, war, at Fort Laurens.
Caldwell, Robert, three years, on command, making canoes.
Cline, George, three years.
Cooper, Joseph, three years, on command at Fort Laurens.
Counse, Felix, three years.
Eyler, Jonas, war, on command at Fort Laurens.
Fisher, John, three years.
France, Henry, three years.
Handcock, Joseph, three years.
Hill, John, three years.
Holmes, Nicholas, three years.
Holstone, George, three years, on command at Fort Laurens.
Keer, William, three years.
Lamb, Peter, three years, on command at Fort Laurens.
Lewis, Samuel, war.
Lynch, Patrick, three years, on command, boating.
McCombs, Allen, three years.
McCaully, Edward, war.
McGreggor, John, war.
McKeehan, David, three years, on command at Fort Laurens.
McKissan, James, three years.
McLaughlin, Patrick, three years.
Matthew, William, three years, on command, boating.
Marman, George, war, on command, recruiting.
Martin, Paul, three years, on command at Fort Laurens.
Miller, George, three years, on command at Fort Laurens.
Richard, Richard, three years.
Shaw, Jacob, three years, on furlough.
Shelhammer, Peter, three years.
Smith, Emanuel, three years.
Smith, Jacob, three years.
Smith, John, war.
Sommerville, William, three years, on command; enlisted Aug. 8, 1776, under Capt. Ourry; October, 1778, appointed conductor of artillery; see letters to, Pennsylvania Archives, second series, vol. iii. p. 245, etc.; he was appointed by President Jefferson postmaster at Martinsburg, Va., and died there, March 18, 1826, aged seventy.
Steel, Thomas, war.
Tracey, James, war, on guard.

Turner, William, three years.
Webb, Hugh, war, on command, at Sugar Camp.
Wilkie, Edward, war, on command, at Fort Laurens.

FORT MCINTOSH, Feb. 21, 1779.

Then mustered Capt. Stokely's company, as specified in the above roll.

WM. ANDERSON,
D.M.M. Genl., M.D.

I certify that the within muster-roll is a true state of the company, without fraud to these United States, or to any individual, to the best of my knowledge.

ROBERT CRAWFORD,
Sergeant.

I do certify that there is no commissioned officer present belonging to the company.

DANIEL BRODHEAD,
Col. 8th Pa. Regt.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE FOR ARMY ACCOUNTS,
NEW YORK, July 19, 1786.

This may certify that the above and foregoing is a true copy of the muster-roll of Capt. Stokely's company, the original of which is filed in this office.

JNO. PIERCE, *M.G.*

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF THE EIGHTH PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT, CONTINENTAL LINE.[1]

[Those marked (*e*) are taken from a list in the Secretary's office of soldiers whose depreciated pay escheated to the State.]

Sergeant.

Allison, John, died in Versailles, Ky., June 16, 1823, aged seventy-five.

Corporal.

Adams, Robert.

Drummer.

Atkinson, Joseph.

Fifer.

Adams, George.

Privates.

Abrams, Gabriel, Kilgore's company, 1776–79.
Aikins, Robert, resided in Bedford County, 1790.
Alcorn, James, transferred to Invalid Corps, July, 1780.
Allen, William, deserted August, 1778.
Anderson, Johnson.
Anderson, William, resided in Mercer County, 1809.
Anderson, George, resided in Westmoreland County, 1835, aged eighty-four.
Armstrong, George.
Askins, George.
Askins, James, deserted August, 1778.
Atkins, Isaac.

Sergeants.

Baker, Michael, died in Greene County, Ill., Sept. 13, 1831.
Blake, William.
Byels, Joseph, of Piggott's company.

Fifer.

Bond, John.

Privates.

Bacon, John.
Bannon, Jeremiah.
Beard, John, deserted August, 1778.
Berkett, Robert.
Berlin, Isaac, died in Crawford County, June 16, 1831, aged seventy-six.
Berry, Michael.
Bess, Edward, Van Swearingen's company, 1776–79; also in Crawford's campaign; died in Washington County, July 17, 1822, aged seventy-seven.
Blake, Luke William.
Blake, Nicholas, enlisted August, 1776.
Blakeney, Gabriel, private at Long Island; lieutenant in Flying Camp; captured at Fort Washington; resided in Washington County, 1817.
Bodkin, James.
Booth, George.
Boveard, James, Kilgore's company, 1776–79; died in 1808, in East Buffalo township, Union County.
Boyer, Oziel, killed in action.
Brandon, Michael.
Bright, John (*e*).
Bristo, Samuel.
Broadstock, William.
Brothers, Matthew.
Brown, John, resided in Armstrong County, 1825.
Burbridge, Thomas, Kilgore's company; taken December, 1780; in captivity three years; resided in Westmoreland County, 1805.
Burket, Christopher.
Burns, Pearce, transferred to Invalid Corps, August, 1777.
Byan, David, August, 1777–79; Capt. Piggott's company; served at Saratoga under Van Swearingen; went West with regiment, 1778; at the building of Fort McIntosh and Fort Laurens; Pennsylvania pensioner, 1813.

Sergeants.

Cavenaugh, Barney.
Cheselden, Edward.

[1] "This roll of the Pennsylvania Line of course falls far short of doing justice to the patriotism of Pennsylvania. It is in fact a mere roll of the Line as discharged in January, 1781. The hundreds who fell in all the battles of the Revolution, from Quebec to Charleston, are not here; the wounded, who dragged their torn limbs home to die in their native valleys, are not here. The heaths of New Jersey, from Paramus to Freehold, by a line encircling Morristown and Bound Brook, were, in the summer of 1777, dotted with the graves of the Eighth and Twelfth Pennsylvania. These regiments from the frontier counties of the State —Westmoreland and Northumberland—were the first of the Line in the field, though they had to come from the banks of the Monongahela and the head-waters of the Susquehanna. At Brandywine the Pennsylvania troops lost heavily, the Eighth and Twelfth and Col. Hartley's additional regiment in particular, in officers and men; and Col. Patton's additional regiment, after the battle of Germantown, could not maintain its regimental organization."—*The Pennsylvania Line, from July 1, 1776, to Nov. 3, 1783.*

Clarke, James.
Cooper, William, of Kilgore's company.
Crawford, Robert, Aug. 20, 1776–Sept. 15, 1779; resided in Venango County, 1825.

Fifer.

Clark, David (*e*), Capt. Kilgore's company, April, 1777.

Privates.

Cain, Bartholomew.
Cain, John.
Calahan, John.
Call, Daniel, resided in Westmoreland County, 1821.
Campbell, George, Mount Pleasant, Westmoreland Co., 1786.
Carr, Daniel.
Carrenger, Martin.
Carswell, Joseph.
Carty, Richard.
Casevey, Patrick, deserted August, 1778.
Castile, Samuel.
Cavenaugh, John.
Cavenaugh, Patrick, enlisted at Carlisle in Capt. Huffnagle's company; he saved Gen. Lincoln from capture by the British in New Jersey; afterwards express-rider for Gen. Greene; died in Washington County, April 5, 1823, aged eighty-three.
Chambers, Andrew.
Chambers, Moses, from Ligonier; deserted August, 1778.
Chriswell, Joseph.
Churchfield, John, enlisted July, 1776; wounded in the leg in the battle of Germantown; resided in Westmoreland County, 1835, aged eighty-six.
Clark, Benjamin, Kilgore's company; wounded at Bound Brook, 1777; also, in 1778, on march to Fort McIntosh; resided in Steubenville, Ohio, 1815.
Close, Robert.
Coleman, Joseph.
Conner, John.
Connor, Bryan, enlisted July 2, 1777.
Conway, Felix.
Cooper, Joseph,[1] deserted August, 1778; died Jan. 16, 1823, in Bedford County, aged sixty-eight.
Cooper, Leonard, from Maryland; deserted August, 1778.
Cooper, William, Aug. 17, 1776–September, 1779; resided in Venango County, 1810.
Corner, Felix.
Coveney, Felix.
Cripps, John.
Critchlow, James, enlisted August, 1776, in Capt. Moses Carson's company; served in all the Saratoga engagements under Lieut.-Col. Butler; resided in Butler County, 1835, aged seventy-eight.

[1] The fact of a soldier being marked on one roll deserted amounted to nothing, because they usually returned after a few months' absence.

Crosley, Timothy.
Cruikshank, Andrew, Miller's company, Aug. 17, 1776–September, 1779; resided in Butler County, 1810.
Curtin, John.

Sergeants.

Dennison, James.
Donnalson, William.

Corporal.

Davis, William, died in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1834, aged eighty-two.

Privates.

Darragh, John.
Davis, John, died in Holmes County, Ohio, June 7, 1830, aged sixty-four.
Dempey, Thomas.
Dennis, Michael.
Dennis, Thomas, killed in April, 1779.
Dennison, Joseph (*e*), transferred to Seventh Regiment.
Desperett, Henry.
Dickerson, Henry, enlisted 1776 in Van Swearingen's company, at Saratoga, etc.; resided in Washington County in 1813.
Dickson, William.
Dolphin, Joseph.
Dougherty, James, *alias* Capt. Fitzpatrick, deserted August, 1778, and executed for robbery.
Dougherty, Mordecai, brother of above, deserted August, 1778.
Dowden, John.
Du Kinson, Joseph, killed in action.

Sergeant.

Evans, Arnold (*e*).

Drummer.

Edwards, John.

Fifer.

Evans, Anthony, promoted to fife-major, Third Pennsylvania.

Privates.

Edwards, David (*e*).
Everall, Charles.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Fletcher, Simon.

Sergeants.

Font, Matthew.
Forbes, William.

Corporal.

Fitzgibbons, James.

Privates.

Faith, Abraham, Capt. Mann's company, Aug. 15, 1776–Nov. 19, 1779; resided in Somerset County in 1825, aged seventy-four.

Faughey, James, deserted August, 1778.
Finn, James, transferred to Invalid Corps.
Fitzgibbons, David.
Fossbrooke, or Frostbrook, John, resided in Bath Co., Ky., in 1834, aged one hundred and four.
Fulton, Joseph, July 4, 1776.

Corporal.

Gladwin, John.

Privates.

Gallagher, Michael, June 7, 1776; deserted before he reached the regiment.
Gallagher, John.
Germain, Henry.
Gibbons, David.
Gibson, Henry.
Gill, William, wounded in hand at Bound Brook; resided in Mercer County in 1833, aged eighty-four.
Girdler, James.
Glenn, Hugh, killed in action.
Graham, Alexander, deserted August, 1778.
Graham, William, Capt. Kilgore's company; resided in Westmoreland County in 1811.
Greenland, James.
Grimes, John.
Guthery, Archibald, killed August, 1779.
Gwyne, Joseph, June 7, 1776; served three years; resided in Greene County in 1808.

Corporal.

Halpen, Joseph.

Privates.

Hamill, Hugh, Finley's company, 1776–79; resided in Westmoreland County in 1809.
Hancock, Joseph (*e*), Capt. Mann's company, 1777; resided in Wayne County, Ind., in 1834, aged seventy-seven.
Hanley, Michael.
Hardesty, Obadiah, resided in Lawrence County, Ill., in 1833, aged seventy-one.
Harman, Conrad, died in Muskingum County, Ohio, June 9, 1822, aged seventy-five.
Harvey, Samuel.
Hezlip, Rezin, Stokely's company; resided in Baltimore in 1813.
Hayes, Jacob, from Brandywine, deserted August, 1778.
Hayes, Joel, from Brandywine, deserted August, 1778.
Hiere, David, deserted August, 1778.
Hoback, Philip, resided in Madison County, Ind., in 1820, aged sixty-four.
Hockley, Richard, Capt. Clark's company; resided in Westmoreland County in 1813.
Hotten, John, Aug. 2, 1876–Sept. 17, 1779; resided in Westmoreland County in 1812.
Humbar, Nicholas.
Hunter, Nicholas (*e*).
Hunter, Robert, John Finley's company; wounded at Bound Brook and Paoli; resided in Westmoreland County in 1808.
Hutchinson, John.

Sergeant.

Jamison, John, Capt. Miller's company; enlisted in 1776, at Kittanning; served three years; resided in Butler County in 1835, aged eighty-four.

Privates.

Jennings, Benjamin, Sept. 9, 1776–Sept. 9, 1779, in Kilgore's company; drafted into rifle command; resided in Somerset County in 1807.
Johnson, Peter (*e*), resided in Harrison County, Va., in 1829.
Jones, Benjamin, resided in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1833, aged seventy-one.
Jordan, John, Westmoreland County.
Justice, Jacob, resided in Bedford County in 1820.

Sergeant.

Kerns, Robert.

Drummer.

Kidder, Benjamin.

Fifer.

McKinney, or Kenney, Peter, Capt. Clark's company, 1776–79; resided in Butler County in 1835, aged seventy.

Privates.

Kain, John.
Kairns, Godfrey.
Kean, Thomas, Aug. 23, 1776, Capt. Montgomery's company; he was an indented servant of William Rankin.
Kelly, Edward.
Kelly, Roberts.
Kelly, Thomas.
Kemble, Jacob.
Kerr, Daniel.
Kerr, William, Capt. Miller's company, Aug. 1776–Sept. 9, 1779; resided in Westmoreland County in 1823.
Kildea, Michael, paid from Jan. 1, 1777–Aug. 1 1780.

Sergeant-Major.

Lee, William, died in Columbiana County, Ohio, Jan. 6, 1828, aged eighty-five.

Corporals.

Lewis, Samuel.
Lucas, Henry.

Privates.

Lacey, Lawrence.
Lacount, Samuel.
Landers, David.
Lawless, James.
Lecron, John.
Lewis, William, of Brady's company; resided in Morgan County, Ohio, in 1831.

Lingo, Henry, resided in Trumbull County, Ohio, 1834, aged seventy-one.
Long, Gideon, resided in Fayette County, 1835, aged seventy-nine.
Long, Jeremiah.
Luckey, Andrew, of Westmoreland County; Miller's company; became teamster to Eighth Pennsylvania; discharged at Valley Forge; resided in Fayette County, 1822, aged sixty-eight.

Sergeant-Major.

McClean, ——.

Sergeants.

McClure, John.
McGregor, John.

Corporals.

McAfee, Matthew.
Mairman, George.

Drummer.

Miller, John, killed in action.

Privates.

McAlly, Edward.
McAnary, Patrick.
McCarty, Jeremiah.
McCaulley, Edward.
McChristy, Michael, Capt. Van Swearingen's company, October, 1777.
McClean, Abijah.
McComb, Allen, of Mann's company, 1776–79; resided in Indiana County, 1810.
McConnell, John, of Huffnagle's company, Aug. 28, 1776–Aug. 1779; died in Westmoreland County, Dec. 14, 1834, aged seventy-eight.
McFee, Laughlin, killed in action.
McGill, James.
McGlaughlin, Patrick.
McGowan, Mark, enlisted in 1775, in Capt. Van Swearingen's company for two years; Aug. 9, 1776, this company was broken up, and he reenlisted under the same captain in Eighth Pennsylvania, and served three years; resided in Mercer County, Ky., in 1830.
McGuire, Andrew.
McInamey, Patrick.
McKee, John, resided in Bath County, Ky., in 1830.
McKenney, Peter.
McKinney, John, Capt. S. Miller's company; enlisted March, 1778.
McKissick, Isaac.
McKissick, James, Miller's company; resided in Maryland in 1828.
McMullen, Thomas, August, 1776–79; died in Northampton County in 1822.
Martin, George.
Maxwell, James, 1776–79, Capt. Montgomery's company; resided in Butler County in 1822.
Mercer, George.
Merryman, William.
Miller, Isaac.
Miller, John.
Mitchell, James, Mann's company, 1776–79; resided in Somerset County in 1810.
Mooney, Patrick.
Moore, John.
Moore, William, Capt. Jack's company, November, 1777.
Morrison, Edward.
Morrow, William, transferred to Invalid Corps, August, 1780.
Mowry, Christian.
Murphy, Michael.
Murray, Neal, August, 1776, Miller's company; taken at Bound Brook, April 17, 1777; released, and rejoined at Germantown, where he was again taken and made his escape.

Fifer.

Ox, Michael.

Sergeants.

Parker, John.
Porter, Robert, resided in Harrison County, Ohio, 1834, aged seventy-one.

Privates.

Paris, Peter, Invalid Corps, Aug. 2, 1779.
Parker, Charles, 1776–79; resided in Armstrong County, 1818.
Pegg, Benjamin, Piggott's company, Aug. 13, 1776–September, 1779; resided in Miami County, Ohio, in 1834, aged eighty-two.
Penton, Thomas.
Perry, Samuel, Invalid Corps, September, 1778.
Pettitt, Matthew, resided in Bath County, Ky., 1834, aged seventy-four.
Phillips, Luke, Aug. 28, 1776.
Phillips, Matthew.
Reed, Samuel.
Ridner, Conrad.
Robinson, Simon.
Rooke, Timothy.
Rourk, Patrick.

Sergeants.

Sample, William.
Smith, John, 1776–Sept. 20, 1779; died in Indiana County, 1811.

Corporal.

Swan, Timothy, resided in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1834.

Privates.

Seaton, Francis.
Sham, Michael, resided in Rowan County, N. C., in 1834, aged eighty-six.
Shedacre, Jacob, Finley's company; killed by the Indians near Potter's fort, Centre County, July 24, 1778; had served under Morgan at Saratoga.
Shedam, Jacob.
Sheridan, Martin.

Sherlock, Edward, died in Ross County, Ohio, Feb. 11, 1825, aged sixty-eight.
Shilhammer, Peter, resided in Westmoreland County in 1824.
Shuster, Martin.
Simmons, Henry, June 12, 1776, Huffnagle's company.
Smith, Henry, resided in Rush County, Ind., in 1834, aged sixty-nine.
Smith, John, Sr., resided in Frederick County, Va., in 1834, aged ninety.
Smith, John, 2d, resided in Westmoreland County in 1835.
Smith, John, 3d, from Mifflin County; in Ourry's company, October, 1777; re-enlisted from Third Pennsylvania, Capt. Cook's; taken and scalped at Tuscarawas.
Steel, Thomas.
Stephen, Patrick, Capt. Kilgore's company, October, 1777.
Stewart, Charles.
Stewart, Francis.
Stewart, Samuel.
Stevenson, Samuel.
Stokely, Thomas, August, 1776; resided in Washington County in 1823.
Straphan, William.
Stubbs, Robert.
Sutton, David.
Swift, John.
Taggert, William, transferred to Invalid Corps, July, 1780.
Tea, John.
Tharp, Perry, resided in Marion County, Ky., in 1834.
Turner, William, in Stokely's company, Sept. 17, 1776–79; resided at Connellsville, Fayette Co., in 1835, aged eighty-one.
Tweedy, George.
Van Doren, Thomas, Finley's company; served at Saratoga; killed by the Indians near Potter's fort, Centre County, July 24, 1778.
Vaughan, Joseph, enlisted in Capt. Samuel Moorehead's company, April 24, 1776, served two years and six months; then drafted into Capt. Miller's, and served six months; resided in Half-Moon township, Centre Co., in 1822, aged sixty-two.
Verner, Peter, Invalid Corps, Aug. 2, 1779.

Sergeants.

Woods, John, transferred to Invalid Corps.
Wyatt, Thomas, promoted ensign, Dec. 21, 1778; shoulder-bone broken at Brandywine.

Corporal.

Ward, Matthias.

Drummer.

Whitman, John.

Privates.

Wagoner, Henry, 1776–79; resided in Cumberland County in 1819.
Waine, Michael, deserted August, 1778.
Waters, Joseph, 1776–1779.
Watson, John, July 4, 1777.
Weaver, Adam, 1776–79, Kilgore's company; resided in Westmoreland County in 1821.
Wharton, William, resided in Pendleton County, Ky., in 1834, aged eighty-seven.
Wilkey, David, deserted August, 1778.
Wilkie, Edward.
Wilkinson, William.
Williams, John, Invalid Corps, Aug. 2, 1779.
Williams, Lewis, resided in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1834, aged ninety-two.
Williams, Thomas, killed in action.
Wilson, George, Capt. Huffnagle's company, October, 1777.
Wilson, William, resided in Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1820, aged sixty-eight.
Winkler, Joseph.
Wolf, Philip, resided in Bedford County in 1790.
Wyatt, Thomas, promoted sergeant.
Wyllie, Owen.
Wynn, Webster.

Roll of Capt. John Clark's Company,

"*In a Detacht. from Penn. Line, Commanded by Stephen Bayard, Esq., Lt. Colo., for the Months of Feb., March, & April*, 1783."

Captain.

Clark, John.

Lieutenants.

Paterson, Gab[el]. — Bryson, Samuel.
Crawford, John. — Everly, Mich[l].

Sergeants.

McCline, John. — Blake, Will[m].
Baker, Mich[l].

Major.

Lee, W[m].

Corporals.

Gladwin, John, — McAfee, Math[w].
Jonston, Peter, discharged March 17, 1783. — Marmon, George.

Drummers.

Kidder, Benj[n]. — Edwards, Jno.

Fifers.

Bond, Jno. — Kenny, Peter.

Privates.

Amberson, Johnston. — Carty, Rich[d].
Atchinson, Joseph, deserted Sept. 7, 1783. — Casteel, Sam[l].
Bigget, Robert. — Chalmers, And[w].
Boothe, George. — Clark, James.
Cardwell, Joseph, deserted April 1, 1783. — Connor, John.
Caringer, Martin. — Conway, Felix.
Cripps, John.
Dinnis, Mich[l].

Dinnison, James.
Dixon, Will[m].
Dorough, John.
Fossbrook, John.
Gibson, Henry.
Girdler, James.
Harmon, Conrad.
Hoetzley, Richard.
Hutchinson, John.
Jones, Benj[n].
Kerns, Godfrey.
Kerr, Dan[l].
Landers, David.
Lingo, Henry.
Lucas, Henry.
Maxwell, James.
McAuly, Edward.
McCristall, Mich[l].
McGill, James.
McGuire, Andrew.
Mercer, George.
Miller, Isaac.
Mooney, Patrick.
Morrison, Edward.
Murphy, Mich[l].
Ox, Michael.
Parker, Charles.
Rooke, Timothy.
Smith, John.
Sherlock, Edward, prisoner of war; joined Feb., 1783.
Steed, James, deserted 27[th] March, 1783.
Stuart, Charles.
Tharpe, Perry.
Wharton, Will[m].
Willson, Will[m].
Winkler, Joseph V.

ROLL OF CAPT. SAMUEL BRADY'S COMPANY,

"Now Captain John Finley's Company of the Detachm[t] from the Penn. Line, in the Service of the United States of America, commanded by L[t] Col[o] Steph[n] Bayard, for the months of Feb., March, & April, 1783."

Captains.

Brady, Samuel.
Finley, John.

Lieutenants.

Mahon, John.
Ward, John.

Quartermaster-Sergeant.

Fletcher, Simon.

Sergeants.

Font, Matthew.
Cheselden, Edward.
Allison, John.
Sample, William.
Porter, Robert.

Fife-Major.

Evans, Anthony.

Corporals.

Davis, Will[m].
Adams, Robert.
Swan, Timothy.

Drummers.

Miller, John.
Whitman, John.

Fifer.

Adams, George.

Privates.

Anderson, George.
Bannon, Jeremiah.
Branon, Michael.
Brothers, Matthew.
Brown, John.
Cain, John.
Callahan, John.
Cavenaugh, Barney.
Coleman, Joseph, died June 11, 1783.
Crowley, Timothy.
Dimsey, Thomas.
Dolphin, James.
Evans, Arnold, deserted June 27, 1783.
Everall, Charles.
Fitz Gibbons, David.
Gibbons, David.
Gollacher, John.
Greenland, James.
Grimes, John.
Hanley, Michael.
Hobach, Philip, deserted June 2d; joined June 4, 1783.
Jordan, John, discharged July 1, 1783.
Kelley, Edward.
Lacey, Lawrence.
Lacorn, John.
Martin, George.
McGloughlin, Patrick.
Merryman, W[m].
Miller, John.
Mourey, Christian.
Phillips, Matthew.
Roairk, Patrick, died Sept. 2, 1783.
Robinson, Simon.
Shereden, Martin.
Shuster, Martin.
Simmonds, Henry.
Smith, John.
Steel, Thomas.
Strephan, William.
Stubbs, Robert.
Sutton, David.
Tea, John.
Terman, Henry.
Ward, Matthias.
Wilkinson, Will[m].
Williams, Lewis.
Winn, Webster.
—— (faded out), Hugh.
—— (faded out), Obediah.
JOHN FINLEY, *Capt.*

After the formation of the military organizations already mentioned,—viz.: the Eighth Pennsylvania Regiment, the company which joined Miles' rifle regiment, and the two Virginia battalions raised by Col. Crawford,—and the march of a detachment of two hundred and forty Westmoreland County militia to Philadelphia, under command of John Proctor, in January, 1777,[1] no other troops were raised in the Monongahela country for regular service in the Revolutionary armies, though an independent company was formed by Capt. Moorhead for special duty on the frontier, and many men were afterwards raised for expeditions against the Indians during the continuance of the war with Britain; but it seems to have been a fact beyond the possibility of denial that in the mean time the sentiment of patriotism which at the commencement of the war was almost universal among the people west of the Laurel Hill became greatly diminished, if not entirely extinct, with regard to a large proportion of the inhabitants of this frontier region.

The existence of this state of feeling, and a partial reason for it, was noticed by Gen. Brodhead, commandant at Fort Pitt, in a letter written by him on the 23d of September, 1780, in which he said, "The emigrations from this new country to Kentucky are incredible, and this has given opportunity to disaffected people from the interior to purchase and settle their lands." Again, on the 7th of December following, the same officer wrote to President Reed, "I learn more and more of the disaffection of the inhabitants on this side of the mountains. The king of England's health is often drank in company." And he gave it as his opinion, gathered from the observation of many of his officers, including Col. John Gib-

[1] This detachment was accompanied on its march by Col. Archibald Lochry, county lieutenant.

son, that "Should the enemy approach this frontier and offer protection, half the inhabitants would join them." Afterwards Gen. Irvine (who succeeded Brodhead as commandant at the fort) wrote: "I am confident if this post was evacuated, the bounds of Canada would be extended to the Laurel Hill in a few weeks."

In the latter part of 1780, Capt. Uriah Springer (a resident of that part of Westmoreland County which is now Fayette) was on duty with his company, engaged in the collection of supplies in the Monongahela Valley, at and in the vicinity of Fort Burd,[1] and while on this service experienced great trouble from the opposition and enmity of the people there, as is shown by the following letter, written to him by the commandant at Fort Pitt, viz.:

"I have this moment received your favor of yesterday, and am sorry to find the people about Redstone have intentions to raise in arms against you. I believe with you that there are amongst them many disaffected, and conceive that their past and present conduct will justify your defending yourself by every means in your power. It may yet be doubtful whether these fellows will attempt anything against you, but if you find they are determined you will avoid, as much as your safety will admit, in coming to action until you give me a further account, and you may depend upon your receiving succor of infantry and artillery. I have signed your order for ammunition, and have the honor to be, etc.

"DANIEL BRODHEAD.

"CAPT. URIAH SPRINGER."

At that time the officers commanding the few American troops west of the Alleghenies had great difficulty in obtaining the supplies necessary for the subsistence of their men. On the 7th of December, 1780, Gen. Brodhead said, in a letter of that date addressed to Richard Peters, "For a long time past I have had two parties, commanded by field-officers, in the country to impress cattle, but their success has been so small that the troops have frequently been without meat for several days together, and as those commands are very expensive, I have now ordered them in." He also said that the inhabitants on the west side of the mountains could not furnish one-half enough meat to supply the troops, and that he had sent a party of hunters to the Little Kanawha River to kill buffaloes, "and to lay in the meat until I can detach a party to bring it in, which cannot be done before spring." In the letter to Peters, above quoted from, Brodhead made allusion to the furnishing of spirits for the use of the troops, and indicated pretty plainly his preference for imported liquor over the whisky of Monongahela, viz.: "In one of your former letters you did me the honor to inform me that his Excellency, the commander-in-chief, had demanded of our State seven thousand gallons of rum, and now the commissioner of Westmoreland informs me that he has verbal instructions to purchase that quantity of whisky on this side of the mountains. I hope we shall be furnished with a few hundred gallons of liquor fit to be drank."

EXPEDITION OF COL. LOCHRY.

In 1780 the Indians beyond the Ohio had grown alarmingly hostile and aggressive. Incited to their bloody work by their British allies in the Northwest, they were almost constantly on the war-path, crossing the Ohio at various points, making incursions into the frontier settlements east of that river, and assuming, in general, an attitude so menacing to the white inhabitants west of the Laurel Hill that it was regarded as absolutely necessary to send out a strong expedition to meet and chastise them in their own country. Accordingly, with this object in view, in February, 1781, Gen. Washington issued orders to Gen. George Rogers Clarke (who had achieved considerable renown by his success in the command of an expedition against the British posts between the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers three years before) to raise an adequate force and proceed with it from Pittsburgh to the Falls of the Ohio at Louisville; thence to march to the Wabash, for the purpose indicated, and also to move, if practicable, against the British posts on and near Lake Erie.

Clarke was a Virginia partisan, but, willing to enlist men from Pennsylvania to make up his force, he at once entered into correspondence with the Executive Council of this State to obtain its consent to the project, which he secured on the recommendation of Christopher Hays, of Westmoreland County. Under this authority Clarke, on the 3d of June, 1781, addressed the "Council of Officers" of Westmoreland to secure their concurrence and assistance. The result was that the matter was laid before the people of Westmoreland County at a public meeting held for the purpose on the 18th of June, which meeting and its proceedings were reported as follows:

"Agreeable to a Publick notice given by Coll. Hays to the Principal Inhabitants of the County of Westmoreland to meet at Cap^{t} John McClellen's, on the 18th Day of June, 1781.

"*And Whereas*, There was a number of the Principal people met on s^{d} Day, and unanimously chose John Proctor, John Pomroy, Charles Campbell, Sam'l Moorhead, James Barr, Charles Foreman, Isaac Mason [Meason], James Smith, and Hugh Martain a Committee to Enter into resolves for the Defence of our frontiers, as they were informed by Chris^{t} Hays,

[1] Fort Burd (Brownsville) was used as a depot of supplies for some years during the Revolutionary war, and was guarded, while so used, by detachments of militia detailed for the purpose. Col. James Paull served there with one of these guarding detachments, under command of Capt. Robert McGlaughlin, in 1778. Col. Ephraim Blaine, deputy quartermaster-general of the Continental forces, lived on the Monongahela, near the fort.

Esq^{r}, that their proceedings would be approv^{d} of by Council.

"1st. *Resolved*, That a Campaign be carried on with Genl Clark.

"2^{d}. *Resolved*, That Genl Clark be furnished with 300 men out of Pomroy's, Beard's, and Davises Battalion.

"3^{dly}. *Resolved*, That Coll. Arch^{d} Lochry gives orders to s^{d} Colls. to raise their quota by Volunteers or Draught.

"4^{thly}. *Resolved*, That £6 be advanced to every volluntier that marches under the command of Genl Clark on the propos^{d} Campaign.

"5th. And for the further Incouragement of Voluntiers, that grain be raised by subscription by the Different Companies.

"6^{thly}. That Coll. Lochry concil with the Officers of Virginia respecting the manner of Draughting those that associate in that State and others.

"7th. *Resolved*, That Coll. Lochry meet Genl Clark and other officers and Coll. Crawford on the 23^{d} Inst, to confer with them the day of Rendezvouse.

"Sign^{d} by or^{dr} of Committee,

"JOHN PROCTOR, *Prest.*"

A meeting of militia officers had previously been held (June 5th) at the Yohogania County courthouse (near Heath's, on the west side of the Monongahela), at which a draft of one-fifth of the militia of said county (which, according to the Virginia claim, included the north half of Washington County, Pa., and all of Westmoreland as far south as the centre of the present county of Fayette) was made for the expedition. The people, however, believing that the territory claimed by Virginia as Yohogania County was really in the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania, denied the authority of the Virginia officers, and refused to submit to the draft until the question of jurisdiction was definitely settled. But the public notice given by Christopher Hays, as mentioned in the proceedings of the Westmoreland County meeting, as also his declaration to the people of Westmoreland and Washington, that he held in his hands money from the Executive Council to be expended for the protection of the frontier, had the effect to quiet to a great extent, though not entirely to allay, the dissatisfaction, and the work of raising men in the two Pennsylvania counties (or, as Gen. Clarke expressed it, in Yohogania, Monongahela, and Ohio Counties, Va.) was allowed to proceed, though not without strong protest.

The commander (under Gen. Clarke) of the men raised in Westmoreland was Col. Archibald Lochry, lieutenant and prothonotary of the county. On the 4th of August[1] he reported by letter to President Reed that he had left Westmoreland with Capt. Thomas Stokely's company of Rangers and about fifty volunteers, on his way to join Gen. Clarke at the rendezvous at Fort Henry (now Wheeling). After his departure Lochry's force was augmented to about one hundred and ten men, in four small companies, including those of Capts. Thomas Stokely,[2] John Boyd, and Shearer (mentioned in some accounts as Shannon), and a small body of horsemen under Capt. Campbell.

Gen. Clarke had had his headquarters at Fort Henry for several weeks, and from this base he prosecuted his recruiting (or rather drafting) in the Monongahela Valley. This business he carried on with great vigor, and as it appears with very little leniency towards those (and they were many) who were inclined to deny the jurisdiction of Virginia.[3] One of the many complaints made against his conduct in this particular was the following from James Marshal, lieutenant of Washington County, embodied in a letter written by him to President Reed, Aug. 8, 1781, viz.:

". . . As the manner in which the general and his underlings have treated the people of this and Westmoreland Counties has been so arbitrary and unprecedented, I think it my duty to inform your Excellency the particulars of a few facts. The first instance was with one John Harden, in Westmoreland, who, with a number of others, refused to be drafted under the government of Virginia, alleging they were undoubtedly in Pennsylvania, and declared if that government ordered a draft they would obey cheerfully, and accordingly elected their officers and made returns thereof to Col. Cook. After this the general, with a party of forty or fifty horsemen, came to Harden's in quest of him to hang him, as the general himself declared; but not finding the old gentleman took and tied his son, broke open his mill, fed away and destroyed upwards of one hundred and fifty bushels of wheat, rye, and corn, killed his sheep and

[1] At the time of his departure Col. Lochry wrote President Reed as follows:

"MIRAILES' MILL, WESTMORELAND COUNTY,

"August 4th, 1781.

"HONOURED SIR,—Yesterday the Express arrived with your Excellency's Letters, which does singular Honour to our County to have the approbation of Council in our undertakings, and for which I beg leave to return my most Humble Thanks.

"I am now on my March with Capt. Stokely's Company of Rangers and about Fifty Volunteers from this County. We shall join Gen. Clark at Fort Henry on the Ohio River, where His Army has lay for some weeks past, as it was most Expedient to have the Boats there, the Water being deeper from that to where he intends going than from Fort Pitt there. I expected to have a number more Volunteers, but they have by some Insinuations been hindered from going. Our Rangers have been very ill supplyed with Provisions, as there has been no possibility of Procuring Meat, particularly as our Money has not been in the best Credit. We have generally had Flour, but as I have kept the men constantly Scouting it is hard for them to be without Meat. . . ."—*Pa. Arch.*, 1781–83, p. 333.

[2] Capt. Thomas Stokely was a resident of that part of Westmoreland which had then recently been erected into Washington County. The greater part of his men, however, were from the east side of the Monongahela.

[3] Many of those people who had been willing and anxious for the establishment of Virginia's claim, so that they might purchase their lands from her at one-tenth part of the price demanded by the Pennsylvania Land Office, were now quite as ready to deny her right to demand military service from them.

hogs, and lived away at Mr. Harden's expense in that manner for two or three days; declared his estate forfeited, but graciously gave it to his wife; formed an article in which he bound all the inhabitants he could lay hands on or by any means prevail upon to come in to him; under the penalty of ten months in the regular army, not to oppose the draft."

President Reed, in his reply[1] to Col. Marshal's complaint, said,—

" . . . But while we utterly disapprove the irregularities and hardships which have been exercised by him [Gen. Clarke] towards the inhabitants, we cannot help fearing that too many, in consequence of the unsettled state of boundaries, avail themselves of a pretense to withhold their services from the publick at a time when they are most wanted, and when an exertion would not only serve the country, but promote their own security. We cannot help also observing that, by letters received from the principal gentlemen in Westmoreland, it seems evident they approve of Gen. Clarke's expedition, and that the lieutenants of both States united in the plan of raising three hundred men for that service. As the state of publick affairs had not admitted your forming the militia sufficiently to concur in these measures, we concluded that these resolutions would also include your county, and even now are at a loss to account for the different opinions entertained on the point by the people of Westmoreland and Washington Counties."

In a letter by Christopher Hays, of Westmoreland, and Thomas Scott, of Washington County, to President Reed, dated " Westmoreland, August 15, 1781," they said, " . . . The truth of the matter is, the General's Expedition has been wished well, and volunteers to the service have been Incouraged by all with whom we corispond; but we have heartily reprobated the General's Standing over these two counties with armed force, in order to dragoon the Inhabitants into obedience to a draft under the laws of Virginia, or rather under the arbitrary orders of the officers of that Government, without any orders from Virginia for that purpose, and this is really the part the General hath acted, or rather the use which has been made of him in this country."

" With respect to Gen. Clarke's Proceedings," said President Reed, in his reply to the above, " we can only say that he has no authority from us to draft Militia, much less to exercise those acts of Distress which you have hinted at, and which other letters more particularly enumerate. His Expedition appears to us favorable for the Frontiers, as carrying Hostilities into the Indian Country, rather than resting totally on the defensive. We find the Gentlemen of Westmoreland, however different in other Things, to have agreed in Opinion that his Expedition deserved encouragement. . . . "

[1] Pa. Arch., ix. 367-68.

Col. Lochry, with his force, increased to about one hundred and ten men, proceeded to the rendezvous at Fort Henry, as before mentioned, expecting there to join Gen. Clarke; but on arriving there he found that the general had gone down the river the day before, leaving Major Craycroft with a few men and a boat for the transportation of the horses, but without either provisions or ammunition, of which they had but a very insufficient supply. Clarke had, however, promised to await their arrival at the mouth of the Kanawha; but on reaching that point they found that he had been obliged, in order to prevent desertion among his men, to proceed down the river, leaving only a letter affixed to a pole directing them to follow. Their provisions and forage were nearly exhausted; there was no source of supply but the stores conveyed by Clarke; the river was very low, and as they were unacquainted with the channel, they could not hope to overtake the main body. Under these embarrassing circumstances Col. Lochry dispatched Capt. Shearer with four men in a small boat, with the hope of overtaking Gen. Clarke and of securing supplies, leaving his (Shearer's) company under command of Lieut. Isaac Anderson. Before Shearer's party had proceeded far they were taken prisoners by Indians, who also took from them a letter to Gen. Clarke, informing him of the condition of Lochry's party.

About the same time Lochry captured a party of nineteen deserters from Clarke's force. These he afterwards released, and they immediately joined the Indians. The savages had before been apprised of the expedition, but they had supposed that the forces of Clarke and Lochry were together, and as they knew that Clarke had artillery, they had not attempted an attack. But now, by the capture of Shearer's party, with the letters, and by the intelligence brought to them by the deserters, they for the first time learned of the weakness and exposed situation of Lochry's command, and they at once determined on its destruction.

Collecting in force some miles below the mouth of the Great Miami River, they placed their prisoners (Shearer's party) in a conspicuous position on the north shore of the Ohio, near the head of Lochry's Island, with the promise to them that their lives should be spared if they would hail Lochry's men as they came down and induce them to land. But in the mean time, Col. Lochry, wearied by the slow progress made, and in despair of overtaking Clarke, landed on the 24th of August, at about ten o'clock in the morning, on the same shore, at an inlet which has since borne the name of Lochry's Creek,[2] a short distance above the place where the Indians were awaiting them. At this point the horses were taken on shore and turned loose to feed. One of the men had killed a buffalo, and all, except a few set to guard the

[2] This creek empties into the Ohio, nine or ten miles below the mouth of the Miami. Lochry's Island, near the head of which the prisoners were placed by the Indians to decoy their friends on shore, is three miles below the creek.

horses, were engaged around the fires which they had kindled in preparing a meal from it. Suddenly a volley blazed forth on them from a wooded bluff, and simultaneously a large force of Indians appeared and rushed to attack them. The men, thus surprised, seized their arms and bravely defended themselves as long as their ammunition lasted. Then they attempted to escape by their boats, but these were unwieldy, the water was very low, and the party, too much weakened to avail themselves of this method of escape, and being wholly unable to make further resistance, surrendered to the savages, who at once proceeded to the work of massacre. They killed Col. Lochry and several others of the prisoners, but were restrained from further butchery by the timely arrival of their chief,[1] who declared that he disapproved of their conduct, but said he was unable wholly to control his men, who were eager to revenge the acts of Col. Brodhead against the Indians on the Muskingum a few months before.

The party which Col. Lochry surrendered to the Indians consisted of but sixty-four men, forty-two having been killed. The Indians engaged numbered over three hundred of various tribes, but principally those of the Six Nations. They divided the plunder among them in proportion to the numbers of each tribe engaged. On the next day the prisoners were marched to the Delaware towns, where they were met by a party of British and Indians, who said they were on their way to the Falls of the Ohio to attack Gen. Clarke. The prisoners were separated and taken to different places of captivity at the Indian towns, and there they remained (excepting a few who escaped) until the close of the Revolutionary struggle. After the preliminary articles of peace had been signed (Nov. 30, 1782) they were ransomed by the British officers in command of the Northern posts and were sent to Canada,[2] to be exchanged for British prisoners in the hands of the Americans. In the spring of 1783 they sailed from Quebec to New York, and from there returned home by way of Philadelphia, having been absent twenty-two months. But more than one-half of those who went down the Ohio with Col. Lochry never again saw their homes in the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Valleys.

Besides the command of Col. Lochry, there also went out in Clarke's expedition another company of men raised in Westmoreland County (principally in that part which is now Fayette), under command of Capt. Benjamin Whaley,[3] the company being largely recruited by Lieut. (afterwards colonel) James Paull. This force embarked in flat-boats on the Monongahela at Elizabethtown, and being joined at Pittsburgh by Capt. Isaac Craig's artillery, proceeded with other troops down the river to the appointed rendezvous at the Falls of the Ohio, arriving there late in the month of August. But the other forces failing to assemble at that point the expedition was abandoned, and Capts. Whaley and Craig, with their commands, returned on foot through the wilderness of Kentucky and Virginia, encountering innumerable perils and hardships, and being more than two months on the homeward journey. Their arrival, as also the terrible disaster to Col. Lochry's command, was announced by Gen. Irvine (who had in the mean time succeeded Col. Brodhead in the command of the Western Department) in a letter to Gen. Washington, dated Fort Pitt, Dec. 2, 1781, as follows:

". . . Capt. Craig, with the detachment of artillery, returned here on the 26th inst. [ult?] . . . A Col. Lochry, of Westmoreland County, Pa., with about one hundred men in all, composed of volunteers and a company raised by Pennsylvania for the defense of that county, started to join Gen. Clarke, who, it is said, ordered him to unite with him (Clarke) at the mouth of the Miami, up which river it was previously designed to proceed; but the general, having changed his plan, left a small party at the Miami, with directions to Lochry to follow him to the mouth of the

[1] It has been stated that the chief in command of this Indian party was the famous Capt. Brant, and that he afterwards professed much regret for the massacre of Lochry and his men.

[2] The following memorial of escaped prisoners belonging to Col. Lochry's command was presented to the Supreme Executive Council, addressed to President Moore (and indorsed July 3, 1782), viz.:

"Sir,—We, the subscribers, Inhabitants of the County of Westmoreland, beg leave to represent to your Excellency and Council that we had the misfortune to be made prisoners of by the Indians on the 24th of August last and carried to Montreal, and there kept in close confinement till the 26th of May last, when we were so fortunate as to make our escape, and after a long and fatigueing march through the Wilderness we got to this City yesterday at three o'Clock. As we are at present destitute of both Money and Cloathes, without which we cannot go home, We pray your Exc'y and Council to take our case into Consideration, and order us our pay from the time we were made prisoners to this. We were under the command of Colo. Loughery when taken, and have a list of all those, both officers and privates, who are now prisoners of that party, which, together with such information as is in our power, we are ready to give for the satisfaction of your Exc'y and Council.

"We have the Honour to be

"Your Excellency's Hble Servts,

"Isaac Anderson,
"*Lieut. Capt. Sheerer's Company Rangers.*
"Richard Wallace,
"*Late Quartermaster to Colonel Lochry.*"

A similar petition was presented to Council Jan. 6, 1783, by prisoners from Lochry's command, then returning (not escaped) from Canada, as follows:

"We, the Subscribers, would beg leave to represent the Situation of Henery Dungan, Sergt of Captn John Boyd's Company, and Robert Watson, John Marrs, and Mich. Hare, of Capt. Thos. Stokely's Comp'y of Rangers of this State, that they have been Captured by the Savages in the Summer of Eighty-one, and are now on their return from Canada, being Destitute of Money, and allmost Cloathing, would beg that Council would take their Situation under Consideration, and grant them such supply's as they in their wisdom shall think necessary."

(Signed) "John Boyd,
"*Capt'n of Rangers S. P.*
"Thomas Stokely,
"*Capt. of Rangers S. P.*"

—*Penna. Arch.*, 1781-83, pp. 733-34.

Among the prisoners taken from Lochry's command by the Indians were Melchoir Baker, Robert Brownfield (father of Basil Brownfield), both of Fayette County; also Dennis McCarty, well known in Uniontown for years as the veteran carrier of the *Genius of Liberty*.

[3] Father of Capt. James Whaley, of Fayette County, who was an officer in service in the war of 1812-15.

Falls. Sundry accounts agree that this party, and all of Lochry's troops to a man, were waylaid by the Indians and British (for it is said they had artillery), and all killed or taken, not a man escaping, either to join Gen. Clarke or to return home. When Capt. Craig left the general he would not be persuaded but that Lochry with his party had returned home. These misfortunes throw the people of this county into the greatest consternation, and almost despair, particularly Westmoreland County; Lochry's party being all the best men of their frontier. At the present they talk of flying early in the spring to the eastern side of the mountains, and are daily flocking to me to inquire what support they may expect."

CHAPTER XI.

THE REVOLUTION—(*Continued*).

Williamson's Expedition—Crawford's Sandusky Expedition.

THE unsuccessful campaign of Gen. Clarke down the Ohio was followed by two expeditions sent from Western Pennsylvania against some settlements or villages on the Muskingum occupied by Indian converts, usually known as the Moravian Indians.

Both these expeditions were under command of Col. David Williamson, of Washington County, and were made up of volunteers from the region between the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers. It is not known or believed that any men from what is now Fayette County served in these campaigns under Williamson, and they are only noticed here because they were connected in some degree with Col. Crawford's Indian campaign, which immediately followed them, and of which a more extended narrative will be given.

Williamson's first expedition, consisting of between seventy-five and one hundred men, went out late in the fall of 1781. The reason for this movement against the peaceable Moravian Indians was that many of the frontiersmen believed, or professed to believe, that they (the Moravians) were secretly in league with the warlike savages who lived farther to the west; that even if they did not take active part in the frequent raids and butcheries, they did at least give shelter, subsistence, and information to the Shawanese and Wyandot warriors, and some even believed that the Moravians themselves mingled with the war-parties and wielded the knife and tomahawk. Williamson, in this expedition, did not intend to use fire and sword, but to induce the Indians of the Moravian towns to remove farther from the Ohio, or, if he failed to accomplish this, to take them all as prisoners to Fort Pitt. With this intention he moved his force rapidly towards their towns on the Muskingum. But in the mean time he had been forestalled in his projected work by a large party of the hostile Indians, who charged the Moravians with being in league with the whites, and on this plea had visited their towns, broken them up, driven the people away to Sandusky, and carried the white Moravian missionaries residing among them, prisoners to Detroit.

On his arrival at the towns, Williamson found them deserted, except by a small party of the Moravians, who had been driven away, but who had been allowed by their captors to return for the purpose of gathering some corn which had been left standing in the fields near the villages. This party he took prisoners and marched them to Fort Pitt, where, however, they were soon after set at liberty by Gen. Irvine, the commandant.

The second expedition led by Col. Williamson against the Moravian settlements was made up, on the frontier in the latter part of February, and completed its bloody work in March, 1782. It was composed of volunteers (mostly mounted) from the country west of the Monongahela,[1] but no lists of their names or places of residence have been preserved, a fact which is not strange in view of the odium which has justly attached to the expedition and its barbarous work during the century which has followed its execution.

In the winter of 1781–82 about one hundred and fifty of the Moravian Indians (including many women and children), who had been driven away from their towns in the preceding autumn, were permitted by the Wyandot chiefs to return to them to secure the corn which was still left in the fields there, and to make preparations for a new crop. The kind manner in which Gen. Irvine had treated their people who had been carried as prisoners to Fort Pitt the previous fall had reassured them, so that they came back to the villages without much fear of violence from the whites east of the Ohio.

The weather in the month of February had been remarkably fine, so that war-parties of Indians from Sandusky had been able to move earlier than usual, and had committed many depredations in the white settlements. As these inroads had occurred so early in the season it was generally believed by the settlers that the hostile parties had not come all the way from the Sandusky towns, but that the outrages were either committed by Moravians or by hostile Indians from the west who had been sheltered by them, and had

[1] Stone, in his "Life of Brant," ii. 220, says, "A band of between one and two hundred men from the settlements of the Monongahela turned out in quest of the marauders [those who had committed atrocities on the frontier east of the Ohio, and part of whom were supposed to be the Moravians], thirsting for vengeance, under the command of Col. David Williamson."

On page 143 of "Contributions to American History," published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, is found the following: "In March, 1782, one hundred and sixty militiamen living upon the Monongahela set off on horseback to the Muskingum, in order to destroy three Moravian Indian settlements."

Col. Whittlesey, in the "American Pioneer," vol. ii, p. 428, says, "They were principally from the Monongahela region, and appointed Williamson to the command."

made the Muskingum settlements their base of operations. It was declared that in either case the blame was chargeable on the Moravians, and as a consequence the frontiersmen resolved to destroy them. The horrible story of the manner in which this was accomplished by Williamson's men is told in the Pennsylvania Archives, 1781–83, page 524, as follows:

"Relation of what Frederick Linebach was told by two of his Neighbours living near Delaware River, above Easton, who were just returned from the Monongahela:

"That some time in February one hundred & sixty Men, living upon Monaungahela set off on Horseback to the Muskingum, in order to destroy Three Indian Settlements, of which they seemed to be sure of being the Touns of some Enemy Indians. After coming nigh to one of the Touns they discovered some Indians on both sides of the River Muskingum. They then concluded to divide themselves in Two parties, the one to cross the River and the other to attack those Indians on this side. When the party got over the River they saw one of the Indians coming up towards them. They laid themselves flat on the ground waiting till the Indian was nigh enough, then one of them shot the Indian and broke his arm; then three of the Militia ran towards him with Tomahawks; when they were yet a little distance from him he ask'd them why they had fired at him; he was Minister Sheboshch's (John Bull's) Son, but they took no notice of what he said, but killed him on the Spot. They then surrounded the field, and took all the other Indians Prisoners. The Indians told them that they were Christians and made no resistance, when the Militia gave them to understand that they must bring them as Prisoners to Fort Pitt they seemed to be very glad. They were ordered to prepare themselves for the Journey, and to take all their Effects along with them. Accordingly they did so. They were asked how it came they had no Cattle? They answered that the small Stock that was left them had been sent to Sandusky.

"In the Evening the Militia held a Council, when the Commander of the Militia told his men that he would leave it to their choice either to carry the Indians as Prisoners to Fort Pitt or to kill them; when they agreed that they should be killed. Of this Resolution of the Council they gave notice to the Indians by two Messengers, who told them that as they had said they were Christians they would give them time this night to prepare themselves accordingly. Hereupon the Women met together and sung Hymns & Psalms all Night, and so likewise did the Men, and kept on singing as long as there were three left. In the morning the Militia chose Two houses, which they called the Slaughter Houses, and then fetched the Indians two or three at a time with Ropes about their Necks and dragged them into the Slaughter houses, where they knocked them down; then they set these Two houses on Fire, as likewise all the other houses. This done they went to the other Towns and set fire to the Houses, took their plunder, and returned to the Monaungahela, where they held a Vendue among themselves. Before these Informants came away it was agreed that 600 men should meet on the 18th of March to go to Sandusky, which is about 100 Miles from the Muskingum."

The number of Moravian Indians killed was reported by Williamson's party on their return at eighty-eight, but the white Moravian missionaries in their account gave the number of the murdered ones as ninety-six,—sixty-two adults, male and female, and thirty-four children.

The result of this expedition gave great mortification and grief to Gen. Irvine, who tried, as far as lay in his power, to suppress all accounts of the horrible details. By those who were engaged in the bloody work it was vehemently asserted that their action was generally approved by the people of the frontier settlements; but it is certain that the statement was unfounded. Col. Edward Cook, of Cookstown (now Fayette City), the county lieutenant of Westmoreland (who had succeeded the unfortunate Col. Lochry in that office in December, 1781), in a letter addressed by him to President Moore, dated Sept. 2, 1782, expressed himself in regard to this Moravian massacre as follows:

". . . I am informed that you have it Reported that the Massacre of the Moravian Indians Obtains the Approbation of Every man on this side of the Mountains, which I assure your Excellency is false; that the Better Part of the Community are of Opinion the Perpetrators of that wicked Deed ought to be Brought to Condein Punishment; that without something is Done by Government in the Matter it will Disgrace the Annals of the United States, and be an Everlasting Plea and Cover for British Cruelty." And the testimony of a man of the character and standing of Col. Edward Cook is above and beyond the possibility of impeachment.

CRAWFORD'S SANDUSKY EXPEDITION.

Even before the disbandment of the volunteers composing Williamson's expedition the project had been formed for a new and more formidable one to be raised to march against the Indian towns at Sandusky, the headquarters of the hostile tribes that were so constantly and persistently depredating the frontier settlements east of the Ohio. Mention of such a project is found in Linebach's "Relation" (before quoted), where he says, "It was agreed that six hundred men should meet on the 18th of March to go to Sandusky. . . ." Whether this was the inception of the plan or not, it is certain that immediately afterwards it was known to, and favorably entertained by, nearly all the people living west of the Laurel Hill.

As a matter of course, the first step to be taken was to lay the matter before the commandant at Fort

Pitt, Gen. Irvine, to secure his countenance and approbation. That this was successfully accomplished is shown by the following extract from a letter written by the general to President Moore of the Council, dated Fort Pitt, May 9, 1782, viz.:

"A volunteer expedition is talked of against Sandusky, which, if well conducted, may be of great service to this country; if they behave well on this occasion it may also in some measure atone for the barbarity they are charged with at Muskingum. They have consulted me, and shall have every countenance in my power if their numbers, arrangements, etc., promise a prospect of success." There is in the tone of this letter an evident resolve on the part of the general that this new expedition should be very different in character from that which had so recently and so barbarously executed vengeance against the unresisting Moravians; and this was afterwards made still more apparent by his determined opposition to Col. Williamson as commander.

The direction and control of the projected expedition was, of course, with Gen. Irvine, as the commanding officer of the department. "It was as carefully considered and as authoritatively planned as any military enterprise in the West during the Revolution. As a distinct undertaking, it was intended to be effectual in ending the troubles upon the western frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia. Its promoters were not only the principal military and civil officers in the Western Department, but a large proportion of the best-known and most influential private citizens." According to the plan of the expedition, it was to be made up of volunteers, each one of whom was to equip himself with a horse, arms, and supplies; and it was given out, and not doubted, that the State of Pennsylvania would reimburse all who might sustain losses in the campaign. Great exertions were made to induce men to volunteer, and the result was a rapid recruitment. Many who were willing to serve in the expedition were unable to equip themselves for a campaign in the Indian country, but in nearly all such cases some friend was found who would loan a horse or furnish supplies. The dangerous and desperate nature of the enterprise was fully understood, yet such enthusiasm was exhibited in all the settlements that in the early part of May the number of men obtained was regarded as sufficient for the successful accomplishment of the purposes of the campaign.

The volunteers composing the expedition were nearly all from the country then comprised in the counties of Westmoreland and Washington. Of those raised in the former county many were from the vicinity of Uniontown and Georges Creek, and from the valleys of the Youghiogheny and Redstone. These collected at Redstone Old Fort, where they were joined by men from the settlements lower down the Monongahela and Youghiogheny. Crossing the Monongahela at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek, they proceeded northwestwardly, receiving considerable accessions to their numbers from the settlements on Ten-Mile and at Catfish.[1] From the latter point they moved on through Washington County and across what is now known as the Pan Handle of West Virginia (where their numbers were still further augmented) to the Ohio River, at a point on its left bank opposite Mingo Bottom,[2] the appointed rendezvous of the expedition, where the volunteers had been directed to assemble on the 20th of May.

The enthusiasm in favor of the expedition was so great in the settlements and among the volunteers that as early as the 15th of the month a great proportion of them had made all their arrangements[3] and were on their way to the place of meeting. But they did not all arrive at the time appointed, and it was not until the morning of the 24th that the last of the volunteers had crossed from the Virginia side to the rendezvous. When, on the same day, the forces were mustered on the Mingo Bottom, it was found that four hundred and eighty[4] mounted men were present, ready and eager for duty.[5] Of this number fully three hundred were from Washington County, while of the remainder the greater part were from the territory of the present county of Fayette, only a comparatively small number having been raised in the other parts of Westmoreland, and about twenty in the Pan Handle of Virginia.[6]

Following is a list of men from what is now Fayette County who accompanied the expedition. The

[1] Now Washington, the county-seat of Washington County, Pa.

[2] Mingo Bottom, the site of the "Old Mingo Town," is on the west bank of the Ohio River, about two and a half miles below Steubenville, Ohio.

[3] Butterfield, in his "Expedition against Sandusky," says, "It is a tradition—nay, an established fact—that many, aside from the ordinary arrangements necessary for a month's absence (not so much, however, from a presentiment of disaster as from that prudence which careful and thoughtful men are prone to exercise), executed deeds 'in consideration of love and affection,' and many witnesses were called in to subscribe to 'last wills and testaments.'" The commander of the expedition, Col. Crawford, executed his will before departing on the fatal journey to the Wyandot towns.

[4] Lieut. John Rose (usually mentioned in accounts of the expedition as *Maj.* Rose), an aide-de-camp of Gen. Irvine, who had been detailed for the same duty with the commander of this expedition, wrote to the general on the evening of the 24th from Mingo Bottom, and in the letter he said, "Our number is actually four hundred and eighty men." This was a more favorable result than had been anticipated, as is shown by a letter written three days before (May 21st) to Gen. Washington by Gen. Irvine, in which the latter said, "The volunteers are assembling this day at Mingo Bottom, all on horseback, with thirty days' provisions. . . . If their number exceeds three hundred I am of opinion they may succeed, as their march will be so rapid they will probably, in a great degree, effect a surprise."

[5] "All were in high spirits. Everywhere around there was a pleasurable excitement. Jokes were bandied and sorrows at parting with loved ones at home quite forgotten, at least could outward appearances be relied upon. Nevertheless furtive glances up the western hillsides into the deep woods kept alive in the minds of some the dangerous purpose of all this bustle and activity."—*Butterfield's Historical Account of the Expedition against Sandusky under Col. William Crawford.*

[6] Col. Marshal, of Washington County, in a letter addressed to Gen. Irvine, dated May 29, 1782, claimed that of the 480 men composing the forces of the expedition 320 were from his county, 26 from Ohio County, Va., and the remainder (or, as he said, about 130) from the county of Westmoreland, including the present territory of Fayette.

list (which is not claimed to be a complete one, but which certainly embraces the greater part of those who went from this county) is made up from various sources, but principally from the minutes of a "Court of Appeal" (a military tribunal) held at various times in the spring and summer of 1782 at Uniontown, before Alexander McClean, sub-lieutenant of the county, viz.:

James Collins.
Abraham Plunket.
John Alton.
Moses Smith.
Thomas Patton.
Reuben Kemp.
Barnabas Walters.
John Patrick.
Josiah Rich.
Michael Andrews.
Peter Patrick.
Thomas Ross.
Isaac Prickett.
William Ross.
Jeremiah Cook.
James Waits.
Thomas Carr.
Joshua Reed.
Richard Clark.
Silvanus Barnes.
George McCristy.
Joseph Moore.
John Collins.
George Scott.
Edward Thomas.
Alexander McOwen.
Obadiah Stillwell.
Levi Bridgewater.
Jonas Same.
Matthias Neiley.
George Pearce.
Abraham White.
James Clark.
John Lucas.
Jeremiah Gard.
Daniel Harbaugh.
James Paull.
John Rodgers.
John Sherrard.
John Crawford.
Uriah Springer.
Christopher Beeler.
John Smilie.
Michael Frank.
James Wood.
James Rankin.
Edward Hall.
James Downard.
Zachariah Brashears.
Henry Coxe.
John Chadwick.
John Hardin, Jr.
George Robins.
Dennis Callaghan.
Thomas Kendall.
Joseph Huston.
Crisley Cofman.
Jacob Weatherholt.
John Jones.
John Walters.
Charles Hickman.
Henry Hart.
Caleb Winget.
Webb Hayden.
William Jolliff.
Benjamin Carter.
John Orr.
Daniel Barton.
Providence Mounts.
Philip Smith.
Aaron Longstreet.
William Case.
Richard Hankins.
John White.
James McCoy.
George McCoy.
—— McCaddon.
Nicholas Dawson.
Daniel Canon.
Alexander Carson.
Richard Hale.
Robert Miller.
John Custard.

It was in the afternoon of the 24th of May that the force was mustered and divided into eighteen companies, their average strength, of course, being about twenty-six men. They were made thus small on account of the peculiar nature of the service in which they were to engage,—skirmishing, firing from cover, and practicing the numberless artifices and stratagems belonging to Indian warfare. Another object gained in the formation of these unusually small companies was the gathering together of neighbors and acquaintances in the same command. For each company there were then elected, a captain, a lieutenant, and an ensign. One of the companies was commanded by Capt. John Beeson,[1] of Uniontown; another by Capt. John Hardin, with John Lucas as lieutenant; a third by Capt. Joseph Huston, of Tyrone, father of Joseph Huston, afterwards sheriff of Fayette County; and a fourth by Capt. John Biggs,[2] with Edward Stewart as lieutenant, and William Crawford, Jr. (nephew of Col. William Crawford), as ensign. One or two other companies were made up largely of men from the territory which now forms the counties of Fayette and Westmoreland, but of these the captains' names have not been ascertained. "Among those [captains] chosen," says Butterfield, in his narrative of the expedition, "were McGeehan, Hoagland, Beeson, Munn, Ross, Ogle, John Biggs, Craig Ritchie, John Miller, Joseph Bean, and Andrew Hood, . . . and James Paull remembered, fifty years after, that the lieutenant of his company was Edward Stewart."

After the several companies had been duly formed and organized, the line-officers and men proceeded to elect field-officers and a commandant of the expeditionary force. For the latter office there were two candidates. One of these was Col. David Williamson, who had previously led the expedition against the Moravian Indians on the Muskingum, and his chances of election seemed excellent, because he was a resident of Washington County, which had furnished two-thirds of the men composing the forces. His competitor for the command was Col. William Crawford, whose home was on the Youghiogheny River, near Braddock's Crossing, in what is now Fayette County. He was a regular army officer in the Continental establishment of the Virginia Line, well versed in Indian modes of fighting, and had already made an enviable military record; he enjoyed much personal popularity, and was also the one whom Gen. Irvine wished to see selected for the command.[3]

When the votes—four hundred and sixty-five in number—were counted, it was found that Williamson had received two hundred and thirty against two hundred and thirty-five cast for Col. Crawford, who thereupon became commandant of the forces of the expedition.[4] Four majors were then elected, viz.:

[1] In the minutes of the military "Court of Appeal," before referred to, is this entry, under date of June 5, 1782: "Capt. John Beeson's Company—9th. No Return for Duty, being all out on the Expedition."

[2] It is not known that Capt. Biggs was of Fayette, but his lieutenant, ensign, and many of the men of his company were residents of this part of Westmoreland.

[3] Gen. Irvine wrote to Gen. Washington on the 21st of May,—"I have taken some pains to get Col. Crawford appointed to command, and hope he will be."

[4] Doddridge, in h's "Notes" (page 265), says of Crawford that "when notified of his appointment it is said that he accepted it with apparent

David Williamson, of Washington County, Thomas Gaddis and John McClelland, of that part of Westmoreland which is now Fayette, and —— Brinton, their rank and seniority being in the order as here named. Daniel Leet was elected brigade-major. John Slover, of Fayette County, and Jonathan Zane were designated as guides or pilots to the advancing column. Dr. John Knight,[1] post surgeon at Fort Pitt, had been detailed as surgeon to the expedition.

Instructions addressed "to the officer who will be appointed to command a detachment of volunteer militia on an expedition against the Indian town at or near Sandusky" had been forwarded by Gen. Irvine from Fort Pitt on the 21st of May. In these instructions the general expressed himself as follows:

"The object of your command is to destroy with fire and sword, if practicable, the Indian town and settlement at Sandusky, by which we hope to give ease and safety to the inhabitants of this country; but if impracticable, then you will doubtless perform such other services in your power as will in their consequences have a tendency to answer this great end.

"Previous to taking up your line of march it will be highly expedient that all matters respecting rank or command should be well understood, as far at least as first, second, and third.[2] This precaution, in case of accident or misfortune, may be of great importance. Indeed, I think whatever grade or rank may be fixed on to have command, their relative rank should be determined. And it is indispensably necessary that subordination and discipline should be kept up; the whole ought to understand that, notwithstanding they are volunteers, yet by this tour they are to get credit for it in their tours of military duty, and that for this and other good reasons they must, while out on this duty, consider themselves, to all intent, subject to the military laws and regulations for the government of the militia when in actual service.

"Your best chance of success will be, if possible, to effect a *surprise*, and though this will be difficult, yet by forced and rapid marches it may, in a great degree, be accomplished. I am clearly of opinion that you should regulate your last day's march so as to reach the town about dawn of day, or a little before, and that the march of this day should be as long as can well be performed.

"I need scarcely mention to so virtuous and disinterested a set of men as you will have the honor to command that though the main object at present is for the purpose above set forth, viz., the protection of this country, yet you are to consider yourselves as acting in behalf of and for the United States, that of course it will be incumbent on you especially who will have the command to act in every instance in such a manner as will reflect honor on, and add reputation to, the American arms, of nations or independent States.[3]

"Should any person, British, or in the service or pay of Britain or their allies, fall into your hands, if it should prove inconvenient for you to bring them off, you will, nevertheless, take special care to liberate them on parole, in such manner as to insure liberty for an equal number of people in their hands. There are individuals, however, who I think should be brought off at all events should the fortune of war throw them into your hands. I mean such as have

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reluctance." Concerning this, Butterfield, in his narrative of the expedition, says,—

"It has been extensively circulated that Crawford accepted the office of commander of the expedition with apparent reluctance, but Rose (Maj. Rose, of Gen. Irvine's staff) settles that question. His reluctance was not in taking command of the troops after the election, but in joining the expedition. He left his home with the full understanding that he was to lead the volunteers. Gen. Irvine, it is true, allowed the troops to choose their own commander, but he was not backward in letting it be known that he desired the election of Crawford."

[1] Dr. John Knight was a resident of Bullskin township, in what was afterwards made Fayette County. In 1776 he had enlisted in the West Augusta regiment (13th Virginia) as a private soldier. Soon after enlisting he was made a sergeant by Col. Crawford, the commanding officer of the regiment. On the 9th of August, 1778, he was appointed surgeon's mate in the 9th Virginia. Afterwards he was promoted to surgeon of the 7th Virgina (under command of Col. John Gibson), and held that position in the same regiment at the time the Sandusky expedition was fitted out. He was then detached by order of Gen. Irvine, and at the request of Col. Crawford, to act as surgeon of that expedition. On the 21st of May he left Fort Pitt to join the expeditionary forces, and reached the rendezvous at Mingo Bottom on the 22d. After encountering all the dangers and hardships of the campaign, from which he narrowly escaped with his life, he returned to his regiment, and remained on duty as its surgeon at Fort Pitt till the close of the war, when he left military life. On the 14th of October, 1784, he married Polly, daughter of Col. Richard Stevenson, who was a half-brother of Col. Crawford. Subsequently Dr. Knight removed to Shelbyville, Ky., where he died March 12, 1838. His widow died July 31, 1839. They were the parents of ten children. One of their daughters married John, a son of Presley Carr Lane, a prominent public man of Fayette County. Dr. Knight was the recipient of a pension from government, under the act of May 15, 1828.

[2] These directions were observed, Maj. Williamson being designated as second, and Maj. Gaddis as third in command.

[3] Yet the Moravian historians and their imitators have heaped unmeasured abuse on the brave men who composed this expedition. Heckewelder, in his "History of the Indian Nations," calls them a "gang of banditti;" and Loskiel, writing in the same vein in his "History of Indian Missions," said, "The same gang of murderers who had committed the massacre on the Muskingum did not give up their bloody design upon the remnant of the Indian congregation, though it was delayed for a season. They marched in May, 1782, to Sandusky, where they found nothing but empty huts." The Rev. Joseph Doddridge, D.D., following the lead of these Moravian defamers, in his "Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of the Western Parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania" (page 264), says of Crawford's expedition, "This, in one point of view at least, is to be considered as a second Moravian campaign, as one of its objects was that of finishing the work of murder and plunder with the Christian Indians at their new establishment on the Sandusky. The next object was that of destroying the Wyandot towns on the same river. It was the resolution of all those concerned in this expedition not to spare the life of any Indians that might fall into their hands, whether friends or foes. . . . It would seem that the long continuance of the Indian war had debased a considerable portion of our population to the savage state of our nature. Having lost so many relatives by the Indians, and witnessed their horrid murders and other depredations on so extensive a scale, they became subjects of that indiscriminating thirst for revenge which is such a prominent feature in the savage character, and having had a taste of blood and plunder, without risk or loss on their part, they resolved to go on and kill every Indian they could find, whether friend or foe." Does not the tenor of Gen. Irvine's instructions to Col. Crawford completely disprove the allegations of Loskiel, Heckewelder, and Doddridge?

deserted to the enemy since the Declaration of Independence."

The forces of Col. Crawford commenced their march from Mingo Bottom early in the morning of Saturday, the 25th of May. There was a path leading from the river into the wilderness, and known as "Williamson's trail," because it was the route over which Col. Williamson had previously marched on his way to the Moravian towns. This trail, as far as it extended, offered the easiest and most practicable route, but Col. Crawford did not adopt it,[1] because it was a principal feature in his plan of the campaign to avoid all traveled trails or routes on which they would be likely to be discovered by lurking Indians or parties of them, who would make haste to carry intelligence of the movement to the villages which it was his purpose to surprise and destroy. So the column, divided into four detachments, each under immediate command of one of the four field-majors, moved up from the river-bottom into the higher country, and struck into the trackless wilderness, taking a course nearly due west, piloted by the guides Slover and Zane. The advance was led by Capt. Biggs' company, in which were found young William Crawford (ensign), James Paull, John Rodgers, John Sherrard, Alexander Carson, and many other Fayette County volunteers.

Through the depths of the gloomy forest, along the north side of Cross Creek, the troops moved rapidly but warily, preceded by scouts, and observing every precaution known to border warfare, to guard against ambuscade or surprise, though no sign of an enemy appeared in the unbroken solitude of the woods. No incident of note occurred on the march until the night of the 27th of May, when, at their third camping-place, a few of the horses strayed and were lost, and in the following morning the men who had thus been dismounted, being unable to proceed on foot without embarrassing the movements of the column, were ordered to return to Mingo Bottom, which they did, but with great reluctance.

On the fourth day they reached and crossed the Muskingum River, and then, marching up the western side of the stream, came to the ruins of the upper Moravian village, where they made their camp for the night, and found plenty of corn remaining in the ravaged fields of the Christian Indians. This encampment was only sixty miles from their starting-point on the Ohio, yet they had been four days in reaching it. During the latter part of their journey to this place they had taken a route more southerly than the one originally contemplated, for their horses had become jaded and worn out by climbing the hills and floundering through the swamps, and so the commander found himself compelled to deflect his line of march so as to pass through a more open and level country; but he did this very unwillingly, for it led his army through a region in which they would be much more likely to be discovered by Indian scouts or hunting-parties.

Up to this time, however, no Indians had been seen; but while the force was encamped at the ruined village, on the evening of the 28th of May, Maj. Brinton and Capt. Bean went out to reconnoitre the vicinity, and while so engaged, at a distance of about a quarter of a mile from the camp, they discovered two skulking savages and promptly fired on them. The shots did not take effect and the Indians fled, but the circumstance gave Col. Crawford great uneasiness, for, although he had previously supposed that his march had been undiscovered by the enemy, he now believed that these scouts had been hovering on their flanks, perhaps along the entire route from Mingo Bottom, and it was certain that the two savages who had been fired on would speedily carry intelligence of the hostile advance to the Indian towns on the Sandusky.

It was now necessary to press on with all practicable speed in order to give the enemy as little time as possible to prepare for defense. Early in the morning of the 29th the column resumed its march, moving rapidly, and with even greater caution than before. From the Muskingum the route was taken in a northwesterly course to the Killbuck, and thence up that stream to a point about ten miles south of the present town of Wooster, Ohio, where, in the evening of the 30th, the force encamped, and where one of the men died and was buried at a spot which was marked by the cutting of his name in the bark of the nearest tree.

From the lone grave in the forest they moved on in a westerly course, crossing an affluent of the Mohican, passing near the site of the present city of Mansfield, and arriving in the evening of the 1st of June at the place which is now known as Spring Mills Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. There by the side of a fine spring they bivouacked for the night. In the march of the 2d they struck the Sandusky River at about two o'clock P.M., and halted that night in the woods very near the eastern edge of the Plains, not more than twenty miles from the Indian town, their point of destination. They had seen no Indian since their departure from the night camp at the Moravian Indian village on the Muskingum, though they had in this day's march unknowingly passed very near the camp of the Delaware chief Wingenund.

On the morning of the 3d of June the horsemen entered the open country known as the Sandusky Plains, and moved rapidly on through waving grasses and bright flowers, between green belts of timber and island groves such as few of them had ever seen before. Such were the scenes which surrounded

[1] Dr. Doddridge, in his "Notes," says, "The army marched along *Williamson's trail*, as it was then called, until they arrived at the upper Moravian town." In this, as in many other parts of his narrative, Doddridge was entirely mistaken.

them during all of that day's march, and at night they made their fireless bivouac on or near the site of the present village of Wyandot, not more than ten miles from their objective point, where (as they believed) the deadly and decisive blow was to be struck.

Two hours after sunrise on the 4th the men were again in the saddle, and the four squadrons began their march, moving with greater caution than ever. A march of six miles brought them to the mouth of the Little Sandusky; thence, having crossed the stream, they proceeded in a direction a little west of north, past an Indian sugar-camp of the previous spring (which was all the sign that they had seen of Indian occupation), and passed rapidly on towards the Wyandot town,[1] the objective point of the expedition, which, as the guide Slover assured the commander, lay immediately before them within striking distance. Suddenly, at a little after noon, the site of the town came in full view through an opening in the timber, but to their utter amazement they found only a cluster of deserted huts without a single inhabitant! The village appeared to have been deserted for a considerable time, and the place was a perfect solitude. This was a dilemma which Col. Crawford had not foreseen nor anticipated, and he at once ordered a halt to rest the horses and give time for him to consider the strange situation of affairs, and to decide on a new plan of operations.

The guides, Slover and Zane, and some others in Crawford's command were well acquainted with the location of the Indian town. John Slover had previously been a prisoner with the Miamis, and during his captivity with that tribe had frequently visited the Wyandot village on the Sandusky. In guiding the expedition there he had, of course, expected to find the village as he had before seen it, and was, like the rest, astonished to find it deserted. The fact, as afterwards learned, was that some time before Crawford's coming, but how long before has never been definitely ascertained, the Indians, believing that their upper village was peculiarly exposed to danger from the incursions of the whites, had abandoned it and retired down the river about eight miles, where they gathered around the village of the Half-King, Pomoacan; and that was their location when the columns of Col. Crawford descended the Sandusky.

Contrary to the belief of the Pennsylvania and Virginia settlers that the mustering of their forces and the march of their expedition was unknown to the Indians, the latter had been apprised of it from the inception of the project. Prowling spies east of the Ohio had watched the volunteers as they left their homes in the Monongahela Valley and moved westward towards the rendezvous; they had seen the gathering of the borderers at Mingo Bottom, and had shadowed the advancing column along all its line of march from the Ohio to the Sandusky. Swift runners had sped away to the northwest with every item of warlike news, and on its receipt, the chiefs and warriors at the threatened villages lost not a moment in making the most energetic preparations to repel the invasion. Messengers were dispatched to all the Wyandot, Delaware, and Shawanese bands, calling on them to send in all their braves to a general rendezvous near the Half-King's headquarters, and word was sent to De Peyster, the British commandant at Detroit, notifying him of the danger threatening his Indian allies, and begging that he would send them aid without delay. This request he at once acceded to, sending a considerable force of mounted men, with two or three small pieces of artillery. These, however, did not play a prominent part in the tragedy which followed.

The Indian scouts who had watched the little army of Crawford from the time it left Mingo Bottom sent forward reports of its progress day by day, and from these reports the chiefs at the lower towns on the Sandusky learned in the night of the 3d of June that the invading column was then in bivouac on the Plains, not more than eighteen miles distant. The war-parties of the Miamis and Shawanese had not come in to the Indian rendezvous, nor had the expected aid arrived from the British post at Detroit, but the chiefs resolved to take the war-path without them, to harass and hold the advancing enemy in check as much as possible until the savage forces should be augmented sufficiently to enable them to give battle with hope of success. Accordingly, in the morning of the 4th of June, at about the same time when Col. Crawford was leaving his camp-ground of the previous night to march on the deserted Indian town, the great Delaware chief, Capt. Pipe, set out from his town with about two hundred warriors, and marched to the rendezvous, where his force was joined by a larger party of Wyandots under their chief Ghaus-sho-toh. With them was the notorious white renégade, Simon Girty, mounted on a fine horse and decked out in full Indian costume. The combined Delaware and Wyandot forces numbered in all more than five hundred braves, —a screeching mass of barbarians, hideous in their war-paint and wild with excitement. After an orgie of whooping, yelling, and dancing such as savages were wont to indulge in before taking the war-path, the wild crowd relapsed into silence, filed out from the place of rendezvous, and glided away like a huge serpent across the grassy plain towards the cover of the distant belt of forest.

In the brief halt at the deserted village Col. Crawford consulted with his guides and some of the officers as to the most advisable course to be adopted under the strange circumstances in which he found himself placed. John Slover was firm in the opinion that the inhabitants of the village had removed to a town situ-

[1] The location of the old Wyandot town was three miles southeast of the present town of Upper Sandusky, or five miles below by the course of the river, and on its opposite bank.

ated a few miles below. He also believed that other villages would be found not far away from the one which had been abandoned, and that they might be surprised by a rapid forward movement. Zane, the other guide, was less confident, and not disposed to advise, though he did not strongly oppose a farther advance into the Indian country. The commander, after an hour's consideration of the embarrassing question, ordered the column to move forward towards the lower towns. Crawford's army and the combined Indian forces under Pipe and Ghaus-sho-toh were now rapidly approaching each other.

Crossing the river just below the abandoned village, the Pennsylvania horsemen pressed rapidly on in a northerly direction to the place which afterwards became the site of Upper Sandusky. There was no indication of the presence of the foe, but the very silence and solitude seemed ominous, and the faces of officers and men grew grave, as if the shadow of approaching disaster had begun to close around them. A mile farther on, a halt was ordered, for the gloom had deepened over the spirits of the volunteers, until, for the first time, it found expression in a demand from some of them that the advance should be abandoned and their faces turned back towards the Ohio River. At this juncture Col. Crawford called a council of war. It was composed of the commander, his aide-de-camp, Rose, the surgeon, Dr. Knight, the four majors, the captains of the companies, and the guides, Slover and Zane. The last named now gave his opinion promptly and decidedly against any farther advance, and in favor of an immediate return; for to his mind the entire absence of all signs of Indians was almost a sure indication that they were concentrating in overwhelming numbers at some point not far off. His opinion had great weight, and the council decided that the march should be continued until evening, and if no enemy should then have been discovered, the column should retire over the route by which it came.

During the halt Capt. Biggs' company, deployed as scouts, had been thrown out a considerable distance to the front for purposes of observation. Hardly had the council reached its decision when one of the scouts came in at headlong speed with the thrilling intelligence that a large body of Indians had been discovered on the plain, less than two miles away. Then, "in hot haste," the volunteers mounted, formed, and moved forward rapidly and in the best of spirits, the retiring scouts falling in with the main body of horsemen as they advanced. They had proceeded nearly a mile from the place where the council was held when the Indians were discovered directly in their front. It was the war-party of Delawares, under their chief, Capt. Pipe,—the Wyandots being farther to the rear and not yet in sight.

When the Americans appeared in full view of the Delawares, the latter made a swift movement to occupy an adjacent wood, so as to fight from cover, but Col. Crawford, observing the movement, instantly dismounted his men and ordered them to charge into the grove, firing as they advanced. Before this vigorous assault the Delawares gave way and retreated to the open plain, while Crawford's men held the woods. The Indians then attempted to gain cover in another grove farther to the east, but were repulsed by Maj. Leet's men, who formed Crawford's right wing. At this time the Wyandot force came up to reinforce the Delawares, and with them was Capt. Matthew Elliott, of the British army, dressed in the full uniform of an officer in the royal service. He had come from Detroit, and arrived at the Indian rendezvous a little in advance of the British force, but after Pipe and Ghaus-sho-toh had set out with their braves to meet Crawford. He now came up to the scene of conflict, and at once took command of both Indian parties. On his arrival he immediately ordered the Delaware chief to flank the Americans by passing to their left. The movement was successfully executed, and they held the position, much to the discomfort of the frontiersmen, who, however, could not be dislodged from their cover. But they had no great advantage of position, for the Indians were scarcely less sheltered by the tall grass of the plains, which almost hid them from view when dismounted, and afforded a considerable protection against the deadly fire of the Pennsylvania marksmen.[1]

The fight commenced at about four o'clock, and was continued with unabated vigor, but with varying success, through the long hours of that sultry June afternoon. Through it all, the villanous Simon Girty was present with the Delawares, and was frequently seen by Crawford's men (for he was well known by many of them), riding on a white horse, giving orders and encouraging the savages, but never within range of the white men's rifles. The combined forces of the Wyandots and Delawares considerably outnumbered the command of Col. Crawford, but the latter held their own, and could not be dislodged by all the artifices and fury of their savage assailants. When the shadows of twilight began to deepen over grove and glade, the savage hordes ceased hostilities and retired to more distant points on the plains.

The losses in Col. Crawford's command during the afternoon were five killed and twenty-three wounded, as reported by the aide-de-camp, Rose, to Gen. Irvine. One of the killed was Capt. Ogle, and among the officers wounded were Maj. Brinton, Capt. Ross, Capt. Munn, Lieut. Ashley, and Ensign McMasters. Philip Smith, a volunteer from Georges Creek, Fayette County, received a severe wound in his elbow, which

[1] "Some of the borderers climbed trees, and from their bushy tops took deadly aim at the heads of the enemy as they arose above the grass. Daniel Canon [of Fayette County] was conspicuous in this novel mode of warfare. He was one of the dead shots of the army, and from his lofty hiding-place the reports of his unerring rifle gave unmistakable evidence of the killing of savages. 'I do not know how many Indians I killed,' said he, afterwards, 'but I never saw the same head again above the grass after I shot at it.'"—*Butterfield.*

protruded slightly from behind the tree which he had taken as a cover while firing.[1]

The losses of the Indians were never ascertained. Though doubtless greater than those of the whites, they were probably not very heavy, because the savage combatants were to a great extent hidden from view by the tall grass which grew everywhere in the openings. A number of Indian scalps were taken by Crawford's men, but no prisoners were captured on either side.

At the close of the conflict of the 4th of June the advantage seemed to be with the white men, for the foe had retired from their front, and they still kept possession of the grove,[2] from which the red demons had tried persistently but in vain for nearly four hours to dislodge them. The officers and men of Col. Crawford's command were in good spirits, and the commander himself felt confident of ultimate victory, for his volunteers had behaved admirably, exhibiting remarkable steadiness and bravery during the trying scenes of the afternoon. But the Indians were by no means dispirited, for they had suffered no actual defeat, and they knew that their numbers would soon be augmented by the Shawanese and other war-parties who were already on their way to join them, as was also the British detachment which had been sent from Detroit.[3] The night bivouac of the Wyandots was made on the plains to the north of the battle-field, and that of the Delawares at about the same distance south. Far to the front of the Indian camps, lines of fires were kept burning through the night to prevent a surprise, and the same precautionary measure was taken by Col. Crawford. Outlying scouts from both forces watched each other with sleepless vigilance through the hours of darkness, and frontiersmen and savages slept on their arms.

It was the wish of Col. Crawford to make a vigorous attack on the Indians at daylight on the morning of the 5th, but he was prevented from doing so by the fact that the care of his sick[4] and wounded was very embarrassing, requiring the services of a number of men, and so reducing the strength of his fighting force. It was determined, however, to make the best preparations possible under the circumstances, and to attack with every available man in the following night. The Indians had commenced firing early in the morning, and their fire was answered by the whites; but it was merely a skirmish at long range, and in no sense a battle. It was kept up during the greater part of the day, but little harm was done, only four of Crawford's men being wounded, and none killed. Col. Crawford, as we have seen, was not prepared for a close conflict, but he, as well as his officers and men, felt confident of their ability to defeat the enemy when the proper time should come, attributing the apparent unwillingness of the Indians to come to close quarters to their having been badly crippled in the fight of the 4th. But the fact was that the savages were content with making a show of fight sufficient to hold their white enemies at bay while waiting for the arrival of their reinforcements, which they knew were approaching and near at hand.

The day wore on. The red warriors kept up their desultory firing, and the white skirmishers replied, while their comrades were busily and confidently making preparations for the intended night assault; but it was a delusive and fatal confidence. Suddenly, at a little past noon, an excited scout brought word to Col. Crawford that a body of *white* horsemen were approaching from the north. This was most alarming intelligence, but it was true. The British detachment from Detroit—Butler's Rangers—had arrived, and were then forming a junction with the Wyandot forces. But this was not all. Almost simultaneously with the arrival of the British horsemen, a large body of Shawanese warriors appeared in the south, in full view from Col. Crawford's position, and joined the line of the Delawares.

In this state of affairs the idea of an attack on the Indian camps could no longer be entertained. The commandant at once called a council of war of his officers to determine on the course to be pursued in this dire emergency. Their deliberations were very short, and the decision unanimously rendered was to retreat towards the Ohio. In pursuance of this decision, preparations for the movement were at once commenced. The dead had already been buried, and fires were now built over them to prevent their dis-

[1] Butterfield, in his account of the expedition, mentions the following incident of the battle, as narrated by Smith himself: "About a hundred feet off an Indian was hid in the tall grass, firing at me. I felt the bark of a tree where I stood fly in my face several times. Having discovered the position of the savage, I fired several shots, and at the seventh one, catching sight of his body, I brought him down. No more balls came from that quarter. After waiting a reasonable time I crawled along to find his body, but it had been dragged away. I could plainly see the trail of blood it made."

[2] "The battle of Sandusky was fought in and around the grove since well known as 'Battle Island,' in what is now Crane township, Wyandot Co., three miles north and half a mile east of the court-house in Upper Sandusky. The spot has always been readily identified by reason of the scars upon the trunks of the trees, made by the hatchets of the Indians in getting out the bullets after the action. But the 'island' may now be said to have disappeared. Cultivated fields mark the site where the contest took place. Occasionally an interesting relic is turned up by the plow-share, to be preserved by the curious as a memento of the battle."—*Butterfield.*

[3] The British force from Detroit, consisting of Butler's Rangers, had arrived on the evening of the 4th at a point only six miles north of the battle-ground, and there encamped for the night. The Indians knew of this, and as they had also begun to receive reinforcements by small parties of Shawanese, they knew that they had only to hold Crawford's force at bay until all their succors should arrive, when victory would be certain. Col. Crawford was entirely ignorant of the proximity of any *white* enemies, though he had no doubt that Indian reinforcements were on their way. Had he known all the facts his feeling of confidence must have been changed to the most gloomy forebodings of disaster.

[4] A considerable number of his men had been made sick by the great fatigue and excessive heat of the previous day, and by the very bad water which they had been compelled to drink, the only water which could be found in the vicinity of the battle-ground being a stagnant pool which had formed under the roots of a tree which had been blown over. Maj. Rose, in his report to Gen. Irvine, said, "We were so much encumbered with our wounded and sick that the whole day was spent in their care and in preparing for a general attack the next night."

covery and desecration by the savages. Most of the wounded were able to ride, but for the few who were not, stretchers were prepared. These and other necessary preparations were completed before dark, and the volunteers were ready to move at the word of command. Meanwhile, war-parties had been hourly arriving to reinforce the Indian forces, which had now become so overwhelming in numbers that any offensive attempt against them would have been madness.

As soon as the late twilight of June had deepened into darkness, all scouts and outposts were called in, the column was formed in four divisions, each under command of one of the field-majors, as on the outward march,[1] and the retreat was commenced, the command of Maj. John McClelland leading, and Col. Crawford riding at the head of all. Usually in a retreat the post of honor, as of danger, is that of the rear-guard, but in this case the head of the column was as much or more exposed than the rear, as the line of march lay between the positions held by the Delawares and Shawanese. That the advance was here considered to be the post of danger is shown by the fact that orders were given to carry the badly wounded in the rear.

The Indians had discovered the movement almost as soon as the preparations for it commenced, and hardly had the head of the column begun to move when it was fiercely attacked by the Delawares and Shawanese. The volunteers pushed on, fighting as they went, but they suffered severely, and soon after, Maj. McClelland was wounded, and, falling from his horse, was left behind to the tender mercies of the savages.[2] The division, however, fought its way clear of the Indians, who did not then follow up the pursuit, probably for the reason that they felt doubtful as to the actual intent of the movement, thinking it might prove to be but a feint, covering the real design of a general assault; so, fearful of some unknown stratagem or trap, they remained within supporting distance of the Wyandots and Rangers, and by failing to pursue probably lost the opportunity of routing, perhaps annihilating, the head division.

When the advance-guard received the attack of the Delawares and Shawanese, the other three divisions, which, although not wholly demoralized, were undoubtedly to some extent panic-stricken, most unaccountably abandoned McClelland's command, and in disregard of the orders to follow the advance in a solid column, moved rapidly off on a line diverging to the right from the prescribed route. They had not proceeded far, however, before some of the companies became entangled in the mazes of a swamp, in which several of the horses were lost. During the delay caused by this mishap, the rear battalion was attacked by the Indians, and a few of the men were wounded, but the enemy did not push his advantage, and the divisions pushed on as rapidly as possible, and deflecting to the left beyond the swamp, and striking the trail by which they came on the outward march, came about daybreak to the deserted Indian village on the Sandusky, where they found the men of McClelland's division, who had reached there an hour or two earlier, disorganized, panic-stricken, and leaderless, for Maj. McClelland had been left for dead on the field, as before narrated; and during the hurried march, or more properly the flight, from the scene of the fight to the abandoned village, the commander, Col. Crawford, had disappeared, and no one was able to give any information concerning him, whether he had been wounded, killed, captured, or lost in the woods. John Slover, the guide, and Dr. Knight, the surgeon, were also missing. These facts, when known by the men, greatly increased their uneasiness and demoralization.

At this point (the deserted Wyandot village), Maj. Williamson, as Col. Crawford's second in command, assumed the leadership of the forces, and after a brief halt the entire command, now numbering something more than three hundred and fifty men, continued the retreat over the route by which they had come on the outward march. The new commander, never doubting that the Indians would pursue him in force, hurried on his men with all possible speed, keeping out the most wary and trusty scouts on his rear and flanks. The command passed the mouth of the Little Sandusky without seeing any signs of an enemy, but while passing through the Plains, at about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the scouts discovered far in their rear a pursuing party, apparently composed of both Indians and white men. They were afterwards found to be Wyandots and British Rangers, all mounted. It was now the purpose of Maj. Williamson to cross the Plain country and reach the shelter of the timber before being overtaken by the pursuers; and the latter were equally determined, if possible, to possess themselves of the woods in advance of the Americans. The race was an eager and exciting one on both sides, but at last Maj. Williamson found that the Indians were gaining on him so rapidly that he would be compelled to stand for battle before reaching the timber. Maj. Rose, in his report of these operations to Gen. Irvine, said, "Though it was our business studiously to avoid engaging in the Plains, on account of the enemy's superiority in light cavalry, yet they pressed our rear so hard that we concluded on a general and vigorous attack, whilst our light-horse[3] secured the entrance of the woods."

The place where Maj. Williamson found himself compelled to stand at bay before the pursuing horde

[1] Excepting that of Maj. Brinton, who was wounded His division was now commanded by Brigade-Major Daniel Leet.

[2] It was believed at the time by his officers and men that Maj. McClelland was killed outright, and this was doubtless the reason why no effort was made to save him from capture. The belief was erroneous, as will hereafter be shown

[3] Referring to one of the companies, which Col. Crawford had selected and equipped for special duty as skirmishers and scouts.

of Wyandots and British Rangers, in the early afternoon of the 6th of June, was near the creek called Olentangy,[1] a tributary of the Scioto, near the eastern edge of the Plains, where the column of Col. Crawford had first debouched from the shades of the forest into the open country on the morning of the 3d, when moving towards the Wyandot town, which they found deserted. But the aspect of affairs was materially changed since that time. Then they were advancing in high spirits and confident of victory over the savages, now, in headlong flight before the same barbarous foe, they were turning in sheer desperation to fight for their lives.

The battle-line of the Pennsylvanians faced to the west, and in its rear, holding the edge of the woods, and ready to act as a reserve corps in case of emergency, was the company of light-horsemen. The pursuing force, close upon them, attacked unhesitatingly and with fierce energy, first striking the front, then quickly extending their battle-line around the left flank to the rear of Williamson's force, which was thus compelled to meet the savage assault in three directions. But the panic and demoralization of the volunteers had entirely disappeared,[2] and they met each successive onslaught with such cool bravery and steadiness, and fought with such desperation, that at the end of an hour from the commencement of the battle the enemy withdrew, discomfited, and apparently with heavy loss. Perhaps the sudden cessation of their firing was in some degree due to the fact that just then a furious thunder-storm, which had for some time been threatening, burst upon the combatants. The men were drenched and chilled to the bone, while much of their ammunition was rendered useless by the rain. This, however, operated quite as unfavorably to the Indians as to the whites.

As soon as the savages and Rangers withdrew, Maj. Williamson, without a moment's delay, caused the dead to be buried and the wounded[3] cared for, and then the retreat was resumed. Capt. Biggs' company, which seems to have always held the post of danger, leading the advance in the outward march, now formed the rear-guard, though its ranks were reduced to nine men and all its officers were missing. It was afterwards relieved, however, and from that time each of the companies in turn took position to guard the rear of the retreating column.

When Williamson commenced his retreat from the battle-field, the enemy, who had in the mean time scattered over the Plains, soon concentrated and renewed the pursuit, firing rapidly but at long range. Soon, however, they began to press the rear more closely, throwing the volunteers into some disorder, which must have grown into a panic but for the coolness and intrepidity of the commander and Maj. Rose. These officers were unceasing in their efforts, constantly moving along the line, entreating the volunteers to keep solidly together and preserve unbroken the order of march, and warning them that if any should leave the column and attempt to escape singly or in squads they would certainly lose their scalps. Finally they became steady, and the order of march was preserved unbroken during the remainder of the day. The Indians kept up the pursuit, and occasionally attacked with much vigor, though, as Williamson's force was now moving through the timbered country, the savages no longer held the relative advantage which they had possessed in fighting on the Plains.

The volunteers bivouacked that night (June 6th) on the Sandusky River, about six miles from the battle-field of the afternoon; the enemy's force camped about a mile farther to the rear. Unusual precautions were taken by Maj. Williamson to guard against a surprise during the night, and at the first streakings of dawn on the 7th the men fell in to resume the march; but hardly had the column been formed when the Indians came up and opened fire upon the rear. A lively skirmish followed, in which two of the men fell into the hands of the savages, but no disorder ensued. The retreat was continued steadily and in good order, and, much to Maj. Williamson's surprise, the Indians suddenly abandoned the pursuit. The last shot from the savages was fired at a point near the present town of Crestline. From there the column moved rapidly on in good order and without molestation to the Ohio, which it crossed on the 13th of June. On their arrival on the Virginia side of the river, the men not being compelled to wait for a formal discharge, dispersed to their homes.

Having seen how Maj. Williamson with the main body of the troops reached and crossed the Ohio River, let us return to trace the adventures and misfortunes of the brave Col. Crawford, his faithful friend Dr. Knight, and others who had become separated from the column and were struggling on through the wilderness, with dangers surrounding them on every side, in their endeavors to escape from the savages.

When the volunteers commenced their retreat from the battle-field of the 4th and 5th of June, at about

[1] This battle of Olentangy was fought on a plain about five miles southeast of Bucyrus, Ohio.

[2] Before the fight Maj. Williamson addressed his men, telling them that the only possible chance they had of escaping death and probably torture was to stand solidly together and fight with the determination never to yield; that if they should break and endeavor to save themselves by flight there would be but faint hope that any of them would ever again see their homes. The aide-de-camp, Maj. Rose, rode along the line, cheering the men by his own coolness and apparent confidence. "Stand to your ranks," he cried, in clear, ringing tones, and with his slightly foreign accent; "take steady aim, fire low, and waste not a single shot! Be steady, steady, for all our lives depend upon it!" These admonitions from their officers, and the evident hopelessness of escape by flight, caused them to stand firm, resolved to fight to the last, with no thought of surrender.

[3] The loss of the volunteers in this fight was three killed and eight wounded; that of the enemy was not known, but must have been much greater.

nine o'clock in the evening of the last-mentioned day, Col. Crawford rode at the head of the leading division (McClelland's). A very short time afterwards they were attacked by the Delawares and Shawanese, and (as has already been mentioned) the rear divisions left their position in the line of march and moved away to the right, leaving the front division to extricate itself from its perilous situation. They left in such haste that no little disorder ensued, in which some of the sick and wounded were left behind, though it is believed that all but two were finally saved from the enemy. While the Indian attack on the advance division was in progress, Col. Crawford became anxious concerning his son John, his nephew, William Crawford, and his son-in-law, William Harrison, and rode back to find them or assure himself of their safety, but in this he was unsuccessful. While engaged in the search he was joined by the surgeon, Dr. Knight, whom he requested to remain with and assist him. With this request the doctor readily complied. He thought the missing men were in the front, but as the colonel assured him they were not, the two remained behind a considerable time after the last of the troops had passed on, the commander in the meanwhile expressing himself in terms of indignation at the conduct of the three battalions in disobeying his orders by leaving the line of march and pressing on in their semi-panic, forgetting the care of the sick and wounded, and regardless of everything but their own safety.

After the last of the troops had passed on, and when Crawford and the surgeon found it useless to remain longer, they followed as nearly as they could in the track of the larger column, which, however, by this time was a considerable distance away and lost to view in the darkness. Proceeding rather slowly on (for the colonel's horse had become jaded and nearly worn out by the fatigues of the day), they were soon after overtaken by two stragglers who came up from the rear, one of them being an old man and the other a stripling. Neither of these had seen or knew anything about the two young Crawfords and Harrison.

The colonel and his three companions had not proceeded far when the sound of fire-arms was heard in front of them and not very far away. It was from the attack which the savages made on the rear of the retreating column at the time when a part of it became entangled in the swamp, as has been mentioned. The noise of the firing before them caused Crawford's party to turn their course in a more northerly direction, on which they continued for two or three miles, when, believing that they were clear of the enemy, they turned at nearly a right angle, now facing nearly east, and moving in single file, Indian fashion. At about midnight they reached and crossed the Sandusky River. Near that stream they lost the old man, who had lagged behind, and was probably killed by Indians.

From the Sandusky they continued in an easterly direction, but when morning came, they turned more southerly. Early in the day the horses ridden by Col. Crawford and the boy gave out entirely and were left behind. Early in the afternoon they were joined by Capt. Biggs and Lieut. Ashley, the latter mounted on Biggs' horse, and suffering severely from the wound received in the battle of the 4th. The captain had bravely and generously stood by the wounded lieutenant, and was now marching on foot by his side, resolved to save him if possible, even at the risk of his own life. And a fearful and fatal risk it proved to be.

At almost precisely the time when Biggs and Ashley were found by Col. Crawford's party (about two o'clock P.M. on the 6th of June), the main body of volunteers, under Williamson, were facing to the rear, forming line of battle to meet the attack of the pursuing Indians, as has already been noticed. The distance from the field where the battle was raging to the place where the party of fugitives were at that time was about six miles in a northwest direction. After being joined by Biggs and Ashley, the colonel and his companions moved on slowly (being encumbered by the care of the wounded officer) for about an hour, when their flight was interrupted by the same thunderstorm that burst over the battle-field of Olentangy at the close of the conflict. Being now drenched with the rain, and wearied by their eighteen hours' flight, the commander thought it best to halt, and accordingly they made their night bivouac here,[1] amid the most cheerless surroundings, wet, shivering, and in constant dread of being discovered by prowling savages.

Early in the morning of the 7th the party pushed on in nearly the same southeasterly direction, recrossing the Sandusky River. An hour or two after their start they came to a place where a deer had been killed. The best parts of the carcass had been cut off and wrapped in the skin of the animal, as if the owner had intended to return and carry it away. This they took possession of and carried with them, as also a tomahawk which lay on the ground near by. A mile or so farther on they saw smoke rising through the trees. Leaving the wounded officer behind, in charge of the boy, the others advanced cautiously towards the fire. They found no person there, but they judged, from the indications, that some of the volunteers had been there, and had left the place only a short time before. Lieut. Ashley was then brought up, and they proceeded to roast the venison which they had captured. As they were about finishing their meal a white man was seen near by, who, on being called to, came up very cautiously, and was recognized by Col. Crawford as one of his own men. He said he was the slayer of the deer, and that he had been frightened away from the carcass by the approach of the colonel

[1] The place where they encamped that night is about two miles north of Bucyrus, Ohio.

and his companions. Food was given him, and after eating he moved on with the party.

About the middle of the afternoon they struck the route of the army's outward march, at a bend in the Sandusky, less than two miles distant from the place where Williamson's force had bivouacked the night before, and where, in the morning of the same day, the pursuing Indians had made their last attack on the retreating column. They were still nearer to the camping-place occupied by the Indians during the previous night, and it is difficult to understand how the practiced eye of Col. Crawford could have failed to discover the proximity of Indians, but it is certain that such was the case, for when Dr. Knight and Capt. Biggs advised him to avoid following the trail, for fear of encountering the enemy, he replied with confidence that there was little danger of it, for the savages would not follow the retreating column after it reached the timbered country, but would abandon the pursuit as soon as they reached the eastern verge of the Plains.

From the point where they struck the trail at the bend of the river, then, they moved on over the route which had been passed by the troops in their outward march. Col. Crawford and Dr. Knight, both on foot, led the way; Capt. Biggs (now riding the doctor's horse) followed some fifteen or twenty rods behind, and in the rear marched the boy and the killer of the deer, both dismounted. In this manner they proceeded along the south side of the river until they came very near the place where Williamson had made his camp of the previous evening. It does not appear that they had yet detected the proximity of an enemy, or that they were using more than ordinary precaution as they traveled. Suddenly, directly in front of Crawford and Knight, and not more than fifty feet from them, three Indians started up in full view. Crawford stood his ground, not attempting to gain cover, but the surgeon instantly took to a tree and raised his piece to fire, but desisted from doing so at the peremptory command of the colonel. Immediately afterwards, however, Capt. Biggs saw the savages and fired, but without effect. One of the Indians came up to Crawford and took him by the hand, while another in like manner advanced and took the hand of the surgeon, at the same time calling him "doctor," for they had previously been acquainted with each other at Fort Pitt.

The Indians told Crawford to order Biggs and Ashley, with the two other men in the rear, to come up and surrender, otherwise they would go and kill them. The colonel complied, calling out to them to advance, but this was disregarded, and all four of them escaped, though Biggs and Ashley were afterwards taken and killed by the savages.

It was a party of the Delawares who captured Col. Crawford and Dr. Knight, and they immediately took their captives to the camp of their chief, Wingenund. The time this occurred was in the afternoon of the 7th of June (Friday), only five days after the army had passed by the same place in its outward march in the highest spirits, and with the brave Crawford riding at its head, happily unconscious of the awful doom which awaited him.

Crawford and Knight remained at the camp of the Delawares for three days. During their stay there (in the evening of Sunday, the 9th) a party of outlying scouts came in, bringing the scalps of Lieut. Ashley and Capt. Biggs, as also the horses which had been ridden by those unfortunate officers. Besides Crawford and Knight, there were nine other white prisoners at the Delaware camp, all half-starved and guarded with the utmost vigilance by the seventeen warriors who composed the war-party at the camp. Several of these savages were personally known to Crawford and Knight.

On the morning of the 10th the camp was broken up, and the warriors set out with their prisoners for the Sandusky towns. All of them except Crawford were taken to the old town at Upper Sandusky; but the colonel was taken by a different route to the headquarters of Pomoacan, the great sachem of the Wyandots. There were two reasons for his being sent to that village, one of them being to have him guide his captors over the route by which he and Knight had come, so that they might possibly find the horses which had been left behind, and the other reason being to allow the colonel to see Simon Girty, who was known to be at the Half-King's town. Girty was an old acquaintance of Crawford's, as has been seen, and the latter had a faint hope that by a personal interview with the renegade he might be induced to use his influence with the Indians to save the prisoner's life, or at least to save him from the torture by fire. The hope was a vain and delusive one, as the event proved, but the doomed man in his extremity clung to it as drowning men catch at straws. His savage custodians well knew that he would gain nothing by the interview with Girty, but they granted his request, apparently for the demoniac satisfaction of witnessing the despair and agony of his certain disappointment.

The prisoners bound for the old town arrived there the same evening. Later in the night Crawford and his guards reached Pomoacan's village, where he had the desired interview with Girty, during which he offered the wretch one thousand dollars to interfere and save his life. Girty promised to do what he could, though he had not the slightest intention of keeping his word. He also told the colonel that his nephew, William Crawford, and his son-in-law, William Harrison, had been captured by Shawanese scouts, but that the chiefs of that tribe had decided to spare their lives, the latter portion of his statement being false, as he well knew. But the story, with the promise to intercede in his behalf, had the effect to allay for the time the colonel's worst fears.

On the following morning (June 11th) Crawford was informed that he must go to the old town, to join the other prisoners, so that all could be marched in a body to the village of the Half-King. Under this order he was taken to the upper village, where he arrived about the middle of the forenoon, and there found the main body of the white prisoners, including Dr. Knight, and the Delaware chiefs, Pipe and Wingenund, who had come there at an earlier hour in the morning. Here the hopes which had been raised in Crawford's mind by the promise of Girty were suddenly extinguished when Wingenund approached him and painted his face black. The hypocritical chief,[1] while he was performing the ominous operation, professed to be extremely glad to see the colonel, and assured him that he was to be adopted as an Indian; but Crawford was not deceived by this dissimulation, for he well knew that when the Indians painted the face of a prisoner black it meant but one thing,—that the person so marked had been doomed to death. All the other prisoners, including Dr. Knight, had previously been painted black by the implacable Delaware, Capt. Pipe.

A little later in the day the whole party of prisoners, under their Indian guards, moved out from the old town and took the trail down the river. Col. Crawford and Dr. Knight (who were regarded by the Indians as their principal prizes) were marched some distance in the rear of the others, and were kept in charge by no less personages than the chiefs Wingenund and Pipe. They had not proceeded far from the village before they passed the corpse of one of the prisoners who preceded them. A little farther on they saw another, then another and another, four in all, killed by their guards only a few minutes before, and all bearing the bloody marks made by the scalping-knife.

They had supposed that their destination was the town of the Wyandot sachem, Pomoacan, but their hearts sank within them[2] when, at the Big Springs, on the present site of Upper Sandusky, the Indians left the trail leading to the Wyandot headquarters and took that leading to the villages of the Delawares. On this trail they proceeded in a northwesterly course until they reached Little Tymochtee Creek, where Crawford and Knight, with their guards, overtook the other surviving prisoners, only five in number. Here several squaws and young Indians were met, and all the prisoners were halted and made to sit on the ground. The object of this movement became apparent when, a few minutes later, the five prisoners were set upon by the squaws and boys, who tomahawked and scalped them all. Some of the boys took the warm and bloody scalps and repeatedly dashed them into the faces of Crawford and Knight, who had also been seated on the ground a short distance away from but in full view of the butchery.

Of the prisoners who had set out from the old town only Crawford and Knight now remained. The march was resumed on the trail to Pipe's town, the two prisoners being now separated and made to walk a hundred yards or more apart. On their way they were met by Simon Girty on horseback and accompanied by several Indians. Girty spoke to Crawford and also to Knight, heaping upon the latter the vilest epithets and abuse. As the party moved on they were met by many Indians, all of whom maltreated the prisoners, striking them with clubs and beating them with their fists. About the middle of the afternoon the party with their dejected captives arrived at a piece of bottom-land on the east bank of Tymochtee Creek, where a halt was made, and it became at once apparent that with this halt the journeying of one at least of the prisoners was ended. Crawford and Knight were still separated, and were not again allowed to hold any conversation together. Knight was in charge of a peculiarly villanous-looking Indian named Tutelu, who had been made his special guard, and who was to take him on the following day to the Shawanese towns, which had been decided on as the place where he was to be put to death.

The spot where the party halted on the banks of the Tymochtee was the place[3] where Col. Crawford was to die. It had been fully and finally decided by the chiefs that he should suffer death by the torture of fire, and as all the barbarous preparations had been made there was but little delay before the commencement of the infernal orgie. The fatal stake had already been set, and fires of hickory sticks were burning in a circle around it. About forty Indian men and twice that number of squaws and young Indians were waiting to take part in the torturing of the unfortunate prisoner.

Immediately on his arrival the colonel was stripped naked and made to sit on the ground, with his hands firmly bound together and tied behind him. Then the yelling, screeching crowd fell upon him and beat

[1] The treacherous Wingenund was well acquainted with Col. Crawford, had always professed great friendship for him, and had more than once been entertained by the colonel at his house on the Youghiogheny. Capt. Pipe was also acquainted with Crawford.

[2] The Wyandots had advanced much farther on the road towards civilization than had the Delawares or Shawanese, and not only had they, long before that time, wholly abandoned the practice of burning their prisoners, but they discountenanced the horrid custom among the other tribes. The prisoners, knowing this, had consequently regarded it as a sign in their favor that they were to be taken to the home of the Wyandot sachem, but when they found that they had been deceived, and that their real destination was the towns of the cruel Delawares, they knew too well that mercy was not to be expected. The fact was that Pipe and Wingenund, being fully determined to inflict the fire torture on Crawford and Knight, had recourse to stratagem and deceit to obtain from the Half-King, Pomoacan, his consent to the commission of the barbarity, for, as the Wyandots were more powerful than they, and in fact masters of that section of the Indian country, they dared not do the dreadful deed without the consent of the Wyandot sagamore, and that consent they knew could never be obtained if their request was accompanied by a straightforward statement of their real intentions.

[3] The spot where Col. Crawford met his horrible death is on a piece of slightly rising ground in the creek bottom, as above mentioned, a short distance northeast of the village of Crawfordsville, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

him without mercy until he was exhausted and covered with blood. When they had tired of this the victim was dragged to the centre of the fiery circle preparatory to the last act in the hellish drama. A rope had previously been tied around the stake near its foot, and now the other end of it was made fast to the cord with which his wrists were bound together. The rope was some six or eight feet in length, allowing him to pass two or three times around the stake. He could also sit or lie down at will.

The infamous Simon Girty was present, and remained there during all the dreadful proceedings which followed. When Crawford was led to the stake he called out to the renegade (who stood among the foremost in the ring of savage spectators), asking him if they had determined to burn him to death, and upon Girty's unfeeling reply in the affirmative he replied that if so he would try to endure it with patience and die like a soldier and Christian. Then the vindictive Capt. Pipe addressed the savages with violent gesticulations, and at the close of his speech the assembled barbarians applauded with wild delight, whilst some of the crowd rushed in upon the prisoner and cut off both his ears.[1]

As a prelude to the still more terrible tortures that were to follow, the Indians closed in on the miserable man and fired charges of powder into his unprotected body. More than fifty times was this repeated, and the pain thus inflicted could scarcely have been less than that produced by the flames. After this satanic procedure was concluded the fires (which up to this time had been burning but slowly) were replenished with fresh fuel, and as the heat grew more intense, and the sufferings of the victim became more and more excruciating, the joy and shouting of the red devils rose higher and higher.

Burning at the stake is universally regarded as among the most terrible tortures that human cruelty can inflict. But the Delaware chiefs had prepared for the brave Crawford an agony more intense and protracted than that of the licking flames,—they roasted him alive! The fires were placed at a distance of some fifteen feet from the stake, and within that dreadful circle for three and a half hours he suffered an almost inconceivable physical torment, which death would have terminated in one-tenth part the time if the fagots had been piled close around him.

As the fires burned down the Indians seized burning brands and threw them at the victim, until all the space which his tether allowed him was thickly strewn with coals and burning embers, on which his naked feet must tread as he constantly moved around the stake and back in the delirium of his pain. To intensify and prolong the torture the savages applied every means that their infernal ingenuity could suggest, and which to describe or even to think of fills the mind with sickening horror.

To Simon Girty, who was in prominent view among the savage throng,[2] Crawford called out in the extremity of his agony, begging the wretch to end his misery by sending a ball through his heart. To this appeal Girty replied, sneeringly, that he had no gun, at the same time uttering a brutal laugh of derision and pleasure at the hideous spectacle. If, as tradition has it, he had once been repelled in his attempted addresses to the colonel's beautiful daughter, Sally Crawford, he was now enjoying the satisfaction of a terrible revenge on her miserable father for the indignity.

Through it all the brave man bore up with as much fortitude as is possible to weak human nature, frequently praying to his Heavenly Father for the mercy which was denied him on earth. Towards the last, being evidently exhausted, he ceased to move around the stake and lay down, face downwards, upon the ground. The fires being now well burned down the savages rushed in on him, beat him with the glowing brands, heaped coals upon his body, and scalped him. Once more he arose, bloody, blinded, and crisped, and tottered once or twice around the stake, then fell to rise no more. Again the barbarians applied burning brands, and heaped live coals on his scalped head, but he was fast becoming insensible to pain, his end was near, and after a few more vain attempts by the savages to inflict further torments death came to the rescue and the spirit of William Crawford was free.

It was on the 11th of June, at about four o'clock in the afternoon, that the torture commenced. The end came just as the sun was sinking[3] behind the tops of the trees that bordered the bottom-lands of the Tymochtee. Then the savages heaped the brands together on the charred and swollen body and burned it to a cinder, dancing around the spot for hours, yelling and whooping in a wild frenzy of demoniac exultation.

It will be recollected that Dr. Knight was brought from the Indian old town to the place of torture on the Tymochtee with Col. Crawford, though the two were kept apart and not allowed to converse together. The doctor remained a horrified spectator of the burning of his superior officer until near the time of his death. On his arrival at the place, Knight was fallen upon by the Indians and cruelly beaten. While Crawford was in the midst of his greatest suffering Simon Girty came to where Knight was sitting

[1] This statement is made in the narrative of Dr. Knight, who, after witnessing the dreadful scenes of Col. Crawford's murder, made his escape (as will be mentioned in succeeding pages) and wrote an account of the events of the expedition. That narrative and the report of Maj. Rose, the aide-de-camp, furnish the facts on which this and other reliable accounts of Crawford's campaign are based.

[2] It has been stated in some accounts of the death of Col. Crawford that the British captain, Matthew Elliott, was also present during the dreadful scenes of the torture. It may have been so, but the statement has never been fully substantiated, and there are serious doubts of its authenticity.

[3] "It was a tradition long after repeated by the Delawares and Wyandots that Crawford breathed his last just at the going down of the sun." —*Butterfield's Expedition against Sandusky.*

and told him that he too must prepare for the same ordeal, and he need have no hope of escaping death by torture, though he would not suffer at the same place, but would be removed to the Shawanese towns to be burned. Soon after an Indian came to him and struck him repeatedly in the face with the bloody scalp which had just been torn from Crawford's head. Towards the end of the diabolical scene, but while Crawford was yet living, Knight was taken away and marched to Capt. Pipe's house, some three-fourths of a mile distant, where he remained during the night, securely bound, and closely guarded by the Indian Tutelu, who had him in his especial charge.

In the morning (June 12th) his guard unbound him, and having again painted him with black, started out on horseback, driving Knight before him on foot, bound for the Shawanese towns, where the doctor was to suffer the torture. Passing by the spot where Crawford had suffered on the previous day, they saw all that remained of the colonel, a few burned bones, when the Indian told his horrified prisoner that this was his "big captain." They moved on towards the southwest, on the trail to the Shawanese town of Wapatomica, nearly forty miles away.

Knight had not wholly abandoned the hope of escaping the torture, though his case looked wellnigh hopeless. He carried as cheerful a countenance as he could, concealed from his guard his knowledge of the import of the black paint on his face, and conversed with him as well as he could, pretending that he expected to be adopted into the Shawanese tribe on arrival at their destination. Tutelu asked him if he knew how to build a wigwam, and Knight assured him that he was excellent at that business. All this pleased the Indian, and to some extent threw him off his guard. The journey of the first day was about twenty-five miles. At the night-camp Tutelu again bound his captive, and watched him closely through the night, so that the doctor, although he tried hard to free himself, did not succeed.

At daybreak Tutelu rose, stretched his limbs, unbound his captive, and renewed the fire, but did not immediately prepare to resume the journey. They had been greatly tormented by gnats during the night, and the doctor asked him if he should make a smudge in their rear to drive the pests away. Tutelu told him to do so, whereupon Knight took two sticks (one of them about a foot and a half in length, which was the largest he could find), and holding a coal between them carried it behind the Indian as if to start the smudge, but as soon as he had got the right position suddenly turned and dealt the savage a blow over the head with all his strength, partially stunning him and knocking him forward head first into the fire. His hands were badly burned, but he immediately recovered himself, rose, and ran away, uttering a hideous yell.[1] The doctor seized the Indian's gun and followed him, determined to kill him; but in his eagerness he broke or disarranged the lock of the piece, so that he could not fire. This being the case he followed only a short distance, and then returned to the place where they had passed the night.

Here the surgeon lost no time in making preparations for a desperate attempt to effect his escape from the Indian country. He possessed himself of Tutelu's ammunition, his blanket, and an extra pair of moccasins, and without delay commenced his long journey, taking a course about east by north. All day he traveled without molestation or notable incident, and at night had emerged from the timbered country and entered the Plains, where he made his lonely bivouac. But he was too uneasy and anxious to remain long, and so after two or three hours' rest resumed his way, and traveling all night, guided by the stars, had crossed the open country and entered the forest to the east before daylight appeared. During this day (June 14th) he struck the track of the troops on their outward march, but having already received a severe lesson on the danger of following this he avoided it and took a north course, which he kept during the rest of the day. That night he camped in the forest and slept on undisturbed.

The next morning he shaped his course due east, and moved on with greatly lightened spirits but exceedingly weak from lack of food. He could shoot no game, for his utmost endeavors failed to put the lock of his gun into working condition, and finding at last that it was useless to make further attempts, and that the piece could be only an encumbrance to him, he threw it away. He caught a small turtle, and occasionally succeeded in taking young birds, all of which he ate raw. In this way, and by making use of nourishing roots and herbs, he succeeded in sustaining life through all the weary days of his journey to civilization. As he traveled eastward he found heavier timber, and saw everywhere great quantities of game, which was very tantalizing, as he could not kill or catch any, although nearly famished.

For twenty days from the time of his escape from his guard Tutelu, Dr. Knight traveled on through the wilderness, unmolested by savages, but suffering terribly of hunger and cold,—for he had not the means of making a fire,—and on the evening of July 3d struck the Ohio River about five miles below the mouth of Beaver. On the 5th he arrived safely at Fort Pitt,[2] where he remained as surgeon of the

[1] Tutelu fled to the village of the Delawares, and was seen on his arrival by John Slover, who was then a captive there. He (Tutelu) reported the loss of his prisoner, with whom he said he had a hard battle, and had given the doctor fearful and probable fatal knife-wounds in the back and stomach, although (as he said) Knight was a man of immense proportions and physical power. Slover told the Delawares that this was false, and that the doctor was a weak, puny man, whereat the Indians ridiculed Tutelu without mercy.

[2] In a letter from Gen. Irvine to President Moore, dated Fort Pitt, July 5, 1782, he says, "This moment Doctor Knight has arrived, the surgeon I sent with the volunteers to Sandusky; he was several days in the hands of the Indians, but fortunately made his escape from his keeper, who was conducting him to another settlement to be bound [burned]. He brings the disagreeable account that Col. Crawford and

Seventh Virginia Regiment until after the declaration of peace.

James Paull was but a private soldier in the forces of Col. Crawford, but as he afterwards became an officer of some distinction, and was for many years a very prominent citizen of Fayette County, it is proper to make special mention of his adventures, escape, and return from the disastrous expedition.

When, on the evening of the 5th of June, the forces of Col. Crawford commenced their retreat from Battle Island, and the combined Delawares and Shawanese attacked the advance battalion under Maj. McClelland, it will be recollected that the three other divisions precipitately abandoned the line of march and moved away on a route diverging to the west, and that soon afterwards the head of the column marched by mistake into a bog or swamp, where a number of the volunteers lost their horses by reason of their becoming mired in the soft muddy soil. Among those who were thus dismounted were James Paull[1] and the guide, John Slover, who was also a Fayette County man (or rather a resident of that part of Westmoreland which afterwards became Fayette). Of course they could not keep up with the mounted men of the column, and as the Indians were then attacking the rear, their situation was a very critical one.

Under these circumstances instant flight was necessary, and accordingly Paull and Slover, with five other dismounted men, struck into the woods in a northerly direction, thinking it most prudent to keep at a distance from the route of the column. They continued on their course till the latter part of the night, when they suddenly found themselves floundering in the mud of a bog, and were then compelled to remain stationary until daylight enabled them to move with more certainty and safety. They then changed their course towards the west, but as they progressed gradually wore round more to the south, skirting the edge of the Plains, until they found themselves headed nearly southeast. During the day two or three small parties of Indians were seen to pass them, but by hiding in the long grass the party remained undiscovered. At about three o'clock they were overtaken by the furious rain-storm which (as before noticed) came down just at the close of Williamson's battle with the Indians and Rangers. Paull and his companions, being drenched and chilled through, made a halt, and remained stationary until evening. Then they again moved on to the eastern edge of the Plains, and thence into the forest. Their route since the morning had been the arc of a circle, heading successively west, southwest, south, southeast, east, and northeast, the latter being the direction of their course when they entered the woods. A few miles farther on they turned nearly due east, thinking that they were far enough north of Williamson's track to be comparatively free from danger of the pursuing savages. They had made rather slow progress, for one of the men was suffering from rheumatism in one of his knees, and one of Paull's feet was quite as much disabled by his accidentally stepping on a hot spade which some of the men were using (in the afternoon of the 5th) for baking bread in preparation for the retreat of that evening.

On the following day (June 7th) the party continued on the same course, crossed the waters of the tributaries of the Muskingum about noon, and at their camp of the same night cooking the flesh of a fawn which they had been fortunate enough to catch during the day, this being the second meal that they had eaten since leaving Battle Island. On their march of this day the man afflicted with rheumatism had fallen out, and the party now numbered but six.

Danger was now before them. They started on their way at daybreak in the morning of the 8th, and had made some nine or ten miles' progress, when, at about nine o'clock in the forenoon, they fell into an ambuscade of Shawanese Indians, who had followed their trail from the Plains. The savages fired on them and two of the men fell. Paull ran for his life and made his escape, notwithstanding his burned foot, but Slover and the other two men were taken prisoners and conducted back to the Shawanese towns.

Paull in his flight was followed by two Indians, but he felt that his life was at stake, and strained his limbs to their utmost speed, regardless of the pain to his disabled foot. His pursuers found that he was gaining on them and fired after him, but their shots passed harmlessly by. He soon came to the bluff bank of a small stream, and unhesitatingly leaped down. The savages came up to the bank, but there gave up the pursuit. He soon discovered that he was no longer followed, but he was still very cautious in his movements, using every precaution to cover his trail. That night he slept in the hollow trunk of a fallen tree.

From this time he pursued his way unmolested. Passing down Sugar Creek, a tributary of the Muskingum, he came to the main stream at a place where it was too deep to ford, which compelled him to change his course up the river to a shallow place, where he crossed in safety and with ease. Near by this crossing was an old Indian camp, "where there were a large number of empty kegs and barrels

all the rest (about twelve, to the doctor's knowledge) who fell into his [their] hands were burned to death in a most shocking manner; the unfortunate colonel in particular was upwards of four hours burning. The reason they assign for this uncommon barbarity is retaliation for the Moravian affair. The doctor adds that he understood those people had laid aside their religious principles and have gone to war; that he saw two of them bring in scalps who he formerly knew."—*Penna. Archives*, 1781–83, p. 576.

[1] John Sherrard, whose home was with the widowed mother of James Paull, and who was his particular friend, said that when the forces commenced moving on the retreat he found young Paull fast asleep, and shook him, telling him that the troops were moving off, and that he was in danger of being left behind. Upon that Paull started to his feet, but disappeared at once in the darkness, and he (Sherrard) then lost sight of him, and saw him no more during the retreat.

lying scattered around. It was now nearly dark; so he built a fire—the first he had ventured to kindle since his escape from the ambuscade—and cooked some of his venison (he had shot a deer in this day's journey, it being the first time he had dared to discharge his gun, for fear it might bring Indians upon him); the smoke, as he lay down to rest for the night, protecting him from the gnats and mosquitoes, which were very troublesome."

Two days after he made this night-camp on the Muskingum, James Paull reached the west bank of the Ohio River at a point a short distance above the present site of Bridgeport. A little higher up the river he found a favorable place for crossing, and building a rude raft he ferried himself to the Virginia side without much difficulty, and for the first time since the evening of the disastrous 5th of June felt himself absolutely secure against capture.

Near the place where he landed on Virginia soil he found a number of horses running loose. Improvising a halter of twisted strips of elm bark, he commenced operations, having for their object the catching of one of the animals. For a long time his efforts were unavailing, but necessity compelled him to persevere, and at last he succeeded in placing his rude halter-bridle on the head of a rather debilitated old mare, on whose back he then mounted and started on his homeward journey. At Short Creek he procured another horse and proceeded to Catfish (now Washington, Pa.), where he stopped for some time on account of his foot being badly inflamed and very painful. This soon became better under proper treatment, and he returned home to his overjoyed mother, who had been apprised of his arrival at Catfish, but who had previously almost abandoned all hope of ever again seeing her son.

John Slover and the two other men who had been made prisoners by the Shawanese party at the time when Paull made his escape from them were taken by their captors back to the Indian main body on the Plains, and thence to the Shawanese towns on Mad River, which they reached on the 11th of June. On their arrival they were received by an Indian crowd such as always collected on such an occasion, and were made to "run the gauntlet" between two files of squaws and boys for a distance of some three hundred yards to the council-house. One of the men had been painted black (though why the Indians had thus discriminated against this man does not appear), and he was made a special target for the abuse and blows of the barbarous gang. He reached the door of the council-house barely alive, but was then pulled back and beaten and mangled to death, his body cut in pieces, and these stuck on poles about the village.

Slover and the other man ran the gauntlet without fatal or very serious injury, but the latter was sent away the same evening to another village, and no more was heard of him. As to Slover, he was kept at the village for two weeks, during which time councils were held daily and war-dances every night, to all of which he was invited and most of which he attended.[1] The Indians also assigned to him a squaw as a companion, with whom he lived in comparative freedom during his stay at the village.[2] Finally, a council was held, at which it was decided that he should be put to death by torture.

The next day "about forty warriors, accompanied by George Girty, an adopted Delaware, a brother of Simon and James Girty,[3] came early in the morning round the house where Slover was. He was sitting before the door. The squaw gave him up. They put a rope around his neck, tied his arms behind his back, stripped him naked, and blacked him in the usual manner. Girty, as soon as he was tied, cursed him, telling him he would get what he had many years deserved. Slover was led to a town about five miles away, to which a messenger had been dispatched to desire them to prepare to receive him. Arriving at the town, he was beaten with clubs and the pipe-ends of their tomahawks, and was kept for some time tied to a tree before a house-door. In the mean time the inhabitants set out for another town about two miles distant, where Slover was to be burnt, and where he arrived about three o'clock in the afternoon. They were now at Mac-a-chack, not far from the present site of West Liberty, in Logan County. Here there was a council-house also, as at Wapatomica,[4] but only a part of it was covered. In the part without a roof was a post about sixteen feet in height. Around this, at a distance of about four feet, were three piles of wood about three feet high. Slover was brought to the post, his arms again tied behind him, and the thong or cord with which they were bound was fastened to it. A rope was also put about his neck and tied to the post about four feet above his head. While they were tying him the wood was kindled and began to flame. Just then the wind began to blow, and in a very short time the rain fell violently. The fire, which by this time had begun to blaze considerably, was instantly extinguished. The rain lasted about a quarter of an hour."[5]

The savages were amazed at this result, and perhaps regarded it as an interposition of the Great Spirit on behalf of the prisoner. They finally decided to allow him to remain alive until morning,

[1] Having previously lived much among the Indians, Slover was well acquainted with their language, and spoke it, particularly the Miami and Shawanese dialects, with great fluency.

[2] "There was one council at which Slover was not present. The warriors had sent for him as usual, but the squaw with whom he lived would not suffer him to go, but hid him under a large quantity of skins. It may have been done that Slover might not hear the determination she feared would be arrived at,—to burn him."—*Butterfield's Expedition against Sandusky.*

[3] James and George Girty, as well as Capt. Matthew Elliott, of the British service, were present at the Shawanese town, and took part in the Indian councils before mentioned.

[4] The Indian village to which he had first been taken.

[5] Butterfield's "Expedition against Sandusky."

when, as they said, they would recommence the torture, and devote the whole day to it. He was then unbound and made to sit on the ground, where he was beaten, kicked, and otherwise maltreated by the Indians, who continued dancing round him and yelling till nearly midnight. Three guards were then detailed to watch him during the rest of the night; he was again bound and taken to a house, where a rope was fastened about his neck and tied to a beam of the house. His guards kept awake taunting him about the torture he was to endure until towards morning, when two of them fell asleep, and not long afterwards the other followed their example. Soon they were all asleep, and when he was entirely sure that they were so Slover commenced attempts to unbind himself. He had comparatively little difficulty in slipping the cords from one of his wrists, which left him at liberty to work at the rope around his neck. This he found much more securely tied, and he began to despair of loosening it, as the daylight had begun to appear and the Indians would soon be on the alert. At last, however, he succeeded in untying the knots, and rose from his painful position, free, but still in the greatest danger of discovery.

Stepping softly over the sleeping warriors, he quickly left the house, and ran through the village into a cornfield. Near by he saw several Indian horses grazing, and having with no little difficulty caught one of these, using the rope with which he had been bound as a halter, he mounted and rode away, first slowly, then more rapidly, and finally with all the speed of which the animal was capable. No alarm had been given in the village, and he had therefore reason to believe that the Indians were still ignorant of his escape.

Slover forced the horse to his utmost speed for a long time, but gradually his pace slackened and grew slower and slower until about two o'clock in the afternoon, when, finding it impossible to urge him beyond a walking gait, he dismounted, left the animal, and pushed on on foot. He had heard the distant hallooing of Indians behind him, showing him that he was pursued, but he kept on, using every precaution to cover his trail as he proceeded. No Indians appeared, and he traveled on without a moment's stop until ten o'clock at night, when, being very sick and vomiting, he halted to rest for two hours. At midnight the moon rose, and he proceeded on, striking a trail, which he kept till daylight, and then, as a measure of precaution, left it, and struck through the woods along a ridge at a right angle from his previous course. This he continued for about fifteen miles, and then changed to what he judged to be his true course. From this point he met with no specially notable adventure. On the third day he reached the Muskingum, on the next he reached and crossed the Stillwater, and in the evening of the fifth day of his flight he camped within five miles of Wheeling. Up to this time he had not closed his eyes in sleep since he left his cabin and squaw companion at Wapatomica.

Early on the following morning he came to the Ohio River opposite the island at Wheeling, and seeing a man on the other side, called to him, and finally induced him to come across and take him over in his canoe, though at first he was very suspicious and unwilling to cross to the west shore. On the 10th of July Slover reached Fort Pitt.

Col. Crawford's nephew, William Crawford,[1] the colonel's son-in-law, William Harrison,[2] and John McClelland, of Fayette County, the third major of the expeditionary force, all lost their lives at the hands of the Indian barbarians. It has already been noticed that when the unfortunate colonel was at Pomoacan's headquarters, on the night before he suffered the torture, he was told by Simon Girty that his nephew and son-in-law had been taken prisoners but pardoned by the chiefs. This false story of their escape from death reached the settlements by some means, and the hearts of their relatives and friends were thus cheered by hopes of their ultimate return.

No particulars of the time or manner of the deaths of Harrison, McClelland, or young Crawford are known, except that McClelland was shot from his horse in the first attack by the Delawares and Shawanese on the night of the 5th, but the fact of their killing by the savages was established by John Slover, who, on coming to the upper Shawanese town on the evening of the 11th of June, saw there the mangled bodies of three men bloody, powder-burned, and mutilated, who, the Indians assured him, had been killed just before his arrival; and two of these he at once recognized as the bodies of Harrison and young Crawford. The other he was not entirely sure of, but had no doubt that it was the corpse of Maj. McClelland. At the same time the Indians pointed out two horses, and asked him if he recognized them, to which he answered that he did, and that they were the ones which had been ridden by Harrison and Crawford, to which the Indians replied that he was correct.

John Crawford, the colonel's son, kept with Williamson's forces on their retreat to the Ohio, and reached his home on the Youghiogheny in safety. He afterwards removed to Kentucky, and died in that State soon after his settlement there.

Philip Smith[3] was, as we have seen, an active participant in the battle of June 4th, in which he received a wound in the elbow. When the retreat commenced on the night of the 5th, he and a companion named

[1] Son of Valentine Crawford, of Fayette County.

[2] Husband of the beautiful Sarah Crawford, the colonel's daughter.

[3] At the time when he volunteered for Crawford's expedition, Philip Smith was a resident of that part of Westmoreland County which soon after became Fayette, his home being on a small tributary of Georges Creek. Soon after returning from the expedition (in 1784) he removed to Ohio, and remained in that State during the remainder of his life. He was born in Frederick County, Md., in 1761, and died in East Union township, Wayne Co., Ohio, March 27, 1838. Several of his children are yet living in Ohio and Indiana.

Rankin became separated from their company, and found themselves under the necessity of shifting for themselves. Both had lost their horses, and they were without provisions, but had their guns and ammunition. They struck off from the track of the troops, and for two days were successful in evading the savages. Most of their traveling was done by night. They suffered greatly for food, for, though there was plenty of game, they were afraid to shoot it, for fear that the noise of their pieces would bring Indians upon them. They ate berries and roots, and once or twice were fortunate enough to catch young birds. Afterwards they found an Indian pony, which (not daring to shoot) Smith killed with his tomahawk after repeated ineffectual strokes at it. The liver of the animal was then taken out and broiled, and it made what seemed to them a delicious meal.

On the night of the 7th, as they were moving along, they were overtaken by two other fugitives, mounted. The four now traveled on together for a time, when, on a sudden, as they had stopped at a stream, a party of Indians fired on them from the high bank, and the two mounted men tumbled from their horses, dead. Smith had just stooped to drink at the stream, and a ball whizzed over his head; but he was unhurt, and seizing the gun of one of the dead horsemen, he leaped up the opposite bank and fled, but soon threw away his gun. His companion, Rankin, had also escaped injury from the fire of the savages, and was running for life ahead of Smith. As the latter pressed on towards him, Rankin, thinking that it was an enemy who was pursuing, turned to shoot him, but Smith saved himself by taking to a tree. This was repeated three times, but finally Rankin discovered that he was being pursued, not by an enemy, but by his companion, Smith. The latter then joined him, and the two ran on together and made their escape, traveling all night, and making no halt until the middle of the next forenoon, when they suddenly came upon an Indian camp, which appeared to have been very recently left by the party who had occupied it, as the fires were still burning, and a kettle of hominy was on one of them cooking. The fugitives were half famished, but dared not eat the inviting mess, fearing that it might have been poisoned. But there was another object lying near the fire which sent the blood curdling to their hearts. It was the still warm dead body of a man who had been murdered by the Indians and scalped, evidently while alive, as the marks showed that he had drawn his hand across the scalp-wound several times and smeared his face with blood from it. It was a sickening spectacle, and they were glad to fly from it and from the dangerous proximity of the camp-fire, where they were liable at any moment to be surprised by the return of the savages.

They moved on in haste, and from that time saw no Indians, nor any sign of any, though during the succeeding night they heard whoopings, apparently a long distance from them. At this warning they put out their fire and moved away, traveling the rest of the night. During the remainder of their flight no incident of an exciting nature occurred, and on the ninth day of their journey they reached the left bank of the Ohio, foot-sore, famished, and emaciated, but safe beyond reach of their savage enemies.

Nicholas Dawson (whose home was in what is now North Union township, Fayette Co.) was one of the volunteers under Crawford. In the disorder of the night of the 5th of June he became separated from his command and wandered away, with nothing to guide him in the right direction. While attempting thus to make his way alone he was met by James Workman and another straggler, who saw that he was heading towards Sandusky, and consequently running directly into danger instead of escaping from it. They tried to convince him that he was wrong, but he obstinately insisted that he was not. Finding it impossible to persuade him to change his course, they at last told him that as he would certainly be taken by the Indians if he kept on, and as it was better for him to die by the hands of white men than to be tortured by savages, they were determined to shoot him then and there unless he consented to turn his course and go with them. This was an unanswerable argument, and Dawson finally yielded to it, though with a very bad grace. He changed his route, joined company with the two men, and so succeeded in making his escape, and arrived in safety at his home beyond the Monongahela.

John Sherrard, a private in the Sandusky expedition, was a man well and favorably known among the early residents of Fayette County, and as he was also one of Col. Crawford's most valuable men, it is not improper to make special mention of his services and adventures in the campaign. He does not come into particular notice until the afternoon of June 4th, when the northern and western borders of the grove known as Battle Island were fringed with the fire of the Pennsylvanians' rifles. In that conflict he held his own with the best among the volunteers, until in the excitement of the fight he drove a ball into the barrel of his rifle without any powder behind it, and by this means disarmed himself by rendering his piece useless.

From this time he employed himself in bringing water to his comrades in the grove from a stagnant pool which he discovered beneath the roots of an upturned tree. This employment lacked the pleasurable excitement which was with the marksmen on the battle-line, but it was quite as dangerous, for the balls whistled past him continually as he passed to and fro; and it was also a service which could not be dispensed with, for the battle-ground was entirely without water (the river being more than a mile away), and the terrible heat of the afternoon brought

extreme thirst to the brave men who held the flaming line on the edge of the timber. Sherrard performed this service well, and was uninjured by the bullets which flew so thickly about him.

Again, on the 5th (his rifle being still unserviceable for the reason before noticed), he was employed as a water-carrier to the skirmishers. Years afterwards he spoke of his experience on that day as follows: "After searching the grove around I was fortunate enough to find another supply, and again busied myself relieving the men of my company. At length, overcome with heat and fatigue, I sat down at the foot of a large oak-tree, and in a short time fell asleep. How long I slept I cannot say. I was aroused by some bark falling upon my head from above, which had been knocked off the tree by the enemy. I then resumed my task of carrying water."

In the disorder of the retreat on the night of the 5th, Sherrard, like many others, became separated from his command, and being left in the extreme rear, followed as well as he was able the trail of the three divisions which took the route to the southwest of the prescribed line of march. With him was Daniel Harbaugh, also from Fayette County, and together these two moved on in the darkness, expecting every moment to be confronted by Indians, but in some unaccountable way they escaped discovery by the savages during the night. Early in the following morning, as they were riding through the woods, an Indian was seen skulking in the undergrowth to their left. Sherrard, who was first to see the savage, instantly dismounted and took cover behind a tree, at the same time warning Harbaugh to take a like precaution. The latter not seeing the Indian and misapprehending the direction of the danger took the wrong side of his tree, and being thus fully exposed was immediately shot, receiving the fatal bullet in his right breast. He sunk to the earth, moaning, "Lord have mercy on me! I am a dead man," and died in a few moments. Sherrard, with his gun at his shoulder, watched closely for the Indian, intending to send a bullet through him, but the smoke of the savage's rifle hid him for a few seconds, and when this cleared away Sherrard saw him running for his life and beyond the range of his piece.

Sherrard examined the body of his fallen companion and found that life was extinct. The ghastly features of the dead man and the suddenness of the event horrified and almost unmanned him, but, collecting his thoughts, in a moment he took the saddle and bridle from the riderless horse and turned him loose. Then he took from his own horse the rude and uncomfortable saddle on which he had been riding, and substituting for it the good one which he had taken from Harbaugh's horse, he mounted and rode on. He had not gone far, however, before he recollected that in his excitement he had left behind his blanket and provisions strapped to the abandoned saddle. In his present situation he could not think of losing these, so he returned to secure them. On reaching the spot he found that the savage had returned, stripped the scalp from Harbaugh's head, and captured the dead man's horse, bridle, and gun. But he had not discovered the abandoned saddle, and Sherrard found it with the blanket and provisions undisturbed. These he at once secured, and having done so left the spot and rode swiftly away. No more Indians were encountered by him, and two or three hours later he had the good fortune to come up with the retreating force under Maj. Williamson. Soon after he rejoined his company, the battle of the 6th of June (at Olentangy Creek) occurred, as has been related.

From this place Sherrard marched with the column on its retreat to Mingo Bottom, and arrived in safety at his home, which at that time was at the house of Mrs. Paull, the mother of James. To her he brought the sad intelligence that her son was missing, and had not been seen nor heard of since the night of the 5th, when the troops left Battle Island. This ominous report nearly crushed the widowed mother, but she was afterwards made happy by the return of her son in safety, as we have seen.

Some of the stragglers from the retreating column under Williamson had reached the Ohio considerably in advance of the main body. These stragglers immediately returned to their homes, and spread through the frontier settlements the most alarming and exaggerated reports[1] of the disaster which had befallen the expedition. These reports not only caused great grief and extreme anxiety for the fate of relatives and friends who were with the forces of Col. Crawford, but the wildest consternation also, for it was feared and believed that the victorious savages—red and white—would soon be across the Ohio, and would carry devastation and butchery to the valleys of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny. When the grief and anxiety of the people was to a great extent allayed by the return of the volunteers, and the consequent discovery that the disaster was by no means as overwhelming as had at first been reported, the dread of Indian invasion still remained, and the bold frontiersmen, discarding the idea of waiting for the coming of the foe and then merely standing on the defensive, began at once to urge the forming of a new expedition to carry the war into the heart of the Indian country, and to prosecute it to the point of extermination, or at least to the destruction of the Wyandot, Delaware, and Shawanese towns, for they believed that in no other way could security be had for the settlements along the border. It was the wish of the lead-

[1] The earliest reports which obtained currency were to the effect that the army of Crawford was almost annihilated, and that the Indians were pursuing them to the Ohio, and would doubtless cross the river and carry rapine and desolation through the border settlements. The fact was that, including all those killed in battle, those who afterwards died of wounds, those who suffered death at the hands of their savage captors and those who were missing and never heard from, the total loss sustained by Crawford's forces was less than seventy-five men.

ing spirits—such men as Maj. Gaddis, Williamson, Marshal, and Edward Cook—that the proposed expedition should be made as strong, numerically, as possible, that it should include, besides volunteers from the militia of Westmoreland and Washington Counties and the Pan Handle of Virginia, as many regular Continental troops as could be spared from Fort Pitt, and that it should be commanded by Gen. Irvine in person.

Capts. Robert Beall and Thomas Moore, of the Westmoreland County militia, wrote from near Stewart's Crossings, under date of June 23d, to Gen. Irvine, informing of the sentiment of the people in favor of a new expedition. "The unfortunate miscarriage of the late expedition," they said, "the common interest of our country, and the loss of our friends induce us to be thus forward in proposing another. . . . We do not wish to be understood as giving our own private sentiments, but of those of the people generally in our quarter; for which purpose we are authorized to address you, and from accounts well authenticated we assure you it is the wish of the people on this side the Monongahela River without a dissenting voice." From the west side of the Monongahela, John Evans, lieutenant of Monongalia County, Va., wrote Irvine a week later (June 30th), informing him that Indians had made their appearance in that quarter, and that great alarm was felt in consequence, adding, "Without your assistance I much fear our settlements will break. The defeat of Col. Crawford occasions much dread."

In his reply to Beall and Moore (dated June 26th) Gen. Irvine said, "Inclination as well as duty is a continual spur to me, not only to acquiesce in, but to encourage every measure adopted for the public good. Your proposals on this occasion are so truly patriotic and spirited that I should look on myself unpardonable were I to pass them unnoticed." In a letter of the same date, addressed to Col. Edward Cook, lieutenant of Westmoreland County,[1] Irvine said, "Your people seem so much in earnest that I am led to think, if other parts of the country are so spirited and patriotic, something may probably be done, but as it will take some time to come to a proper knowledge of this matter, and that must be accurately done, there can be no harm in making the experiment. . . . I have no intimation of any plan being on foot in Washington County for this purpose, though it is said the people wish another expedition."

The project of raising another force for the invasion of the Indian country seems to have originated with the people of that part of Westmoreland which is now Fayette County. The manner in which it was proposed to form it and carry it through to a successful issue is indicated in a letter written by Gen. Irvine to the Secretary of War, Gen. Lincoln, on the 1st of July, from which the following extracts are made: "The disaster has not abated the ardor or desire for revenge (as they term it) of these people. A number of the most respectable are urging me strenuously to take command of them, and add as many Continental officers and soldiers as can be spared, particularly officers, as they attribute the defeat to the want of experience in their officers. They cannot nor will not rest under any plan on the defensive, however well executed, and think their only safety depends on the total destruction of all the Indian settlements within two hundred miles; this, it is true, they are taught by dear-bought experience.

"They propose to raise by subscription six or seven hundred men, provisions for them for forty days, and horses to carry it, clear of expense to the public, unless government at its own time shall think proper to reimburse them. The 1st of August they talk of assembling, if I think proper to encourage them. I am by no means fond of such commands, nor am I sanguine in my expectations, but rather doubtful of the consequences; and yet absolutely to refuse having anything to do with them, when their proposals are so generous and seemingly spirited, I conceive would not do well either, especially as people too generally, particularly in this quarter, are subject to be clamorous and to charge Continental officers with want of zeal, activity, and inclination of doing the needful for their protection. I have declined giving them an immediate, direct answer, and have informed them that my going depends on circumstances, and in the mean time I have called for returns of the men who may be depended on to go, and the subscriptions of provisions and horses. The distance to headquarters is so great that it is uncertain whether an express could return in time with the commander-in-chief's instructions.

"As you must know whether any movements will take place in this quarter, or if you are of the opinion it would on any account be improper for me to leave the post, I request you would please to write me by express. But if no answer arrives before or about the 1st of August, I shall take for granted you have no objections, and that I may act discretionally. Should it be judged expedient for me to go the greatest number of troops fit to march will not exceed one hundred. The militia are pressing that I shall take all the Continentals along, and leave the defense of the fort to them; but this I shall by no means do. If circumstances should seem to require it, I shall throw in a few militia with those regulars left, but under Continental officers."

There were good grounds for the alarm felt by the people between the Ohio and the mountains, for a few days after the return of Williamson's forces the Indians appeared in large numbers along the west bank of the Ohio, their main force being concentrated at Mingo Bottom, with smaller parties at various points on both sides of the river, and these were closely and constantly watched by several detachments

[1] Residing on the Monongahela, at the place now Fayette City, in Fayette County.

of the militia of Washington County. The settlers west of the Monongahela were almost in a state of panic. Col. Marshal, of Washington County, wrote Gen. Irvine on the 4th of July, informing him that the people of that section were determined to abandon their settlements if a force was not sent to protect them. A great number of the inhabitants moved from their homes to the shelter of the forts and block-houses. Nearly as much consternation prevailed in the settlements east of the Monongahela, and the general alarm was greatly increased by the sudden appearance of the enemy in Westmoreland County, where, on the 11th of July, they killed and scalped three sons of Mr. Chambers, and two days later, attacked and burned the old county seat of Westmoreland, Hannastown. This event was narrated in a letter[1] written by Ephraim Douglass to Gen. James Irvine, dated July 26, 1782, as follows:

"My last contained some account of the destruction of Hanna's Town, but it was an imperfect one; the damage was greater than we then knew, and attended with circumstances different from my representation of them. There were nine killed and twelve carried off prisoners, and instead of some of the houses *without* the fort being defended by our people, they all retired within the miserable stockade, and the enemy possessed themselves of the forsaken houses, from whence they kept up a continual fire upon the fort from about twelve o'clock till night without doing any other damage than wounding one little girl within the walls. They carried away a great number of horses and everything of value in the deserted houses, destroyed all the cattle, hogs, and poultry within their reach, and burned all the houses in the village except two; these they also set fire to, but fortunately it did not extend itself so far as to consume them; several houses round the country were destroyed in the same manner, and a number of unhappy families either murdered or carried off captives; some have since suffered a similar fate in different parts; hardly a day but they have been discovered in some quarter of the country, and the poor inhabitants struck with terror through the whole extent of our frontier. Where this party set out from is not certainly known; several circumstances induce the belief of their coming from the head of the Allegheny, or towards Niagara, rather than from Sandusky or the neighborhood of Lake Erie. The great number of whites, known by their language to have been in the party, the direction of their retreat when they left the country, which was towards the Kittanning, and no appearance of their tracks either coming or going having been discovered by the officer and party which the general[2] ordered on that service beyond the river, all conspire to support this belief, and I think it is sincerely to be wished, on account of the unfortunate captives who have fallen into their hands, that it may be true, for the enraged Delawares renounce the idea of taking any prisoners but for cruel purposes of torture."

Intelligence of the attack on and destruction of Hannastown did not reach Gen. Irvine, at Fort Pitt, until three days after the occurrence, and of course it was then too late for the commandant to send a force in pursuit of the savages with any hope of success. The Indians who made the foray were from the north, mostly Mingoes. The surviving prisoners captured at Hannastown and Miller's were taken to Niagara and delivered to the British military authorities there. At the close of the war they were delivered up and returned to their homes.

Before the events above narrated, Gen. Irvine wrote (July 11th) to Gen. Washington, saying that the people were constantly growing more determined in their efforts to raise a new force to operate against the Sandusky towns, that solicitations to him to assist in it and to assume the command were increasing daily, and that the militia officers had actually commenced preparations for the expedition. The news of the descent of the savages on Hannastown caused these preparations to be urged with greater energy by the bolder and more determined men, while it increased the general alarm and apprehension in a great degree. Gen. Irvine, in a letter witten to President Moore, of the Executive Council, on the 16th of July, said, in reference to the probable results of this affair, "I fear this stroke will intimidate the inhabitants so much that it will not be possible to rally them or persuade them to make a stand. Nothing in my power shall be left undone to countenance and encourage them."

Notwithstanding Gen. Irvine's fears to the contrary, the raising of the new expedition was strenuously urged, and pushed forward with all possible vigor by the principal officers of the militia in this region. The commanding officers of companies at that time in what is now Fayette County were:

Capt. John Beeson.	Capt. Moses Sutton.
" Theophilus Phillips.	" Michael Catts.
" Ichabod Ashcraft.	" John Hardin.
" James Dougherty.	" John Powers.
" Armstrong Porter.	" Daniel Canon.
" Cornelius Lynch.	" Robert Beall.
" William Hayney.	" —— McFarlin.
" —— Nichols.	" —— Ryan.

Capt. Thos. Moore.

Every person liable to do military duty was required to report to the commanding officer of the company in which he was enrolled. Other than clearly established physical disability, or having served in the then recent campaign under Col. Crawford, very few pleas for exemption from service were deemed valid. Men were required to perform regular tours of duty at the several "stations" in anticipation of Indian at-

[1] Now in existence, with the "Irvine Papers," in possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

[2] Gen. Irvine.

tack, but were excused from this duty if disposed to volunteer for the new expedition.[1]

The destruction of Hannastown was quickly followed by other Indian forays at various points along the border, and as the continual alarms caused by these attacks rendered it necessary to keep large numbers of the militiamen constantly on duty at the stations, it soon became apparent that the requisite number of volunteers could not be raised and equipped for the new expedition by the time originally designated, which was the 1st of August.[2] "The incursions of the Indians on the frontier of this country," said Gen. Irvine, in a letter written on the 25th of July to the Secretary of War, "will unavoidably prevent the militia from assembling as soon as the 1st of August. Indeed, I begin to entertain doubts of their being able to raise and equip the proposed number this season." Under these circumstances the general thought it proper to extend the time of preparation for the expedition, and accordingly he directed that the forces should assemble on September 20th (instead of August 1st), at Fort McIntosh, as a general rendezvous, and march thence to the invasion of the Indian country.[3]

In the mean time the Indians continued to grow bolder and more aggressive in their attacks along the border. On the night of the 11th of September an Indian force of two hundred and sixty warriors, under the renegade George Girty (brother of the infamous Simon), accompanied by a detachment of about forty British Rangers from Detroit, under Capt. Pratt, of the royal service, attacked the fort at Wheeling,[4] but were repulsed. Other attempts were made by them during the day and night of the 12th, but with no better success. In the morning of the 13th the besiegers withdrew from Wheeling, but proceeded to attack Rice's fort, some fourteen miles distant. There also they were repulsed, their loss being four warriors killed. These and other attacks at various points on the frontier materially dampened the ardor of the people

[1] Many of these facts are obtained from the old manuscript book which is still in existence in the court-house at Uniontown, and contains the minutes of the several military "Courts of Appeal" held in the spring and summer of 1782, as before mentioned. Some extracts from these minutes are here given, viz.:

"*At a Court of Appeal held at Beeson's Town the 5th day of August*, 1782.

"Present

Alexander M'Clean, Sub. Lieut. for West^{d} County } Members { Lieut. Robert Richey, Esq^{r} / Ensign William McCoy.

"*Captain Ichabod Ashcraft's Return.*

"John Griffith.—Excused on Oath of inability of Body.

"Alexander Buchanan.—Adam McCafferty appears a Substitute for the Station, but chooses rather to go on the Expedition. He is therefore excused for that purpose.

"Joshua Robinson.—Substitute, Daniel Barton, for the Station.

"Thomas Bowel.—Excused on the Credit of his brother, Bazil Bowel, who is Enrolled under Capt. Ashcraft for the Expedition.

"*Capt. Daniel Cannon's Return—7th Class.*

"Matthey Willey.—Clerk to the Company, to turn out on duty with the Capt.

"James Robeson.—His son a Volunteer for the Expedition—Enrolled.

"Burditt Clifton.—Rendezvoused agreeable to order the 30th July at Rob^{t} Rogers.

"James Burns.—A Volunteer for the Expedition.

"James Finley, Junior.—Excused on acc^{t} of a Tour on the Relief of Tuscarawas, provid. by M^{r}. John Kidd.

"Abraham McDonald.—Fined.

"Michael Daley.—Excused on Oath of present inability of Body.

"Philip Records.—Excused on acc^{t} of Services perform^{d} on Mackintosh's Campaign by Alexander M'Clean.

"*Captain Sutton's Return—5th Class.*

"James Donaldson.—Excused on account of Services performed on Mackintosh's Campaign, not before credited for.

"Obadiah Stillwell.—Levi Bridgewater excuses him by a tour on the Sandusky.

"John Hawthorn.—David Brooks, a Substitute, appears for the Station.

"Webb Hayden.—Appears for Station; excused by William Jolliff, on Expedition.

"John Scott.—Bit by a Snake, & not able to perform the next Tour.

"*Capt. Beeson's Return—6th Class.*

"Thomas Brownfield.—To be determined by the Court of Common Pleas.

"Samuel Rich.—John Beeson answers a Tour of Duty by the Relief of Tuscarawas.

"Christian Countryman.—Excused on Condition He perform the next Tour of Duty yet to be Ordered.

"Ben. Carter.—John Orr, of Capt. Sutton's Company, answers a Tour on Sandusky Exp^{n}.

"John Stitt.—Produced a Certificate of his having produced a Substitute during the War.

"Samuel Boyd.—Excused on account of Two Tours of duty allowed by Capt. Anderson for bringing in prisoners from Carolina taken by Colle Morgan.

"John M'Clean, Junr.—Performed on the Line [meaning a tour of duty as one of the guards to the surveyors running the line between Pennsylvania and Virginia].

"*At a Court of Appeal held at Union Town the 13th day of August*, 1782.

"Alexander M'Clean, Sub. Lt. Esq^{r} / Daniel Culp. } Present.

"*Return of Capt. Beall.*

"James Stephenson.—At the Station.

"John Love.—An apprentice to Mr. Craftcort, & was at his father's when Hannahs Town was destroyed, and continued there to assist his father.

"Moses White.—At the Station.

"Thomas Stasey.—Enrolled for the Expedition.

* * * * * * * * *

The book contains a great number of entries similar to those given above. It closes with minutes of business done "At a Court of Appeal held at Riffles Fort, the third day of September, 1782.

"Present.—Alexander M'Clean, Sub Lieut. Pres^{d}

Andrew Rabb, Esq^{r} / John P. Duvall. } Members."

[2] The volunteers for the expedition in that part of Westmoreland County which is now Fayette were ordered to rendezvous at Beesonstown (Uniontown) on the 30th of July, to proceed thence to the general rendezvous at the mouth of Beaver.

[3] Both the State and general government had approved the plan of the expedition, and Gen. Irvine had been appointed to the command of it.

[4] John Slover, the guide in Crawford's expedition, who made his escape from the Indians after having been tied to the stake for torture, as before narrated, had given warning that the savages were meditating an extended series of operations against the frontier settlements, and that among these projected operations was an attack in force on the post at Wheeling. This information he said he gained by being present at their councils for several days while in captivity, and fully understanding every word that was uttered by the chiefs on those occasions, as he was entirely familiar with the Delaware, Wyandot, and Shawanese languages. The tale which he brought of these intended expeditions by the Indians against the white settlements was not believed by Cook, Marshal, Gaddis, and Gen. Irvine, but the result proved that Slover had neither misunderstood nor falsified the intentions of the savages as expressed by their chiefs in council.

with regard to the expedition, though the government had ordered that a considerable body of regular Continental troops should accompany it, in accordance with the requests of Col. Cook, Col. Marshal, and several of the more prominent among the officers of the militia between the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers. The minutes of the "Courts of Appeal," before referred to, indicate that in what is now Fayette County the men liable to military duty were, after the 1st of August, 1782, much less disposed than before to volunteer for the expedition in preference to doing duty on the stations in the vicinity of their homes.

On the 18th of September, two days before the time which he had appointed for the rendezvous at Fort McIntosh, Gen. Irvine addressed communications to Col. Edward Cook (of Cookstown, now Fayette City) and Col. Marshal, respectively county lieutenants of Westmoreland and Washington, saying, "I have this moment received dispatches from the Secretary of War informing me that some regular troops are ordered from below to assist us in our intended expedition. I am therefore to beg you will immediately countermand the march of the volunteers and others of your counties until further orders. As soon as I am positively assured of the time the troops will be here I shall give you the earliest notice." But the notification was never given, for the war between England and the United States was virtually closed, and with the approach of peace the Secretary of War countermanded the order for the regulars to join in the expedition.

A letter from Gen. Lincoln to Gen. Irvine, dated September 27th, notified the latter that information had been received from Gen. Washington to the effect that "the Indians are all called in" (by the British government). It is evident that on the receipt of this communication, a few days later, Irvine abandoned all idea of prosecuting the expedition, and on the 18th of October, in a letter to Col. Cook, he said, "I received your letter by Sergt. Porter, and one last night from Col. Marshal, which is full of despondency. Indeed, by all accounts I can collect, it would be vain to insist on bringing the few willing people to the general rendezvous, as there is not the most distant prospect that half sufficient would assemble. Under the circumstances I think it will be most advisable to give up the matter at once, and direct the provisions and other articles be restored to the owners."

About two weeks after Gen. Irvine wrote this letter he received official notification from the Secretary of War (dated October 30th) that the Indian expedition had been abandoned, and thereupon the fact was officially communicated to the lieutenants of Westmoreland and Washington Counties. This ended all thoughts of raising a force to invade the Indian country, and it also closed the military history of this section of country for the period of the war of the Revolution. After the official proclamation of peace, however, and as late as the end of the spring of 1783, Indian predations were continued to some extent along the Western Pennsylvania and Virginia border, though none of these are found reported as having been committed within the territory which now forms the county of Fayette.

CHAPTER XII.

PENNSYLVANIA AND VIRGINIA TERRITORIAL CONTROVERSY — ESTABLISHMENT OF BOUNDARIES — SLAVERY AND SERVITUDE.

THROUGH a period of about thirty years from the time when the first white settlements were made between the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers there existed a controversy (which more than once threatened to break out into open hostility) between Pennsylvania and Virginia as to the ownership of the country lying to the westward of the Laurel Hill, both governments at the same time vigorously asserting their respective rights to jurisdiction over the territory in question. This dispute was partly in regard to the location of the east-and-west line forming the boundary between the two provinces (afterwards States), but chiefly in reference to the establishment of the western boundary of Pennsylvania, which would also be the eastern boundary of Virginia in that latitude.

The royal grant of Pennsylvania to the first proprietary authorized the extension of its western limits a distance of five degrees of longitude west from the Delaware River, and the question of where the end of those five degrees would fall was the principal one at issue in the long and bitter controversy which followed. By the government and partisans of Virginia it was confidently believed that under that grant Pennsylvania's western boundary must be as far east as the Laurel Hill, which would give to their province (or State) all the territory between that mountain range and the Ohio River; while, on the contrary, Pennsylvania insisted that the measurement of the five degrees would extend her limits to a point several miles west of the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers. And it was the realization of the prospective importance of that point, the site of the present city of Pittsburgh, which first opened the contest between the rival claimants of the coveted territory, which embraced this "key to the Ohio Valley," and to the inviting regions of the West.

In the formation, plans, and brief operations of the Ohio Company, which have already been noticed, it is evident that the persons composing that company (most of whom were Virginians) believed that the country about the "forks of the Ohio," and, in fact, all to the westward of the Laurel Hill, was within the

jurisdiction of Virginia, or at least beyond that of Pennsylvania. The first attempt to build a fort where Pittsburgh now stands was made by a company of Virginians, under the Virginian captain, Trent. It was the Virginia Governor, Dinwiddie, who sent Washington on his mission in 1753 to the French posts on the Allegheny, and who sent him again in 1754 to endeavor to take and keep possession of this region by military force; and Virginians, more largely than troops of any of the other provinces, marched with Braddock in 1755 in the unsuccessful attempt to wrest this territory from the power of the French. Thus the Virginians, believing that the trans-Allegheny country belonged to their province, had been forward in all the measures taken for its occupation and defense, while Pennsylvania had, up to that time, done little or nothing in that direction.

But as early as the beginning of the year 1754, Pennsylvania, though making no active effort to hold and defend the bordering country Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, began to see the value and importance of the point at the head of the Ohio, where Capt. Trent had commenced the erection of a fort for the Ohio Company (afterwads Fort Du Quesne, and later Fort Pitt). The first entry which has been found in the official records of Pennsylvania concerning the matter is as follows: "March 12, 1754, evidence sent to the House that Venango and Logstown, where the French forts are built, are in the province of Pennsylvania." And a little later came Virginia's rejoinder, in a letter written by Governor Dinwiddie to Governor Hamilton, of Pennsylvania, dated March 21, 1754, in which the former said, "I am much misled by our surveyors if the forks of the Monongahela be within the bounds of the province of Pennsylvania." This may be regarded as the beginning of the controversy, but the defeat of Washington and Braddock, which followed soon after, caused the matter to be held in abeyance for a number of years; for neither Pennsylvania nor Virginia thought it worth while to quarrel over their respective claims to a country which was in the full and absolute possession of the French.

After the expulsion of the French power by the military forces under Forbes in 1758, and the consequent occupation of the country by the English, the rival claims of Pennsylvania and Virginia were again revived; but no collisions occurred nor was any very general dissatisfaction apparent until after the formation of the Pennsylvania county of Bedford, to extend across the mountains to the western limit of the province, covering the disputed territory west of Laurel Hill, claimed by Virginia to be within her county of Augusta, which had been laid out thirty-three years earlier. Upon the erection of Bedford (March 9, 1771), the officers of that county were directed to collect taxes from the inhabitants west of the mountains for the establishment of courts and the erection of county buildings at Bedford; and this created a wide-spread feeling of dissatisfaction, and a determination to resist the collection, which state of affairs is noticed in a letter written by Robert Lettis Hooper, Jr., to his Excellency Governor William Franklin, of New Jersey. The following is an extract from the letter in question, viz.:

"Fort Pitt, Sept. 15, 1772.

"Sir,—A few Days ago I was at Redstone, when I had an opportunity of knowing the sentiments of the People of that Part of the Country with Respect to the Western Boundary of Pennsylvania, and find a great Number of them are determined to pay no respect to the Institution of the Court at Bedford. They believe the Western Boundary of Pennsylvania will not extend so far a Redstone Settlement, and say it is an imposition to oblige them to pay taxes for Building Court Houses, &c., in Bedford County when there is the greatest probability of their being out of Pennsylvania, and that they shall be obliged to contribute to publick Uses in the New Colony. These sentiments do not proceed from Licentiousness in the People, nor from a desire to screen themselves from Law as some would represent, but from believing themselves out of Pennsylvania and being burthened with exorbitant Taxes and *Mileage*, which they are unwilling to pay till it is absolutely determined whether they are in Pennsylvania or not.

"The Sheriff of Bedford County told me he had Governor Penn's orders to execute his office as far as the Settlements did extend on the Ohio, and even to the Kenhaways, which the Governor must know is far below the Western Boundary of Pennsylvania; and though he dare not attempt it, yet I think it my Duty to inform your Excellency that the settling of this Country is much hindered by these Disputes, and that many respectable and substantial settlers are prevented from coming into it by these Disputes, and to the great injury of the Gentlemen who have obtained a Grant on the Ohio. . . ."

After the erection of Westmoreland County from the western part of Bedford in 1773, the popular dissatisfaction was less, but by no means wholly allayed; and a considerable portion of the people still remained favorable to the claims of Virginia.

About the beginning of the year 1774, Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, developed his determination to use strong measures for the assertion of the claims of his province to jurisdiction over the disputed territory. To this, it was said, he was incited by Col. George Croghan and his nephew, Dr. John Connolly, an intriguing and ambitious partisan residing at Fort Pitt. Connolly had visited the Governor at Williamsburg, and now returned with a captain's commission, and power and directions from the Governor to take possession of the Monongahela country and the region around Fort Pitt, in the name of the king. Upon this he issued his proclamation to the people in the vicinity of Redstone and Fort Pitt to

meet on the 25th of January in the year named, to be embodied as Virginia militia. Many assembled in accordance with the proclamation; but in the mean time Connolly was arrested by Capt. Arthur St. Clair, as an officer of Westmoreland County, and the militia were for the time dispersed; but after Connolly's release he, with the aid of the militia, took possession of Fort Pitt, which he pretended to name, in honor of his patron, Fort Dunmore. Some of the means which he took to enforce the authority are set forth in the letter addressed to Governor Penn by William Crawford, who was then presiding justice of the courts of Westmoreland, and a resident in that part of the county which afterwards became Fayette. It is proper to state here that he soon afterwards turned against the Pennsylvania interest, and became one of the most active partisans of Virginia, and a civil officer under that government. The letter in question was as follows:

"WESTMORELAND COUNTY, April 18, 1774.

"SIR,—As some very extraordinary occurrences have lately happened in this county, it is necessary to write an account of them to you. That which I now give is at the request and with the approbation of the magistrates that are at present attending the court. A few weeks ago Mr. Connolly went to Staunton [Va.], and was sworn in as a Justice of the peace for Augusta County, in which it is pretended that the country around Pittsburgh is included. He had before this brought from Williamsburg commissions of the peace for several gentlemen in this part of the province, but none of them, I believe, have been accepted of. A number of new militia officers have been lately appointed by Lord Dunmore. Several musters of the militia have been held, and much confusion has been occasioned by them. I am informed that the militia is composed of men without character and without fortune, and who would be equally averse to the regular administration of justice under the colony of Virginia as they are to that under the province of Pennsylvania. The disturbances which they have produced at Pittsburgh have been particularly alarming to the inhabitants. Mr. Connolly is constantly surrounded with a body of armed men. He boasts of the countenance of the Governor of Virginia, and forcibly obstructs the execution of legal process, whether from the court or single magistrates. A deputy sheriff has come from Augusta County, and I am told he has writs in his hands against Capt. St. Clair[1] and the sheriff for the arrest and confinement of Mr. Connolly. The sheriff was last week arrested at Pittsburgh for serving a writ on one of the inhabitants there, but was, after some time, discharged. 'On Monday last one of Connolly's people grossly insulted Mr. Mackay, and was confined by him, in order to be sent to jail. The rest of the party hearing it, immediately came to Mr. Mackay's house and proceeded to the most violent outrages. Mrs. Mackay was wounded in the arm with a cutlass. The magistrates and those who came to their assistance were treated with much abuse, and the prisoner was rescued.

"Some days before the meeting of the court a report was spread that the militia officers, at the head of their several companies, would come to Mr. Hanna's, use the court ill, and interrupt the administration of justice. On Wednesday, while the court was adjourned, they came to the court-house [at Hannastown, Westmoreland County] and paraded before it. Sentinels were placed at the door, and Mr. Connolly went into the house. One of the magistrates was hindered by the militia from going into it till permission was first obtained from their commander. Mr. Connolly sent a message to the magistrates informing them that he wanted to communicate something to them, and would wait on them for that purpose. They received him in a private room. He read to them the inclosed paper,[2] together with a copy of a letter to you, which Lord Dunmore had transmitted to him, inclosed in a letter to himself, which was written in the same angry and undignified style. The magistrates gave the inclosed answer to what he read, and he soon afterwards departed with his men. Their number was about one hundred and eighty or two hundred. On their return to Pittsburgh some of them seized Mr. Elliott, of the Bullock Pens, and threatened to put him in the stocks for something which they deemed an affront offered to their commander. Since their return a certain Edward Thompson and a young man who keeps store for Mr. Spear have been arrested by them, and Mr. Connolly, who in person seized the young man, would not allow him time even to lock up the store. In other parts of the country, particularly those adjoining the river Monongahela, the magistrates have been frequently insulted in the most indecent and violent manner, and are apprehensive that unless they are speedily and vigorously supported by government it will become both fruitless and dangerous for them to proceed to the execution of their offices. They presume not to point out the measures proper for settling the present disturbances, but beg leave to recommend the fixing of a temporary line with the utmost expedition as one step which in all probability will contribute very much towards producing that effect. For further particulars concerning the situation of the country I refer you to Colonel Wilson, who is kind enough to go on the present occasion to Philadelphia. I am, sir, your very humble servant,

"W. CRAWFORD.

"TO THE HONORABLE JOHN PENN, ESQUIRE."

While at Fort Dunmore (Pitt), in the following September, the Governor of Virginia issued and caused to be published the following:

[1] Afterwards Maj.-Gen. Arthur St. Clair, of Revolutionary fame.

[2] An address by Dr. Connolly to the magistrates of Westmoreland County.

"By his Excellency John, Earl of Dunmore. Lieutenant and Governor-General in and over his Majesty's Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

"A PROCLAMATION.

"*Whereas*, the rapid settlement made on the west side of the Allegheny Mountains by his Majesty's subjects within the course of these few years has become an object of real concern to his Majesty's interest in this quarter; And whereas the Province of Pennsylvania have unduly laid claim to a very valuable and extensive quantity of his Majesty's territory, and the executive part of that government, in consequence thereof, has most arbitrarily and unwarrantably proceeded to abuse the laudable advancements in this part of his Majesty's dominions by many oppressive and illegal methods in the discharge of this imaginary authority; And whereas the ancient claim laid to this country by the colony of Virginia, founded in reason, upon pre-occupancy and the general acquiescence of all persons, together with the instructions I have lately received from his Majesty's servants, ordering me to take this country under my administration, and as the evident injustice manifestly offered to his Majesty by the immediate strides taken by the proprietors of Pennsylvania in prosecution of their wild claim to this country demand an immediate remedy, I do hereby in his Majesty's name require and command all his Majesty's subjects west of the Laurel Hill to pay a due respect to this my proclamation, strictly prohibiting the execution of any act of authority on behalf of the province of Pennsylvania at their peril in this country; but, on the contrary, that a due regard and entire obedience to the laws of his Majesty's colony of Virginia under my administration be observed, to the end that regularity may ensue, and a just regard to the interest of his Majesty in this quarter, as well as to the subjects in general, may be the consequence. Given under my hand and seal at Fort Dunmore, Sept. 17, 1774.

"DUNMORE.

"By his Excellency's command,

"God save the King."

The publication of this proclamation by Dunmore brought out the following from the Governor of Pennsylvania, viz.:

'By the Honorable John Penn, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in Chief of the province of Pennsylvania and counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

"A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, I have received information that his Excellency, the Earl of Dunmore, governor general in and over his Majesty's colony of Virginia, hath lately issued a very extraordinary proclamation, setting forth [here is recited the substance of Governor Dunmore's proclamation of the 17th of September]; And whereas, although the western limits of the province of Pennsylvania have not been settled by any authority from the Crown, yet it has been sufficiently demonstrated by lines accurately run by the most skillful artists that not only a great tract of country west of the Laurel Hill, but Fort Pitt also are comprehended within the charter bounds of this province, a great part of which country has been actually settled, and is now held under grants from the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, and the jurisdiction of this government has been peaceably exercised in that quarter of the country till the late strange claim set up by the Earl of Dunmore in behalf of his Majesty's colony of Virginia, founded, as his Lordship is above pleased to say, 'in reason, pre-occupancy, and the general acquiescence of all persons;' . . . In justice, therefore, to the proprietaries of the province of Pennsylvania, who are only desirous to secure their own undoubted property from the encroachment of others, I have thought fit, with the advice of the council, to issue this, my proclamation, hereby requiring all persons west of Laurel Hill to retain their settlements as aforesaid made under this province, and to pay due obedience to the laws of this government; and all magistrates and other officers who hold commissions or offices under this government to proceed as usual in the administration of justice, without paying the least regard to the said recited proclamation, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known in the premises, at the same time strictly charging and enjoining the said inhabitants and magistrates to use their utmost endeavors to preserve peace and good order. Given under my hand and the great seal of the said province, at Philadelphia, the twelfth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-four, and in the fourteenth year of the reign of our sovereign Lord George the Third, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, king, defender of the faith, and so forth.

"By his Honor's command.

"JOHN PENN.

"EDWARD SHIPPEN, JR., *Secretary*.

"God save the King."

When Lord Dunmore had finished his campaign against the Indians in 1774, he returned to Virginia by way of Redstone, and made a short stay at Fort Burd (Brownsville). While he was there (November 24th) Connolly sent an officer with a summons to Thomas Scott (who then lived on Dunlap's Creek) to appear before the Governor to answer for several offenses alleged to have been committed while acting under authority from Pennsylvania. Mr. Scott refused to pay any attention to the summons, and on the same day a number of armed men appeared at his house and forcibly carried him to Fort Burd, where he was required either to give bail with two sureties to appear at the next court to be held for the county of Augusta, at Pittsburgh, December 20th next following, or at any future day when the court should be held there, or to be committed to prison. He chose the former and entered into a recognizance for his appearance. The records of the Augusta court,[1] under date of May 18, 1775, show that Mr. Scott, "being bound over to this court for his acting and doing business as a justice under Pennsylvania, in Contempt of the Earl of Dunmore's late Proclamation," was on hearing adjudged guilty, and committed to prison in default of £500 bail. There is nothing found showing how long he remained incarcerated, but Judge Veech says "he was not released until accumulated resentment and the beginning of the war for liberty had burst his prison bonds and set many of Connolly's captives

[1] In the records of the same court under date of Sept. 20, 1775, is found this entry: "George Wilson, gent., being bound over to this court for being confederate with, aiding, advising, and abetting certain disorderly persons, who on the morning of the 22d of June last violently seized and carried away Maj. John Connolly from this place, and also advising others to not aid officers of justice when called upon to apprehend the aforesaid disturbers of the peace, being called, and not appearing, it is ordered that he be prosecuted on his recognizance." This has reference to Col. George Wilson, who lived near New Geneva, Fayette Co., and who died in New Jersey, while in the Continental service, in the spring of 1777.

free." In December following Connolly issued a proclamation, with the object of preventing the collection of taxes by Westmoreland County officers, as follows:

"Whereas I am informed that certain persons, by written instructions directed to different people through this country, under the denomination of collectors, are apparently authorized to break open doors, cupboards, etc., and to commit summary acts of violence in order to extort money from the inhabitants under the appellation of taxes, these are therefore to acquaint all his Majesty's subjects that as there can be no authority legally vested in any persons for any such acts at this juncture, that such attempts to abuse public liberty are unwarrantable, and that all persons have an undoubted natural as well as lawful right to repel such violence; and all his Majesty's subjects are hereby required to apprehend any person whatever who may attempt a seizure of their effects in consequence of such imaginary authority, to be dealt with as the law directs. Given under my hand at Fort Dunmore, this 30th day of December, 1774.

"JOHN CONNOLLY."

A copy of this "proclamation" was laid before the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania by Capt. Arthur St. Clair on the 25th of January, 1775, and in the minutes of the proceedings of the Council on the same day appears the following: "Captain St. Clair appearing at the Board, and representing that William Crawford, Esquire, President of the Court in Westmoreland County, hath lately joined with the government of Virginia in opposing the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania in that county, the board advised the Governor to supersede him in his office as Justice of the Peace and Common Pleas. A supersedeas was accordingly issued." And Edward Cook was appointed his successor.

That Crawford became a pronounced and aggressive partisan of Virginia immediately after his supersedure as presiding justice is shown by the record of the Council on February 25th next following. At the meeting of the Council on that day the Governor laid before them several letters he had received by express from the magistrates of Westmoreland County, complaining of violence committed there in the "breaking open of the jail of that county and discharging the prisoners, and other outrages lately committed by the militia and people of Virginia," and inclosing sundry depositions supporting these complaints. The outrages, as it appeared, had been committed by a party under the leadership of Benjamin Harrison (a resident of that part of Westmoreland which became Fayette), who acted, as he said, under authority of Capt. William Crawford, president of the court. Among the depositions mentioned was that of Charles Foreman, which details the circumstances of the outrage, and is as follows:

"Westmoreland County, *ss.*:

"Personally appeared before us the subscribers, three of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the county aforesaid, Charles Foreman, who being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, doth depose and say that this morning, between twilight, being the 7th day of February, he heard a noise at the jail, and getting out of his bed he saw a number of armed men breaking the door, and charging the prisoners then in jail to go about their business; and he heard John Carnaghan, Esquire, high sheriff of the county aforesaid, ask one Benjamin Harrison, who appeared to be their head man, whether they had any orders for their so doing, upon which he read a paper, and said it was Capt. William Crawford's orders so to do; and the said Charles Foreman further saith that he saw one Samuel Wilson make a push at one Robert Hanna, Esquire, with a gun, and told him not to be so saucy, and a great deal of ill tongue; and further this deponent saith not.

"CHARLES FOREMAN.

"Sworn and subscribed before us this 7th day of February, 1775.

"ROBERT HANNA,
"WILLIAM LOCHRY,
"WILLIAM BRACKEN."

The opening of the Revolution soon after the events last mentioned drove Dunmore from power in Virginia, and this of course overthrew his friend Connolly, who fled from the scene of his exploits and took refuge with the British. Virginia, however, did not relinquish her claims in the disputed territory, but, on the contrary, erected new counties upon it, established courts, built court-houses, appointed civil and militia officers, and kept up a show of jurisdiction for many years.

The Virginia county of Augusta was erected in November, 1738, to embrace all the western and northwestern parts of that colony, including (as was then supposed by her legislators) an immense territory that is now in Pennsylvania west of the meridian of the western boundary of Maryland. According to the Virginia claim, then, the jurisdiction of Augusta County for about thirty-eight years after its formation extended over all the present county of Fayette, except a strip on its eastern side, and over all the territory between the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers.

In October, 1776, the General Assembly of Virginia enacted[1] that a certain part of the territory of Augusta County, viz.: "Beginning on the Allegheny Mountain, between the heads of Potowmack, Cheat, and Greenbrier Rivers; thence along the ridge of mountains which divides the waters of Cheat River from those of Greenbrier, and that branch of the Mo-

[1] Henning's Statutes at Large, vol. ix. p. 262.

nongahela River called the Tyger's [Tygart's] Valley River to Monongahela River; thence up the said river and the West Fork thereof to Bingerman's Creek, on the northwest side of said fork; thence up the said creek to the head thereof; thence in a direct line to the head of Middle Island Creek, a branch of the Ohio, and thence to the Ohio, including all the waters of said creek in the aforesaid district of West Augusta, all that territory lying to the northward of said boundary, and to the westward of the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, shall be deemed, and is hereby declared to be, within the district of West Augusta."

The district so defined was divided into three counties by the same act, which declared "That all that part of said district lying within the following lines, to wit: beginning at the mouth of Cross Creek, thence up the same to the head thereof, thence eastwardly to the nearest part of the ridge which divides the waters of the Ohio from those of the Monongahela, thence along the said ridge to the line which divides the county of Augusta from the said district, thence with the said boundary to the Ohio, thence up the same to the beginning, shall be one district county, and be called and known by the name of Ohio; and all that part of the said district lying to the northward of the following lines, viz.: beginning at the mouth of Cross Creek, and running up its several courses to the head thereof, thence southeastwardly to the nearest part of the aforesaid dividing ridge between the waters of the Monongahela and the Ohio, thence along the said ridge to the head of Ten-Mile Creek, thence east to the road leading from Catfish Camp to Redstone Old Fort, thence along the said road to the Monongahela River, thence, crossing the said river, to the said fort, thence along Dunlap's old road to Braddock's road, and with the same to the meridian[1] of the head fountain of the Potowmack, shall be one other distinct county, and be called and known by the name of Yohogania County; and all that part of the said district lying to the northward of the county of Augusta, to the westward of the meridian of the head fountain of the Potowmack, to the southward of the county of Yohogania, and to the eastward of the county of Ohio, shall be one other distinct county, and shall be called and known by the name of the county of Monongalia."

From the description of the boundaries of the new counties, as recited in the act, it will be seen that Monongalia County embraced the southern and southwestern portion of the present county of Fayette; that the northern and northeastern part was covered by Yohogania County, and that the division line between these two was marked by Braddock's road from the eastern limit as far northwest as the Big Rock on the summit of Laurel Hill, and thence by "Dunlap's path," or road, passing a little south of Uniontown, to the mouth of Dunlap's Creek. From there the boundary between Yohogania and Monongalia continued westward, nearly along the line of the later National road, about two-thirds the distance across the present county of Washington, to the east boundary of Ohio County. This county extended from the said eastern limits westward to the Ohio River.

Prior to the erection of the new counties, courts had been held at Fort Dunmore for the old county of Augusta, and the records of those courts are still in existence. The first record is of a court held at the place named on the 21st of February, 1775, and the last Nov. 20, 1776. In the mean time a primitive court-house had been built for Augusta County at "Augusta Town," a prospective village about two miles west of the site of the present town of Washington, Pa.

Upon the formation of the three new counties courts were immediately established for them. Of the three Virginia counties, only one—Monongalia—held its courts within the present limits of Fayette. Its court-house was located on land of Theophilus Phillips, near New Geneva. How long the courts were held there is not known, as no records of them can now be found. The court-house of Ohio County was at Black's Cabin, near West Liberty. The records of Yohogania County have been preserved, and are now in possession of a gentleman of Washington, Pa. They show that the first court of that county was held at Fort Dunmore (Pitt) Dec. 23, 1776,[2] and that the courts continued to be held there until Aug. 25, 1777. They were then held at the house of Andrew Heath for about two months, and after that (until 1781) at the new court-house "on the plantation of Andrew Heath." This was on the west side of the Monongahela, a short distance above, and in

[1] Meaning the western boundary of the State of Maryland.

[2] The following-named "gentlemen justices" were sworn in by the court on their commissions, viz.:

Joseph Beelor, Joseph Becket, John Campbell, John Canon, Isaac Cox, William Crawford, Zachariah Connell, John Decamp, Thomas Freeman, Benjamin Frye, John Gibson, William Goe, William Harrison, Benjamin Kirkendall, John McDowell, John McDonald, George McCormick, Oliver Miller, Samuel Newell, Dorsey Pentecost, Matthew Ritchie, James Rogers, Thomas Smallman, Andrew Swearingen, John Stevenson, George Vallandigham, Edward Ward, Joshua Wright, and Richard Yeates. The following named held commissions but were not sworn in: Thomas Brown, James Blackiston, John Carmichael, Benjamin Harrison, Jacob Haymaker, Isaac Leet, Sr., James McLean, Isaac Meason, John Neville, Philip Ross, and Joseph Vance.

And the following-named persons were also sworn in as civil and military officers of the county:

Clerk, Dorsey Pentecost; deputy, Ralph Bowker.

Sheriffs, William Harrison (deputy, Isaac Leet), George McCormick (deputies, Hugh Sterling, Joseph Beelor, Benjamin Vanmeter, and John Lemon), Matthew Ritchie (deputy, John Sutherland).

County Lieutenant, Dorsey Pentecost.

Colonels, John Canon, Isaac Cox, John Stephenson.

Lieutenant-Colonels, Isaac Cox, Joseph Beelor, George Vallandigham.

Majors, Gabriel Cox, Henry Taylor, William Harrison.

Attorneys, George Brent, William Harrison, Samuel Irvin, Philip Pendleton.

Legislators, John Campbell, William Harrison, Matthew Ritchie.

sight of, the present town of Elizabeth. The statement has frequently been made that the Yohogania court was at one time held at Redstone Old Fort, but this is a mistake, doubtless growing out of the fact that a board of Virginia commissioners sat at that place in the winter of 1779–80 for the purpose of deciding on land claims and issuing certificates to settlers.

Finally, when the long controversy between the two States was settled by the assignment of the disputed territory to Pennsylvania, the counties of Monongalia and Ohio, though greatly reduced in area, still retained their names as counties of Virginia (as they are of West Virginia at the present time); but Yohogania, whose limits were wholly within the territory yielded to Pennsylvania, ceased to exist, and was thenceforward mentioned as Virginia's "lost county."

ESTABLISHMENT OF BOUNDARIES.

In the royal grant to William Penn, in 1681, the territory embraced in it was described as "all that tract or part of land in America, with all the islands therein contained, as the same is bounded on the east by Delaware River, from twelve miles northward of New Castletown unto the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude, if the said river doth extend so far northwards; but if the said river shall not extend so far northwards, then by the said river so far as it does extend; and from the head of said river the eastern bounds are to be determined by a meridian line to be drawn from the head of said river unto the said three and fortieth degree; the said lands to extend westward five degres in longitude, to be computed from the said eastern bounds; and the said land to be bounded north by the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of northern latitude, and then by a straight line westward to the limits of longitude above mentioned." On the south the boundary was to be by the circular line from the river, twelve miles distant from New Castle, "unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of north latitude," and then by a due west line to the extent of five degrees of longitude from the river Delaware.

It was found to be a very difficult task to establish the southern line of Penn's grant against Maryland, which latter province had been granted to Cecelius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, in 1632. A series of bitter disputes and collisions ensued, which during a period of fifty years brought about no progress towards the desired settlement. In 1732 the successors of Penn and Calvert entered into articles of agreement for fixing the boundary, and under this agreement a temporary line was run in 1739 as far west as "the most western of the Kittochtinny Hills" (on the south line of the present county of Franklin, Pa.), and there the matter rested until 1760, when a new agreement was made, and seven commissioners appointed for each proprietary to establish the line. These commissioners chose four surveyors to execute the work, viz.: John Lukens and Archibald McClean for Pennsylvania, and John F. A. Priggs and John Hall for Maryland. They immediately commenced operations, but by reason of the great natural difficulties to be overcome and the imperfection of their instruments and appliances, their progress was so slow that in 1763 the proprietaries residing in London became impatient, and in August of that year employed Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, "London astronomers and surveyors," to complete the work.

These surveyors came to America at once and commenced operations, but it was nearly two years before they had finished the preliminary work at the eastern end and fairly started on the due east-and-west line which has been since known by their names, Mason and Dixon's line. By the end of that year they had advanced as far west as the end of the temporary line of 1739. In the spring of 1766 they again commenced work, and on the 4th of June had reached the top of Little Allegheny Mountain, but dared not proceed farther for fear of the Indians.

After that no progress was made until June, 1767, when the surveying-party again took up the work, being then escorted by a party of warriors of the Six Nations to hold the threatening Shawanese and Delawares in check. The point where Braddock's road crosses from Maryland into Somerset County, Pa., was reached on the 24th of August, and there the Iroquois escort left them; but they pushed on, crossing the Youghiogheny and Monongahela Rivers, and in October came to the Indian trail known as the Warrior Branch, near the second crossing of Dunkard Creek. The Delawares and Shawanese had been growing more and more threatening since the departure of the Six Nations warriors, and they now positively forbade any advance by the surveyors west of the crossing of the trail. The party could not proceed in defiance of this prohibition, and consequently the line stopped at this point, beyond which it was not extended until about fifteen years later.

The running of Mason and Dixon's line was the final establishment of the boundary between Pennsylvania and Maryland, but it established nothing with regard to the line between the former State and Virginia. The latitude of Mason and Dixon's line is 39° 43′ 26″ north, and neither contestant was willing to accept it as the correct boundary. The proprietaries of Pennsylvania claimed under the royal grant a territory three degrees of latitude in width,—that is, from "the beginning of the fortieth degree of north latitude" to "the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of north latitude." They contended that the beginning of the first degree of north latitude is the equator, and the beginning of the second degree is at the end of the first degree, or latitude 1° north, therefore that the "beginning of the fortieth degree is at the ending of the thirty-ninth

degree, or latitude 39° north. They therefore claimed as their boundary against Virginia the parallel of 39° north, which would have given to Pennsylvania a strip 43′ 26″ in width south of Mason and Dixon's line, in that part west of the western boundary of Maryland. But, on the contrary, Virginia claimed (as will hereafter be more fully mentioned) that the boundary between the two States should be the parallel of 40° north latitude. This would have given to Virginia a strip 16′ 34″ wide north of the present State boundary, along the southern borders of Greene and Fayette Counties, as far east as the west line of Maryland.

But it was the establishment of the west line of Pennsylvania that was regarded by each party as of the greatest importance, for each was anxious to secure Pittsburgh and the Monongahela country. On the 21st of April, 1774, the Pennsylvania Council appointed James Tilghman and Andrew Allen commissioners to confer with the Governor of Virginia with a view to promote a settlement of the boundary. The Governor asked them to submit a proposition in writing, which they did, viz., that surveyors be appointed by the two States, and that they proceed to survey the courses of the Delaware from the intersection of Mason and Dixon's line northward "to that part of the river that lies in the latitude of Fort Pitt, and as much farther as may be needful for the present purpose;" then that Mason and Dixon's line be extended to five degrees of longitude from the Delaware, and that from the termination of the said five degrees a line or lines corresponding to the courses of the Delaware be run to the Ohio, "as nearly as may be at the distance of five degrees from said river in every part," and that the lines so run be the boundary and line of jurisdiction until the boundary could be run by royal authority. Dunmore objected to so inconvenient a line for the west (east) boundary, and he recommended a meridian line to be run from Mason and Dixon's at the distance of five degrees of longitude, but he said that unless the commissioners would agree to a plan as favorable to Virginia as to Pennsylvania there could be nothing agreed on prior to the king's decision. The commissioners replied that for the purpose of producing harmony and peace "we shall be willing to recede from our charter bounds so far as to make the river Monongahela from the line of Mason and Dixon the western boundary of jurisdiction, which would at once settle our present dispute without the great trouble and expense of running lines, or the inconvenience of keeping the jurisdiction in suspense." But Dunmore made final reply that under no circumstances would he consent to yield Fort Pitt; and this the commissioners regarded as a close of the negotiations.

The plan submitted by the commissioners at the above-mentioned conference was based on a proposition contained in a letter previously written by Governor Penn to Dunmore, viz.: that from the northwestern extremity of Maryland the boundary of Pennsylvania should run due south to the 39th parallel (this being "the beginning of the 40th degree of northern latitude"), and from there run due west along that parallel to the end of five degrees of longitude from the Delaware, and that from that point the western boundary should be run north in a serpentine course, corresponding with the meanders of the Delaware, and so as to be five degrees of longitude distant from that river at every point.

Dunmore, in reply, ridiculed the idea of the serpentine line, but proposed that the west line of Pennsylvania should be run due south from the *north* boundary of Penn's grant, at a point five degrees of longitude west from the Delaware on that parallel, and he gave a rather plausible reason for the proposition, viz.: "Because the grant directs that the survey shall begin at a point on the south part of the boundary and proceed northward; . . . it being usual always in like cases to *proceed* and extend the five degrees of longitude, and not to *return* to the south point, and draw it from thence." He thought this would be much more favorable for Virginia, for he said, "If my construction be the true one, then Fort Pitt (by reason of the Delaware River running very much eastwardly towards your northern bounds) will probably be at least fifty miles without your limits." His idea (which was not very clearly expressed) was that the Delaware River is many miles farther east at the forty-third than at the fortieth degree of latitude, and that a corresponding gain to Virginia would be made by extending the five degrees of longitude from the former latitude instead of from the latter.

The propositions above mentioned were about the last of the negotiations between Penn and Dunmore, for both were soon after driven from power by the Revolution. The next proposition for a settlement of the boundary is found in certain resolutions passed by the Virginia Legislature on the 18th of December, 1776, one of which authorized the Virginia delegates in the Continental Congress to propose the following plan:

"That the meridian line drawn from the head of the Potomac to the northwest angle of Maryland be extended due north until it intersects the latitude of forty degrees, and from thence the southern boundary shall be extended on the said fortieth degree of latitude until the distance of five degrees of longitude from the Delaware shall be accomplished thereon, and from the said point five degrees, either in every point, according to the meanderings of the Delaware, or (which is perhaps easier and better for both) from proper points or angles on the Delaware, with intermediate straight lines." This was identical with the plan before mentioned, by which Pennsylvania would lose a strip of considerable width north of Mason and Dixon's line, along the southern borders of the present counties of Greene and Fayette, and it embraced

also nearly the same proposition as that which had been made by Governor Penn for a serpentine line, corresponding to the courses of the Delaware, as a western boundary.

The first practical official action towards a definite and final settlement was taken in 1779 by the appointment of George Bryan, John Ewing, and David Rittenhouse, on the part of Pennsylvania, and Dr. James Madison and Robert Andrews, on the part of Virginia, as commissioners to meet in conference and determine the boundary. These commissioners met Aug. 31, 1779, at Baltimore, Md., where they made and subscribed to the following agreement:

"We, [naming the commissioners] do hereby mutually, in behalf of our respective States, ratify and confirm the following agreement, viz.: To extend Mason and Dixon's line due west five degrees of longitude, to be computed from the river Delaware, for the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, and that a meridian drawn from the western extremity thereof to the northern limit of said State be the western boundary of said State forever."

This agreement of the commissioners was confirmed (upon certain conditions as to land titles) by the Virginia Legislature June 23, 1780, and by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania on the 23d of September in the same year. This ended the long controversy so far as agreement on the location of the boundary was concerned, but the work of running the line still remained, and this was found to be a task much more difficult and troublesome than had been expected.

In running their line Mason and Dixon had computed a degree of longitude on that parallel to be 53 miles .167$\frac{1}{10}$ perches, and consequently that the line, from where it was left at the Warrior Branch trail, would have to be extended about twenty-three miles westward to complete the five degrees of longitude from the Delaware. But as some doubts had arisen as to the accuracy of this computation, it was determined to establish the western limit by astronomical observations, and, as considerable preparation was necessary for the execution of the work by this method, it was thought necessary in the mean time to run a temporary line, and in the spring of 1781 the President and Council of Pennsylvania, under authority from the Assembly, appointed Alexander McClean (the renowned surveyor, who lived in Fayette County for many years) to meet one to be appointed by Virginia and execute the work. Reference to this matter is found in a letter dated July 23, 1781, addressed by President Reed to Col. James Marshal, lieutenant of Washington County, from which the following is an extract:

". . . It was much our Wish and equally our Intention to run the Line this Spring, but the State of Virginia being invaded and the Affairs of the Government in great Confusion there has not been the time or Opp'y for that Purpose which was necessary. Besides that, upon Inquiry we found the Season was too far advanced for those astronomical Observations which were necessary to run the Line with Exactness. We have therefore postponed the grand Operation to next Spring. But, as we know it was highly necessary to have a Partition of Territory and Jurisdiction, we proposed to Virginia to run a temporary Line, beginning at the End of Masons & Dixons, and measuring 23 miles, what is by Computation the five Degrees of Longitude called for in the Charter of King Charles the 2d. This has been agreed to, & the State of Virginia has sent Orders to the Surveyor of Yeoghegany County to join with one to be appointed by us to that Service. We have appointed Alexander McClean, Esq., & this Express carries up his Commission and Instructions for this Purpose. Should he have Occasion for a Guard, or any other Assistance from you, we make no Doubt he will receive it. As soon as they have run the Line & reported their Proceedings we shall send up Proclamations calling upon all those who shall fall into this State to conform to its Laws and Government, and hope you will soon be relieved from the Anarchy and Confusion which has reigned so long in your Country from this unhappy Dispute."

On the 27th of August President Reed addressed Thomas Scott on the same subject, as follows:

". . . We regret as much as any of the inhabitants of the County can do the Delay of running the Line, but the season was too far advanced before we got the Answer from Virginia to admit of the astronomical Observations which are necessary for an exact & accurate Performance of this important Post. The Month of May is agreed by our Men of Science to be the only proper Period, and there are divers Instruments necessary which it will take some Time to prepare. However, being sensible of the Importance & Necessity of some Boundary, as soon as we found it impracticable to execute the Business this Spring we proposed to the State of Virginia a temporary Line, extending Mason & Dixon's to the Ohio, or 23 miles. They accepted the latter, & about a Month ago we sent off a Commission to Alex^{r} McClean, Esq^{r}, appointing him our Agent for this Purpose. We hope that by this Time he has engaged in the Service, as we learn from Col. Marshal that the Gov. of Virginia had appointed their Agent. I have been thus particular as well to obviate any Mistakes on this Subject as to show you how anxious we have been to run the Line, and that the Delays have been unavoidable."

In a letter dated Sept. 13, 1781, addressed to President Reed by Alexander McClean, he mentions that Mr. Madison (the commissioner appointed by Virginia to act with him in running the temporary line)

[1] Pa. Archives, ix. 30.

had only arrived on the last of August from the Kanawha, and proceeds:

"I have since conferred with him, and he appears outwardly willingly to Co-operate with me in the performance of the trust, yet appears warmly attached to the other State. Inasmuch as I am yet doubtful whether the matter will be ended this Season. However it may be, I am determined this day to wrisk it, this being the day appointed for Rendezvouz. We have been much distressed in our preparations by Reason of sudden Excursions of the Enemy; Washington County being more immediately invested with the external as well as Internal Enemies of this State. Your Excellency's Instructions Requiring the Lieuts. of that County to furnish the Guard prevented me from making application elsewhere, which has occasioned at least a disappointment of ten days, as I have attended the appointments already twice, & the Guard or Madison not in Readiness."

So many delays occurred (intentional as was believed on the part of Virginia) that nothing was accomplished in 1781 towards running the temporary line. On the 2d of March, 1782, Council received and adopted the following report from a committee appointed to consider the question of running the line, viz.:

"That Council and your Committee are unanimous in Opinion, from the great expences necessarily attending the compleating the Line between this State and Virginia, it would be most prudent to defer it for the present, and that a temporary Line during the Continuance of the present War, or till times are more settled on the Frontiers, may be made and agreed on at a small expence, which will answer every purpose expected, and to effect which Council will take the necessary measures."

The work was ordered to proceed, and the first part of June set for the commencement. At the time named Col. McClean repaired to the rendezvous, but neither Commissioner Madison nor the Virginia surveyor, Joseph Neville, appeared, and an armed party of Virginians who had collected there prevented him from proceeding with the work. The circumstances attending this occurrence, with some other matters pertaining to the boundary, are set forth in the following letter[1] from McClean to President Moore, of the Council, viz.:

"Coll° Cook's, on my way from Pittsburgh, 27th June, 1782.

"Sir,—To my great Mortification, I am lead to inform you that after every effort which prudence might dictate, I am again prevented from Running the Line. The Circumstances I presume you will be anxious to know,—they are as follows, Viz.: Shortly after my Return from Philadelphia, an expedition was formed against Sandusky by the Volunteers of both Counties, which drew off a great Number of the Militia and Arms. The Situation of Washington County was very distressing to appearance. I thought it not prudent to call any part of the Guard from thence altho' Impowered so to do. The Lieut. of the County of Westmoreland furnished me with a guard of one hundred and upward, but had not Arms sufficient to supply them; about Seventy were armed. We proceeded to the Mouth of Dunkard Creek, where our Stores were laid in, on the tenth day of June, and were preparing to Cross the River that Night, when a party of about thirty horsemen, Armed, appeared on the opposite side of the River, Damning us to come over, and threatening us to a great Degree; and several more were seen by our Bullock Guard, which we had sent over the river, one of which asked them if they would Surrender to be taken as prisoners, with other Language of menacing; and hearing of a great Number more who were on their way to their assistance, We held a Council, the Result of which was to appoint a Committee to confer with them on the Causes of their opposition; the result of said Conference you will see enclosed. This Mob or Banditti of Villains are greatly increased since the supply Bill has been published amongst them. . . . In short the Cry against Taxes in Specie is general, and in any Mode, by a Number of those who formerly adhered to Virginia, and they think the Running of the Line will be a prelude to and increase the power of Collecting them; Together with the Idea of a New State, which is artfully and industriously conveyed (under Coverture) by some of the Friends of that State, as the only expedient to prevent the Running of the Line. I have also to inform you that I have the most finished assurance that they have not the least Desire to Settle the Line in any equitable manner, for the Instructions of their Commissioners (if they have appointed any) will doubtless direct them to begin at the end of Maryland, which is not yet ascertained, neither can it be without the concurrence of that State, which I am fully persuaded was thrown in as a barrier to keep the Evil day the further off, as I fell into Company with a person of great Consequence in that State on my Way from Philadelphia, who was big with the propriety of it, and Quoted a Gentleman of this Country as the Author of it. Yet it would be out of Character to say that the Executive of Virginia, who are so tender of Duplicity on any occasion, should Wrap their Councils in Darkened Language. I think it would be much to their honour and the Interest of this State, as well as those United, if their Actions could be brought to Correspond with their Declarations.

"Coll° Hayes, who was present on Committee, was Zealous to proceed against all opposition, but all to no purpose, other than to enrage the Mob Still more; they proceeded to dare us to trial of their Resolution and intention. I have just now been with General Irwin, who is well disposed to render every Service in his power, but as a Continental Officer he cannot interfere without instructions for that purpose. In

[1] Pa. Arch., ix. 564.

short, every measure has been taken that might be thought prudent, but to no purpose; their obstinacy is such that they never will Submit until destruction overtakes them.

"I have therefore to request you will devise some mode that it may be accomplished speedily, as the Enemies of this State are daily encreasing, and I find it is out of my power, unless a Commissioner from Virginia should appear, to proceed without open War, which, if you are determined upon, you'll please to give me instructions agreeably, together with the Necessary Powers. I am just now informed that a meeting of some of the former Subjects of Virginia has been lately Requested to choose Officers to Resume the Government in this place, the Result of which I am not able to inform you."

With the above letter was transmitted to President Moore the following minutes[1] of a conference between the boundary commissioners of Pennsylvania and a committee appointed for the purpose by the partisans of Virginia, viz.:

"MOUTH OF DUNKARD CREEK, June 10th, 1782.

"At a meeting of the Commissioners on the Part of Pennsylvania, the 10th Day of June, one Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Two,

"Present Alexander McClean, Esq^{r} & Samuel McClean Assis^{t} Surveyor } Commissioners for Running the Line.

"With the Several Drafts of the Militia of the 3^{d} & 4th Battalions of Westmoreland County, under the Command of Col. Benjamin Davis, &c.

"When a number of the Inhabitants of Washington County, holding themselves yet under the Jurisdiction of the State of Virginia, appeared in Opposition to us, under Arms. And as the meeting of Parties in such cases Inraged with Passion are frequently attended [with?] Evil Consequences, it was thought Proper to appoint a Committee to Confer on the Causes or Reasons of said Opposition; on which Henry Vanmeter, Jesse Pigman, and George Newland, of the Opposite Partie, were appointed a Committee to Confer with us; and Christopher Hayes, Henry Beason, and Alexander McClean a Committee on behalf of Pennsylvania: After Producing the Several Papers and Instructions, Together with Corresponding Letters of the Council of Virginia, The said Committee on the Part of Virginia Refuse to Concur with the Committee of Pennsylvania in the Measure, untill finally Determined or Proclaimed to be agreeable to the State of Virginia, other than through forceable or Dangerous Measures, Which might be attended with Consequences truly Evil.

"In Witness that it is the full Intention of the Party we represent, We, as a Committee, do Sign our Names for them the Day and year aforesaid.

"HENRY VANMETER,
"JESSE PIGMAN,
"GEORE NEWLAND.

"True Coppy,
"E. COOK."

In the mean time, however, the Legislature of Virginia had given its formal assent to the running of the line, and thereupon President Moore sent to Col. McClean his instructions to proceed, viz.:

[1] Pa. Arch., vol. ix p. 566.

"IN COUNCIL, PHILADELPHIA, July 20, 1782.

"Enclosed you have a copy of a resolution of the Legislature of Virginia respecting the line between that State and ours, dated June 1, and copy of Governor Harrison's letter accompanying it, dated June 29, and also the order of Council of the 19th inst., directing you to attend at the west end of Mason and Dixon's line on Monday, the 4th of November next. You are then, in conjunction with the Surveyor to be appointed on the part of Virginia, to proceed in running the line agreeable to your former direction. It will be advisable to call out the militia for guards from among those who live at some distance from the line, and we hope Virginia will take the same precautions, to prevent heats and needless controversy. . . . Colonel Hayes will continue his assistance under the former instructions."

Under this arrangement and these instructions, Col. McClean, with Joseph Neville on the part of Virginia, ran the temporary line in the fall of 1782. The boundary thus run was an extension of Mason and Dixon's line from the point where it was left in 1767 twenty-three miles, and from that point (which was afterwards proved to be about one and a half miles too far west) due north to the Ohio River. On the 23d of February, 1783, McClean reported the completion of the work to the Council of Pennsylvania.

The permanent boundary line was run and established from the Maryland line westward to the southwest corner of the State of Pennsylvania in 1784, under the direction of James Madison, Robert Andrews, John Page, Andrew Ellicott, John Ewing, David Rittenhouse, Thomas Hutchins, and John Lukens; the first four of whom were appointed by Virginia, and the others by Pennsylvania, commissioners "to determine by astronomical observations the extent of five degrees of longitude west from the river Delaware, in the latitude of Mason and Dixon's line, and to run and mark the boundaries which are common to both States, according to an agreement entered into by commissioners from the said two States at Baltimore in 1779, and afterwards ratified by their respective Assemblies." About the beginning of June Commissioners Ewing and Hutchins set out for the southwest corner of the State, as marked by the temporary line of 1782, where they met Madison and Ellicott. Rittenhouse and Lukens proceeded to Wilmington, Del., where they were afterwards joined by Page and Andrews. At each of these points an observatory was erected, where the respective parties, by many weeks of careful astronomical observations, carefully adjusted their chronometers to the true time.

The astronomical observations being completed, on the 20th of September the Eastern Astronomers set out to meet the other commissioners in the west in order to compare them together. Messrs. Rittenhouse and Andrews carried with them the observations made at Wilmington, while Messrs. Lukens and Page returned home, not being able to endure the fatigues of so long a journey, nor the subsequent labor of running and marking the Boundary line.

Mr. Madison continued with the Western Astronomers till the arrival of Messrs. Rittenhouse and Andrews, when the affairs of his family and publick station obliged him to relinquish the business at this stage and return home, after concurring with the other commissioners as to the principles on which the matter was finally determined." [1]

The difference in time between points five degrees of longitude distant from each other is twenty minutes, but on comparing chronometers it was found that the two observatories were twenty minutes one and one-eighth seconds apart. The observatory at Wilmington was also 114 chains 13 links west of the intersection of Mason and Dixon's line with the Delaware River. This showed that the western observatory was 134 chains 9 links west of the end of the five degrees of longitude. That distance was thereupon measured back eastward on the line, the line corrected, and the permanent southwest corner of the State marked by a substantial post. In the joint report of the commissioners, dated Nov. 18, 1784, they say, "The underwritten commissioners have continued Mason and Dixon's line to the termination of the said five degrees of longitude, by which work the southern boundary of Pennsylvania is completed. The continuation we have marked by opening vistas over the most remarkable heights which lie in its course, and by planting on many of these heights, in the parallel of latitude, the true boundary, posts marked with the letters P and V, each letter facing the State of which it is the initial. At the extremity of this line, which is the southwest corner of Pennsylvania, we have planted a squared, unlettered white-oak post, around whose base we have raised a pile of stones. The corner is in the last vista we cut, on the east side of an hill, one hundred and thirty-four chains and nine links east of the meridian of the Western Observatory, and two chains and fifty-four links west of a deep narrow valley through which the said last vista is cut. . . . The advanced season of the year and the inclemency of the weather have obliged us to suspend our operations, but we have agreed to meet again at the southwest corner of Pennsylvania on the 16th day of next May to complete the object of our commission." In accordance with this agreement they met in the following year, ran and established the west line of Pennsylvania due north from the southwest corner of the Ohio River, and made a report of the same on the 23d of August. In 1786, Col. Alexander McClean and Col. Porter ran and completed the State line northward from the Ohio River to the lake.

SLAVERY AND SERVITUDE.

Of the people who emigrated from the east to settle west of the Laurel Hill prior to 1780, a large proportion were from Virginia and Maryland, and many of them who had held slaves east of the mountains brought those slaves with them to their new homes in the West, for at that time the laws of Pennsylvania recognized and tolerated the "peculiar institution" as fully as did those of Virginia. Among these were the Crawfords, Stevensons, Harrisons, McCormicks, Vance, Wilson, and others. A most distinguished (though non-resident) holder of bondmen in Fayette County was George Washington, whose improvements on his large tract of land in the present township of Perry were made principally by their labor. Frequent allusions to these "servants" are found in letters addressed to Col. Washington in 1774 and 1775 by Valentine Crawford, who resided on Jacob's Creek, and acted as general agent in charge of Washington's lands and affairs of improvement in this region. A few extracts from those letters are given below, viz.:

"JACOB'S CREEK, May 7, 1774.

" . . . Your servants are all in very good health, and if you should incline selling them, I believe I could sell them for cash out here to different people. My brother, William Crawford, wants two of them, and I would take two myself. . . ."

"GIST'S, May 13, 1774.

"I write to let you know that all your servants are well, and that none have run away.[2] . . ."

"JACOB'S CREEK, June 8, 1774.

" . . . I will go to Simpson's [Washington's estate in the present township of Perry] to-morrow morning and consult him farther on the affair, and do everything in my power for your interest. The thoughts of selling your servants alarmed them very much, for they do not want to be sold. The whole of them have had some short spells of sickness, and some of them cut themselves with an axe, causing them to lay by for some time. One of the best of Stephens' [Washington's millwright] men cut himself with an adze the worst I ever saw anybody cut in my life. He has not been able to do one stroke for near a month. This happened in digging out the canoes. . . ."

"JACOB'S CREEK, July 27, 1774.

"DEAR COLONEL,—On Sunday evening or Monday morning, William Orr, one of the most orderly men I thought I had, ran away, and has taken a horse and other things. I have sent you an advertisement[3] of

[1] Report of the Pennsylvania Commissioners.

[2] At the time when these letters were written there was a general panic among the servants as well as the settlers on account of the commencement of the Indian hostilities known as "Dunmore's war." This panic caused a suspension of work on Washington's improvements on his tracts in the neighborhood of the present village of Perryopolis, and this, together with the fact that the servants through dread of Indian incursions and massacre were inclined to run away, was the cause of the proposition to sell them.

[3] Following is a copy of the advertisement referred to:

"FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

"Run away from the subscriber, living on Jacob's Creek, near Stewart's Crossing, in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, on Sunday night, the 24th instant, a convict servant man named William Orr, the property of Col. George Washington. He is a well-made man, about five feet

him. I am convinced he will make for some ship in Potomac River. I have sent two men after him, and furnished them with horses and money. I have also written to my brother, Richard Stevenson [a half-brother of Crawford's], in Berkeley, and James McCormick to escort the men I sent, and to forward this letter and advertisement to you. . . . I have sold all the men but two, and I believe I should have sold them but the man who is run away had a very sore foot, which was cut with an axe and was not long well, and John Smith was not well of the old disorder he had when he left your house. I sold Peter Miller and John Wood to one Mr. Edward Cook for £45, the money to be applied to the use of building your mill. I sold Thomas McPherson and his wife and James Lowe to Maj. John McCulloch and Jones Ennis for £65, payable in six months from the date of sale. To my brother I sold William Luke, Thomas White, and the boy, John Knight. He is either to pay you for them or he loses them in case you can prosecute your designs down the river [the opening of a plantation on the Virginia side of the Ohio, between Wheeling and the Little Kanawha]. I took John Smith and William Orr on the same terms; so that, in justice, I am accountable to you for the man if he is never got. I should have sold the whole of the servants, agreeable to your letter, if I could have got cash or good pay, but the confusion of the times put it out of my power. . . . I only went down to Fort Pitt a day or two, and two of my own servants and two militiamen ran away. I followed them and caught them all down at Bedford, and brought them back. While I was gone two of your men, John Wood and Peter Miller, stole a quantity of bacon and bread, and were to have started that very night I got home, but a man of mine discovered their design. I sold them immediately, and would have sold the whole if I could, or delivered them to Mr. Simpson, but he would not be concerned with them at any rate."

ten inches high, and about twenty-four years of age. He was born in Scotland, and speaks that dialect pretty much. He is of a red complexion and very full-faced, with short, sandy-colored hair, and very remarkable thumbs, they both being crooked. He had on and took with him an old felt hat bound with black binding, one white cotton coat and jacket with black horn buttons, one old brown jacket, one pair of snuff-colored breeches, one pair of trowsers made in sailor's fashion, and they are made of sail-duck, and have not been washed, a pair of red leggins and shoes tied with strings, two Osnaberg shirts and one Holland shirt marked 'V. C,' which he stole, and a blanket.

"He stole likewise a black horse, about fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock 'R. W.', and shod before. He had neither bridle nor saddle that we know of. I expect he will make to some seaport town, as he has been much used to the seas. Whoever takes up said servant and secures him, so that he and horse may be had again, shall receive the above reward, or three pounds for the man alone and reasonable charges if brought home paid by me.

"VAL. CRAWFORD,
"For COL. GEORGE WASHINGTON.

"July 25, 1774.

"N. B.—All masters of vessels are forbid taking him out of the country on their peril.

"V. C."

"JACOB'S CREEK, June 24, 1775.

"I am very sorry to inform you I received a letter from Mr. Cleveland of the 7th June, wherein he seems to be in a good deal of distress. Five of the servants have run away and plagued him much. They got to the Indian towns, but by the exertions of one Mr. Duncan, a trader, he has got them again. He has sent three of them up by a man he had hired with a letter to my brother William or myself to sell them for you, but the man sold them himself somewhere about Wheeling on his way up, and never brought them to us. He got £20 Pennsylvania currency for them, and gave one year's credit. This was very low, and he did not receive one shilling. This was contrary to Cleveland's orders, as the latter wanted to raise some cash by the sale to purchase provisions."

It is noticeable that Crawford, in the correspondence above quoted, never uses the word "slave," but always "servant." Among the people employed on Washington's improvements in Fayette County there were a few African slaves (some of whom lived until within the memory of people now living), but they were principally white bondmen, such as, until the opening of the Revolution, were continually sent to America from Great Britain for crime or other causes and sold into servitude on their arrival by the masters of the vessels which brought them over. The following advertisement of such a sale is from the *Virginia Gazette* of March 3, 1768:

"Just arrived, The *Neptune*, Capt. Arbuckle, with one hundred and ten healthy servants, men, women, and boys; among whom are many valuable tradesmen, viz.: tailors, weavers, barbers, blacksmiths, carpenters and joiners, shoemakers, a stay-maker, cooper, cabinet-maker, bakers, silversmiths, a gold and silver refiner, and many others. The sale will commence at Leedstown, on the Rappahannoc, on Wednesday, the 9th of this (March). A reasonable credit will be allowed on giving approved security to

"THOMAS HODGE."

On the 1st of March, 1780, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed "An Act for the gradual Abolition of Slavery," which provided and declared "That all persons, as well Negroes and Mulattoes as others, who shall be born within this State from and after the passing of this act shall not be deemed and considered as servants for life or slaves; and that all servitude for life or slavery of children in consequence of the slavery of their mothers, in the case of all children born within this state from and after the passing of this act as aforesaid, shall be and hereby is utterly taken away, extinguished, and forever abolished. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That every Negro and Mulatto child born within this State after the passing of this act as aforesaid (who would in case this act had not been made have been born a servant for years, or life, or a slave) shall be deemed to be, and shall be by virtue of this act, the servant of such person, or his or her assigns, who would in such case have been entitled to the service

of such child, until such child shall attain unto the age of twenty-eight years, in the manner and on the conditions whereon servants bound by indenture for four years are or may be retained and holden. . . ."

The law required that, in order to distinguish slaves from all other persons, each and every owner of slaves at the passage of the act should, on or before the 1st of November, 1780, register in the office of the court of the county his or her name and surname and occupation or profession, with the name, age, and sex of his or her slaves or "servants for life or till the age of thirty-one years;" and it further enacted, "That no man or woman of any nation or colour, except the Negroes or Mulattoes who shall be registered as aforesaid, shall at any time hereafter be deemed adjudged or holden within the territories of this commonwealth as slaves or servants for life, but as free men and free women," except in the cases of slaves attending on delegates in Congress from other States, foreign ministers and consuls, or non-resident travelers in or through this State, and also in the cases of slaves employed as seamen on vessels owned by persons not residents in this State. In October, 1781, was passed "An Act to give relief to certain persons taking refuge in this State with respect to their slaves," which provided that such refugees might hold their slaves notwithstanding the act of March 1, 1780, but the operation of the law of 1781 was to cease at the end of six months after the termination of the war of the Revolution.

On the 13th of April, 1782, the General Assembly passed "An Act to redress certain Grievances within the counties of Westmoreland and Washington." This act was designed for the relief of certain persons living within the so-called counties of Yohogania, Monongalia, and Ohio, who had taken the oath of allegiance to Virginia, and had, at the time of the passage of the act for the gradual abolition of slavery in this State, and for a considerable time thereafter, supposed that their places of residence were outside the limits of the State of Pennsylvania, and had on that account neglected or been prevented from registering their slaves within the time required by the provisions of the act. All such persons, inhabitants of the counties of Westmoreland and Washington, who could produce proof of their having taken the oath of allegiance to Virginia before the establishment of the boundary line between the two States was agreed to, and whose names should be found in the records of the above-mentioned Virginia counties, were, by the act of 1782, "declared to be to all intents and purposes free citizens of this State;" and it was further enacted,—

"That it shall and may be lawful for all such inhabitants of the said counties who were on the 23d day of September, 1780, possessed of negro or mulatto slaves or servants until the age of thirty-one years to register such slaves or servants, agreeable to the directions of the act aforesaid for the gradual abolition of slavery, on or before the 1st day of January next, and the said master or masters, owner or owners of such slaves or servants shall be entitled to his or their service as by the said act is directed, and the said slaves and servants shall be entitled to all benefits and immunities in the said act contained and expressed." And the clerks of the Orphans' Courts, registers of the probate of wills, and recorders of deeds for Westmoreland and Washington Counties were empowered to call on the late clerks of the Virginia counties of Yohogania, Monongalia, and Ohio for the papers and records in their custody relating to the taking of oaths of allegiance, probates of wills, granting of letters of administration, and recording of deeds; and the said ex-clerks of the Virginia counties were required to deliver up such records and documents *entire* and *undefaced*, under penalty of a fine of five hundred pounds for refusal or neglect to do so, and such records and documents were then to become a part of the records of Westmoreland and Washington Counties.

The passage of the law for the gradual abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania was very offensive to most of those who had come into this region with their servants from the other side of Mason and Dixon's line. It has been said (but with how much of truth is not known) that Gen. Washington was greatly displeased by the enactment, and the story even goes so far as to assert that he regarded it as a personal affront, and that this was the cause of his disposing of his real and personal property in Fayette County. However this may have been, it is certain that a large proportion of the Virginians and Marylanders who had settled with their slaves west of the Laurel Hill became so incensed at the adoption of this measure, and the establishment at about the same time of the boundary line, by which, to their surprise, they found themselves in Pennsylvania and not within the bounds of Virginia, as they had supposed, that they sold out their possessions in the Monongahela country and removed with their slaves to the Southwest. This was one of the principal causes for the commencement of the very extensive emigration from this section of country to Kentucky,[1] which set in about 1780, and

[1] Judge Veech says, concerning this matter, "The passage of this law and its becoming a 'fixed fact' about the same time that this was [found to be] Pennsylvania territory combined to induce many of our early settlers to sell out and migrate to Kentucky, which about this date had opened her charms to adventure, settlement, and slavery. Fayette gave to that glorious State many of her best pioneer settlers, among whom were her Popes, her Rowans, her Metcalfes, her Hardins, and others. The flight to Kentucky started *from the mouth of Redstone*, in Kentucky boats, which landed at Limestone (Maysville). The current was kept up during the decade of 1780–90, and to some extent afterwards, but now it began to blend with another current which ran into the cheap and tempting plains of Ohio. . . . These early removals to Kentucky brought to our county overpowering numbers of settlers from Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, who availed themselves of the opportunity to buy out the improvements of the settlers upon easy terms. Of this class of new settlers were the Friends, who settled about Browns-

continued during a succeeding period of ten or fifteen years.

Among the number of residents of Fayette County who registered slaves under the requirement of the law of 1780 are found the following-named persons:

Edward Cook, registered Oct. 12, 1780, seven slaves, viz.: James, aged 45; Sall, 35; Davy, 24; Joshua, 22; Esther, 17; Nelly, 16; and Sue, 1 year.

Zachariah Connell, Oct. 28, 1780, two slaves, viz.: Tom, aged 32, and Luce, 40.

Thomas Brown, Dec. 27, 1782, six slaves.

William McCormick, Dec. 30, 1782, five slaves.

James Finley, 1781 and 1782, eight slaves.

Van Swearingen, 1780, nine slaves, and in 1781 four more.

William Goe, 1782, ten slaves.

Robert Beall, 18 slaves; Walter Brisco, 9; Margaret Hutton, 9; Isaac Meason, 8; James Cross, 8; Andrew Linn, 7; Sarah Hardin, 7; Nancy Brashears, 12; Richard Noble, 7; Benjamin Stevens, 6; James Dearth, 6; John Stevenson, 5; Samuel Kincaid, 5; Peter Laughlin, 5; John McKibben, 5; Edmund Freeman, 4; James Blackiston, 4; Isaac Pierce, 4; Augustine Moore, 4; Hugh Laughlin, 4; Benjamin Davis, 4; James Hammond, 4. Each of the following-named registered three slaves, viz.: Providence Mounts, John Minter, Margaret Vance, William Harrison, Dennis Springer, Thomas Moore, Joseph Grable, Robert Harrison, Isaac Newman, John Wells. Among those registering two slaves each were Richard Stevenson, John Hardin, Mark Hardin, Robert Ross, Philip Shute, John Mason, John Laughlin, Otho Brashears, Jonathan Arnold, and Rezin Virgin.

An act supplementary and amendatory to the act for the gradual abolition of slavery in Pennsylvania was passed on the 29th of March, 1788. Among the several provisions of this act was one declaring that all persons owners of children born after March 1, 1780, who would, under the act of that date, be liable to serve till twenty-eight years of age, must, in order to hold such children to servitude, cause them to be registered on or before April 1, 1789, or within six months after their birth.

In addition to the owners of slaves already mentioned, there are found the following names of persons registering slaves in Fayette County in and prior to the year 1803, viz.:

Menallen Township.

John Moore, wheelwright.
Ann Brown, widow.
Bazil Brown, farmer.
Sarah Brown, single woman.
Nancy Workman, widow.

Bullskin Township.

Betsey Beall, widow.
Elizabeth Stephenson, single woman.
William Boyd, Esq.
Presley Carr Lane, Esq.

Spring Hill Township.

Mary Moore, widow.
John Wilson, farmer.
Catharine Swearingen.
John McFarland, major militia.
Thomas Tobin, farmer.
Thomas Clare, "
Joshua Brown, "

Georges Township.

George Tobin, farmer.
Hugh Cunningham, farmer.

Brownsville.

John McCluer Hazlip, farmer.
Joseph Thornton, merchant.
William Crawford, merchant.

German Township.

John Huston, hatter and merchant.
Ephraim Walter, farmer.
Robert McLean, "
Andrew Rabb, miller.
Thomas Graham, merchant, Geneva.

Dunbar Township.

John Canon, farmer.
James Paull, "
Joseph Torrance, farmer.
John Rogers, farmer and inn-keeper.
Jacob Murphy, farmer.

Washington Township.

Hezekiah McGruder, farmer.
Daniel Canon, farmer.
Samuel Burns, farmer.
John Goe, farmer.
John Patterson, Esq.
James Lynch, farmer.
Heirs of Samuel Culbertson.

Franklin Township.

Benjamin Stephens, farmer.
Hannah Crawford, widow.
John McClelland, farmer.
Benoni Dawson, farmer.
James Paull, Esq.
John Patterson, farmer.
Samuel Work, farmer.
Agnes Canon, widow.
John Byers, farmer.

Union Township.

Ephraim Douglass, Esq.
Alexander McClean, surveyor.
John Jackson, miller.
Ann Murphy, widow.
John Wood, saddler and merchant.
Joseph Huston, iron-master.

Luzerne Township.

Nathaniel Breading, Esq.
Andrew Frazer, farmer.
James Hammond, farmer.
John Hyatt, farmer.

Tyrone Township.

Alexander Long, farmer.

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ville, and the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians generally."—*Monongahela of Old.*

Col. Israel Shreve, the purchaser of Gen. Washington's lands in Perry township, Fayette Co., in a letter dated Dec. 26, 1780, and addressed to his brother in New Jersey, said,—

"Land does not rise much in this place, owing to the great emigration down the river. It seems as if people were crazy to get afloat on the Ohio. Many leave very good livings, set out for they know not where, but too often find their mistake."

Under the law of March 29, 1788, registries of children liable to servitude continued in Fayette for more than half a century, and three hundred and fifty-four such registries were made in the county during the period from Feb. 5, 1789, to Jan. 12, 1839, after which latter date none have been found in the records.

CHAPTER XIII.

ERECTION OF FAYETTE COUNTY—ESTABLISHMENT OF COURTS—COUNTY BUILDINGS.

THE original counties of Pennsylvania were Philadelphia, Chester, and Bucks, of which the western boundaries were indefinite. On the 10th of May, 1729, an act was passed erecting the county of Lancaster, to embrace "all and singular the lands within the province of Pennsylvania lying to the northward of Octoraro Creek, and to the westward of a line of marked trees running from the north branch of the said Octoraro Creek northeasterly to the river Schuylkill; . . . and the said Octoraro Creek, the line of marked trees, and the river Schuylkill aforesaid shall be the boundary line or division between said county and the counties of Chester and Philadelphia." Thus the nominal jurisdiction of Lancaster County extended westward to the western limits of the province, including the territory which now forms the county of Fayette.

In 1749 the inhabitants of the western parts of Lancaster County represented to the Governor and Assembly of the province that they were suffering great hardships by reason of remoteness from the county-seat, the courts of justice, and the public offices, and prayed for the formation of a new county from that part of Lancaster; whereupon, on the 27th of January, 1750, it was by the General Assembly enacted "That all and singular the lands lying within the province of Pennsylvania aforesaid to the westward of Susquehanna, and northward and westward of the county of York,[1] be and are hereby erected into a county named and hereafter to be called Cumberland, bounded northward and westward with the line of the province, eastward partly with the river Susquehanna and partly with the said county of York, and southward in part by the said county of York and part by the line dividing the said province from that of Maryland."

For more than twenty years, a period covering the campaigns of Washington and Braddock and the planting of the earlier settlements in the valleys of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela, Cumberland continued to include the region west of the Laurel Hill range. On the 9th of March, 1771, that region (embracing the present counties of Fayette, Westmoreland, Washington, Allegheny, and contiguous country) passed to the jurisdiction of Bedford County, which was erected by an act of that date, to include "all and singular the lands lying and being within the boundaries following, that is to say, beginning where the province line crosses the Tuscarora mountain, and running along the summit of that mountain to the Gap near the head of the Path Valley; thence with a north line to the Juniata; thence with the Juniata to the mouth of Shaver's Creek; thence northeast to the line of Berks County; thence along the Berks County line northwestward to the western bounds of the province; thence southward, according to the several courses of the western boundary of the province, to the southwest corner of the province, and from thence eastward with the southern line of the province to the place of beginning."

The territory of Bedford County west of the Laurel Hill became Westmoreland by the passage (Feb. 26, 1773) of an act erecting the last-named county, to embrace "All and singular the lands lying within the province of Pennsylvania, and being within the boundaries following, that is to say, beginning in the province line, where the most westerly branch, commonly called the South, or Great Branch of Youghiogheny River crosses the same; then down the easterly side of the said branch and river to the Laurel Hill; thence along the ridge of the said hill, northeastward, so far as it can be traced, or till it runs into the Allegheny Hill; thence along the ridge dividing the waters of the Susquehanna and the Allegheny Rivers to the purchase line at the head of Susquehanna; thence due west to the limits of the province, and by the same to the place of beginning."

Westmoreland County was divided into townships by the Court of Quarter Sessions, held at Robert Hanna's house, April 6, 1773. "Before William Crawford, Esq., and his associates, justices of the same court, the court proceeded to divide the said county into the following townships, by the limits and descriptions hereafter following, viz." Then follows a description of the boundary lines of the several townships, viz.: Fairfield, Donegal, Huntington, Mount Pleasant, Hempfield, Pitt, Tyrone, Springhill, Menallen, Rostraver, and Armstrong, the descriptions of the five townships embracing the present county of Fayette being as follows:

Tyrone. "Beginning at the mouth of Jacob's Creek, and running up that creek to the line of Fairfield; thence with that line to the Youghiogheny; thence along to the foot of Laurel Hill, to Gist's; thence by Burd's road to where it crosses Redstone Creek; thence down that creek to the mouth; thence with a straight line to the beginning."

[1] York County had been erected a short time previously (Aug. 19, 1749), to embrace "all and singular the lands lying within the province of Pennsylvania to the westward of the river Susquehanna and southward and eastward of the South Mountain, . . . bounded northward and westward by a line to be run from the said river Susquehanna along the ridge of the said South Mountain until it shall intersect the Maryland line, southward by the said Maryland line, and eastward by the said river Susquehanna."

Springhill. "Beginning at the mouth of Redstone Creek, and running thence a due west course to the western boundary of the province; thence with the province line to the southern boundary of the province; then east with that line to where it crosses the Youghiogheny; then with the Youghiogheny to Laurel Hill; then with the line of Tyrone to Gist's, and thence with that line to the beginning."

Menallen. "Beginning at the mouth of Brown's Run, thence due east to the top of Laurel Hill, and . . . westward to the limits of the province."

Rostraver. "Beginning at the mouth of Jacob's Creek, and running down the Youghiogheny to where it joins the Monongahela, then up the Monongahela to the mouth of the Redstone Creek, and thence with a straight line to the beginning."

Donegal. "To begin where the line of Fairfield township intersects the county line, and to run along that line to where the Youghiogheny crosses the same; thence down the north side of the Youghiogheny to the top of Chestnut Ridge; thence along the top of Chestnut Ridge to the line of Armstrong; thence up the Loyal Hanna to the mouth of the Big Roaring Run, and thence up said run to the beginning."

The project to form the county of Fayette from the southern part of Westmoreland was agitated as early as 1781. The old county had in that year been shorn of its territory west of the Monongahela by the erection of Washington County, and now the project to reduce its limits still farther by the formation of Fayette met with strong opposition in the other parts. Among the many remonstrances against it was the following, a letter from Christopher Hays to President Moore,[1] dated Sept. 20, 1782:

". . . I Have been Informed By Bill Printed for Public Consideration that the County of Westmoreland will or is to be Divided into Two Counties Unless Opposed by the Public. If the New County should take Place Westmoreland County will be Totally Ruined, and in a short Time will Become an Easy Pray to the Enemy,[2] as the Major Part of what will be Left to this County are at Present in Forts and Blockhouses, scarcely able of supporting themselves, and of Consequence will Readyly be Ruined if we rely on the Protection of the Lieutenants of the other County, I Therefore would Beg the Favour of you, to use your Influence & Interest with the Principle Members of the Assembly of this State to have said Bill made Void & of None Effect, and to Move the seat of justice of this County Into some Interior Part of the County, & in so Doing you will Much oblige the Distressed of Westmoreland and your

"Most Obedient Humble servant

"CHRISTO. HAYS."

[1] Pa. Archives, ix. 637.

[2] The Indians, incited by the British, were at that time constantly threatening the northern settlements in Westmoreland, and only a few weeks before had burned and destroyed Hannastown, the old county-seat.

But the remonstrances failed to effect the purpose for which they were intended, and on the 26th of September, 1783, the General Assembly passed an act, which, after reciting in its preamble that "a great number of the inhabitants of that part of Westmoreland County circumscribed by the rivers Monongahela and Youghiogeny and Mason and Dixon's line have by their petition humbly represented to the Assembly of this State the great inconvenience they labor under by reason of their distance from the seat of judicature in said county," proceeded to enact and declare "That all and singular the lands lying within that part of Westmoreland County bounded as hereinafter described: beginning at Monongahela River where Mason and Dixon's line intersects the same; thence down said river to the mouth of Speir's Run; thence by a straight line to the mouth of Jacob's Creek; thence by the Youghiogeny River to the forks of the same; thence up the southwest branch of the said river, by a part of Bedford County, to Mason and Dixon's line; thence by said line to the Monongahela River aforesaid, be and hereby are erected into a county named and hereafter to be called Fayette[3] County."

The county of Fayette, as formed and erected by the act of 1783, embraced all that is within the present limits of the county west of the Youghiogheny, but nothing on the other side of the river. On the 17th of February, 1784, an act was passed annexing to Fayette the territory which it now embraces east and northeast of the Youghiogheny, viz.: "All that part of Westmoreland County beginning at the mouth of Jacob's Creek, thence up the main branch of the said creek to Cherry's mill, thence along the road leading to Jones's mill until the same shall intersect the line of Bedford County,[4] thence southwesterly by the line of Bedford County aforesaid until the same intersects the Youghiogeny River, thence down the said river to the place of beginning."

The act erecting the county provided, in one of its sections, "That all taxes already laid within the bounds of the county of Fayette by virtue of any act of the General Assembly of this State which are not already paid shall be collected by the respective collectors within the bounds aforesaid and paid into the hands of the treasurer of Westmoreland County. . ." But it appears that this matter of the collection of taxes at that time in Fayette County was a very embarrassing one, that the attempt to make such col-

[3] So named in honor of the Marquis de La Fayette, the friend of Washington, and a general in the Continental army during the Revolution.

[4] The part of the line from Cherry's Mill east to the line of Somerset County being found to be obscure and not well defined, was run out and established by commissioners appointed by the Governor for the purpose, under authority of an act passed March 1, 1806.

The line along the crest of Laurel Hill, between Fayette and Somerset Counties, being indefinite, was established under authority of an act of Assembly passed April 17, 1844, by John Hanna, of Somerset, and John R. Love, of Fayette, commissioners, under whose direction the work was done by H. S. Holbrook, Esq., surveyor.

lection met with resistance, and that in various parts of the county, as well as in Washington and Westmoreland,[1] outrages and violence were not uncommon. That the new county (particularly Menallen township and the country on Georges Creek) was then in a state of almost anarchy is shown by the tenor of various letters and documents found in the archives of the State, though the occurrences and circumstances to which they refer cannot at the present time be fully understood. Copies of some of the papers mentioned are here given, viz.:

Letter of Secretary Armstrong to Michael Huffnagle, of Westmoreland County.

"PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15, 1783.

"DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 16th Ult. has been received. The licentious disposition discovered in Menallen township is not a little alarming, & in the Opinion of Council requires an early and vigorous correction.

"Upon the receipt of this you will therefore assemble the Magistracy of that part of the County, & with them adopt the most efficient measures to investigate the business and enforce the laws.

"J. ARMSTRONG, JR.,
"*Secry.*"

Ephraim Douglass to President Dickinson.

"UNIONTOWN, 2d February, 1784.

"The instructions of Council respecting the opposition to assessment in Menallen township I laid before the Justices as directed, but they have not yet come to any resolution thereon; some of them I find are of opinion that the reviving it at this distant time might be attended with more vexatious consequences than the suffering it to be forgotten will probably produce. For this reason, and in consideration of their since peaceable demeanor, I should incline to agree with them that for the present, until the authority of the Court becomes by degrees and habitude of obedience more firmly established in the general acquiescence of all descriptions of people within the County, and a Goal and other objects of popular terror be erected to impress on their minds an idea of the punishment annexed to a breach of the laws, lenient measures might produce as good effects as the most rigorous ones that justice could adopt, were not the wisdom and directions of Council opposed to this opinion. To these reasons for declining the prosecution of offenders if their identity could be made to appear (which I think very doubtful) might be added others that I am distressed to be obliged to take notice of. The Tax not having been assessed till after the division of the County, the authority of the Commissioners of Westmoreland then became justly questionable, and the total want of Commissioners in this County to levy a Tax of any kind, either for the State or to answer the exigencies of the County, and the conseqent inability of the Trustees to perform the duties assigned them by the Legislature, may all be subjects of consideration in this case. For, from an unhappy misconception of the law for dividing Westmoreland, this county has not an officer of any kind, except such as were created or continued by the Act or appointed by Council. Denied a separate election of a member in Council and representative in Assembly till the general election of the present year,[2] they unfortunately concluded that this inability extended to all the other elective officers of the County, and in consequence of this belief voted for them in conjunction with Westmoreland. . . . The Trustees have appointed next Monday to meet on and begin the partition line between this county and Westmoreland on this condition, which Col. MacLean, who is to be executive person, has generously agreed to—to pay all the expence at some future time, when it shall be in their power to call upon the County Commissioners for the money. And necessity has suggested to us the expedient of building a temporary Goal by subscription, which is now on foot."

Ephraim Douglass to Secretary Armstrong.[3]

"UNIONTOWN, May 20, 1784.

"The County Commissioners are so much counteracted by the rabble of this country that it appears hardly probable the Taxes will ever be collected on the present mode. In the township of Menallen in particular, which includes this place, agreeable to its limits in the Duplicate, the terror of undertaking the duty of Collector has determined several to refuse it under the high penalty annexed. Two only have accepted it, and these have both been robbed by some ruffians unknown, and in the night, of their Duplicates. The inhabitants of the other townships have

[1] The following letter from Christopher Hays to President Moore, dated "Westmoreland County, Sept. 20, 1782," shows that the assessment and collection of taxes was forcibly resisted before the erection of Fayette, viz.:

". . . As our Assessors was taking their Returns According to Law, the Opposers Assembled under arms, Drove them off from their Deauty, Fired Guns at them, and say they will not Pay any Taxes, nor be Obedient to our Laws, being they never took the oath of Fidelity to this State, But means to support a New State. I should think it would not be amiss if the Honourable Council would send a number of Proclamations against all those that is or will be in Opposition of all Laws and Lawfull Proceeding in this State, as there is a Number such in our Territories, & will of Consequence encourage a Number More Unless something Done to Oppose them; the Citizens of these Two Counties [Westmoreland and Washington] Think it Extremely Heard to pay Taxes & be nearle all summer under arms & Receive Neither Pay nor Provisions, as Each Man has to Find mostly their own Provisions while on Deauty."

[2] The act erecting the county provided, Section 20, "That this act shall not take effect until the first day of September, which will be in the year of our Lord 1784, so far as the same respects the election of Censors, a Counsellor [Councillor], and Representative for the General Assembly; but the inhabitants of the County of Fayette aforesaid shall, at the ensuing election, elect Censors, a Counsellor, and Representatives in Assembly in conjunction with the inhabitants of Westmoreland County, agreeable to the directions of the constitution and the laws now in force." And from Mr. Douglass' letter it appears that the people of Fayette had supposed that the same provision applied to the election of all county officers.

[3] Pa. Arch., x. 582.

not gone such lengths, but complain so much of the hardships and want of money that I fear very little is to be hoped from them. On the other hand, the banditti from Bucks County, or some others equally bad, or, more probably, both, have established themselves in some part of this country not certainly known, but thought to be in the deserted part of Washington County, whence they make frequent incursions into the settlements under cover of the night, terrify the inhabitants, sometimes beat them unmercifully, and always rob them of such of their property as they think proper, and then retire to their lurking-places. . . . This county, however, and even this town, has suffered by them, though they came in the character of thieves and not of robbers here [that is, to Uniontown]. And yet nothing has been attempted hitherto to punish or bring them to justice, partly, perhaps, because there are not yet a sufficient number provoked by their losses, but principally from the improbability of succeeding in the attempt."

Deposition of James Bell.[1]

"Fayette County, *ss.:*

"The examination of James Bell, of George Township and County aforesaid, taken on oath before me, the subscriber, a Justice of the peace in the forsd County the 5th day of June, 1784; who saith that in the night between the 2d and 3d days of this Inst. he being in the Dwelling House of Philip Jenkins, Collector of the Township of Springhill in sd County and about nine o'Clock of the same night, Came in three men with pistoles Cocked in their hands, who did violently assault & Beat him the sd Jenkins, and Demanded his Dublicate and money with their Cocked pistols at his Breast, and he got up & went to the Room where his Dublicate was, while one stayed and kept said Deponent on his seat, but he understood They Robbed sd Jenkins of his Dublicate warrant and money & threatening if Ever he had any Concern with the Business they would burn him & all he had, or if any other persons had any Concern with it they would do so to them; one of a them was a Tall man with a Hunting shirt on, another was of a middle size, had on a Hunting shirt and trowsers, the other was a less sized man with a Hunting shirt & Trowsers on, and all their faces were streaked with Black.

"James Bell.

"Taken made & signed the Day & yeare above written, before me,

"Robert Richey."

Christopher Hays to President Dickinson.[2]

"Westmoreland County, 14th June, 1784.

"Dear Sir:

"My best compliments wait on your Excellency and Family. I take this opportunity to inform your Excellency that a considerable number of Inhabitants (formerly Virginians, and in opposition to the Laws and Government of this State) have now turned out open Robbers, and so notorious that scarce two days pass that some outrage is not committed in one part or other of this Country, tho' Fayette and Washington Counties seem, at present, to be the principal seat of Depredation. Last Wednesday the Collector was robbed near Besin's Town, in Fayette County, of about twenty-two pounds in Cash, his Warrant and Duplicate taken from him, and his person grossly abused. Sundry other robberies have been committed lately in Washington and Fayette Counties, mostly on the Property of the most noted defenders of the Country during the late conflict. . . . I would beg the favor of your Excellency to send me the late acts of Assembly by my son-in-law, Captn. Henderson, and the favor shall be gratefully acknowledged by

"Sir, with the highest respect,

"Your Excellency's most obedient

"Humble Servant,

"Christopher Hays.

"His Excellency John Dickinson, Esq."

Memorial from Fayette County, 1784.[3]

"Fayette County, June 15, 1784.

"To his Excellency John Dickinson, Esquire, President of ye Supreme Executive Council.

"Honrd Sr.—The Inhabitants of Stewart's Crossings beg leave to represent your Excellency; That we were much surpris'd on being presented with ye Copy of a Letter by one of your worthy members, which was sent to your Excellency, informing you that a considerable number of ye Inhabitants (formerly Virginians), in opposition to the Laws and Government of this State, have now turned out open Robbers. We are happy that we have it in our power to present this to your Excellency by the hands of a Gentleman, whom we hope will do us the Honr to state us impartially in our fair character without respect of parties, as this Gentleman is well acquainted with ye circumstance of ye whole matter in doing us the Honour of accompanying us in going in search of those Robbers and suppressing such Burglars. We acknowledge we were brought up under ye Government of Virginia, and were ruleu by that Government while the Territorial Disputes subsisted between the two States, But when they thought proper to adjust ye Boundaries, we were willing to submit to ye Laws of Pennsylvania, and hope your Excellency will find us as true Citizens as any belonging to ye State, as we have made it evident on every occasion. We have always been willing to risque our all in the glorious cause we have been so long contending for, which we can make manifest by Sundry Gentlemen who are as fully acquainted with us as the author of that Letter which was sent to your Excellency. And amongst others, Col. McClene who has suffered on fatigue. with those who seem at present to be the objects of such malevolent ridicule without the least reason. We were happy in believing that all party matters were buried in oblivion, but are greatly concerned to find the contrary. Col. Hays has related in another Letter to your Excellency, that those who bore the Burden of ye War must now be ruled over by those who are Enemies in their Hearts to ye State. We would appeal to ye knowledge and Candour of the several officers who have commanded in this Department, whether the people thus stigmatized have been more backward in defense of our common rights than any of our neighbours. We must beg your Excellency's pardon, for making so free, from ye most intolerable character your Excellency had of us, but we shall refer you to that worthy Gentleman Major Douglass, who is

[1] Pa. Arch., x. 594.

[2] Ibid., x. 279.

[3] Ibid., x. 280.

rather better acquainted with us than Col. Hays. So makes bold to subscribe ourselves your Excellency's most obedient and humble servants.

"Robert Beall,	Marcus Stevenson,
"Zach's. Connell,	Moses Smith,
"Wm. McCormick,	Jas. Davis,
"John Stevenson,	William Connell."

ESTABLISHMENT OF COURTS.

The act by which Fayette County was erected provided and declared "That the Justices of the Peace commissioned at the time of passing this act, and residing within the county of Fayette, or any three of them, shall and may hold courts of General Quarter Sessions of the peace, and General Gaol Delivery, and county courts for holding of Pleas; and shall have all and singular the powers, rights, jurisdictions, and authorities, to all intents and purposes, as other the Justices of Courts of General Quarter Sessions, and Justices of the county courts for holding of Pleas in the other counties, may, can, or ought to have in their respective counties; which said courts shall sit and be held for the county of Fayette on the Tuesday preceding the courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas in Washington County in every year, at the school-house or some fit place in the town of Union, in the said county, until a court-house be built; and when the same is built and erected in the county aforesaid, the said several courts shall then be holden and kept at the said court-house on the days before mentioned."

Under this provision and authority, the first term of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas for Fayette County was held in the school-house at Uniontown on the fourth Tuesday in December, 1783, before Philip Rogers, Esq., and his associates, Alexander McClean, Robert Adams, John Allen, Robert Ritchie, and Andrew Rabb, all justices in and for the county of Westmoreland. The Grand Inquest was composed as follows: John Powers, Ebenezer Finley, Henry Swindler, John Beeson, James Ritter, Nathan Springler, Thomas Kendall, David Hogg, William McFarlane, Samuel Lyon, John Patrick, Thomas Gaddis, Jacob Rich, Edward Hatfield, Dennis Springer, Charles Hickman, Nathaniel Breading, Reuben Camp, and Hugh McCreary.

The first business of the court was the admission of attorneys, viz.: Thomas Scott, Hugh M. Brackenridge, David Bradford, Michael Huffnagle, George Thompson, Robert Galbraith, Samuel Irwin, and David Redick. There were brought before the court five cases of assault and battery, one of assault, and two of bastardy. The court proceeded to fix "tavern rates," to license tavern-keepers, and to subdivide the county into nine townships,[1] viz.: Washington, Franklin, Luzerne, Menallen, Union, German, Georges, Spring Hill, and Wharton. The holding of this first court for Fayette was mentioned by Ephraim Douglass, in a letter to President Dickinson, dated "Uniontown, 2d February, 1784," viz.: "The courts were opened for this County on the 23d of December last; the gathering of people was pretty numerous, and I was not alone in fearing that we should have had frequent proofs of that turbulence of spirit with which they have been so generally, perhaps so justly, stigmatized, but I now take great satisfaction in doing them the justice to say that they behaved to a man with good order and decency; our grand jury was really respectable, equal at least to many I have seen in courts of long standing. Little business was done, other than dividing the County into Townships."[2]

At the June session of 1784, Richard Merryfield was brought before the court "for prophane swearing and for contemptuous behaviour to John Allen, Esquire, one of the Justices of this Court, now attending Court. And it being proved to the Court that the Deft. swore one prophane oath in these words, 'By G—d,' the Court fine him 10*s.* therefor, and order that he find surety for his good behaviour till next Court in the sum of £50, and that he be committed till this Judgement be complied with."

The first judge "learned in the law" who presided in the Fayette County courts was the Hon. Alexander Addison, who held his first term at Uniontown on the third Monday in September, 1791, Fayette County then forming part of the Fifth Judicial District. Judge Addison's successor was Samuel Roberts, who first presided in March, 1803, and was commissioned April 30th in the same year.

The Fourteenth Judicial District, including Fayette County, was established by act of Assembly in 1818, and in July of the same year Thomas H. Baird was commissioned president judge of said district. His successor was the Hon. Nathaniel Ewing, appointed Feb. 15, 1838, to fill a vacancy, and continued in the office for ten years.

Samuel A. Gilmore was appointed and commissioned president judge of the Fourteenth District Feb. 25, 1848. In October, 1851, he was elected, under the constitutional amendment making the office elective. He was commissioned Nov. 6, 1851, and served more than ten years. James Lindsey was elected in October, 1861, and held his first term as president judge in December of that year. He died Sept. 1, 1864. His successor was John K. Ewing, appointed and commissioned president judge in November, 1864. He presided at the terms of Decem-

[1] Additional townships of Fayette County have been erected as follows: Tyrone, March, 1784; Bullskin, March, 1784, Redstone, December, 1797; Salt Lick, December, 1797; Dunbar, December, 1798; Bridgeport, November, 1815; Brownsville, November, 1817; Connellsville, Oct. 31, 1822; Henry Clay, June 9, 1824; Perry, June 7, 1839; Jefferson, June, 1840; Nicholson, Dec. 19, 1845; Youghiogheny, Dec. 11, 1847; Springfield, March 10, 1849; North Union and South Union, March 11, 1851; Stewart, March, 1855, at which time the township of Youghiogheny ceased to exist, a part of its territory being included in Stewart, and the remainder annexed to Springfield. In September, 1877, Tyrone township was divided and formed into the townships of Upper and Lower Tyrone.

[2] Penna. Arch., x. 555.

ber, 1864, and March, June, and September, 1865. Samuel A. Gilmore was elected in the fall of 1865, and served on the bench till his death, which occurred in May, 1873.

Judge Edward Campbell was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gilmore, and presided at the terms of June and September, 1873. The Hon. Alpheus E. Willson was elected in October, 1873, held his first term at Uniontown in December of that year, and is still president judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District, comprising the counties of Fayette and Greene.

Orphans' Courts were established in Pennsylvania by an act passed in 1713, which provided and declared "that the justices of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in each county of this province, or so many of them as are or shall be from time to time enabled to hold these courts, shall have full power and are hereby empowered, in the same week that they are or shall be by law directed to hold the same courts, or at such other times as they shall see occasion, to hold and keep a court of record in each of the said counties, which shall be styled 'The Orphans' Court.'"

By act of the 13th of April, 1791, for establishing courts of justice in conformity to the constitution, provision was made for the holding of Orphans' Courts "at such stated times as the judges of said courts in their respective counties shall for each year ordain and establish."

The first record of the Orphans' Court of Fayette County is dated Dec. 24, 1783, at which time a term of the court was held by Justices Alexander McClean, Philip Rogers, Robert Adams, John Allen, Robert Ritchie, and Andrew Rabb. The business done was the appointment of guardians over the three minor children of John Moore, deceased, viz.: George Cott for Philip Moore, Thomas Kendall for Henry Moore, and Michael Moore, Jr., for George Moore.

The old constitution of Pennsylvania provided that Orphans' Courts should be held quarterly in each city and county of the State. The present constitution declares that "judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, learned in the law, shall be judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and of the Orphans' Court."

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The courts of Fayette County were first held in the school-house in Uniontown, as provided and directed in the act erecting the county. In February, 1784, Ephraim Douglass, the first prothonotary of Fayette, who had then recently removed to Uniontown to assume the duties of his office, wrote a letter to Gen. Irvine, in which he described the appearance of the new county-seat, and said, "We have a court-house and school-house in one." How long the school-house continued to serve the double purpose is not known, for nothing is found in the records having reference to the erection of the first court-house.

The act erecting the county declared, "That it shall and may be lawful to and for Edward Cook, Robert Adams, Theophilus Phillips, James Dougherty, and Thomas Rodgers, all of the aforesaid county, or any three of them, to purchase and take assurance to them and their heirs of a piece of land situated in Uniontown in trust, and for the use of the inhabitants of said county, and thereon to erect and build a court-house and prison sufficient to accommodate the public service of said county." The cost of the land and buildings was restricted by the act to one thousand pounds current money of the State; and the commissioners and assessors of the county were authorized and required to assess and levy taxes to that amount (or such less amount as the trustees might deem sufficient), "for purchasing the said land and finishing the said court-house and prison."

Under the authority so conferred on them, the trustees purchased a site for the public buildings from Henry Beeson, proprietor of Uniontown, who on the 16th day of March, 1784, "for and in consideration of the love which he bears to the inhabitants of the county of Fayette, and for the further consideration of sixpence to him in hand well and truly paid," conveyed by deed to the said trustees for the county the following described lot of ground, situate in the town of Union, and at that part thereof known in the general plan of the town by the name of the Centre Public Ground, containing in breadth eastward and westward on the street called Elbow Street ninety-nine feet, bounded westward by lott No. 36, one hundred and fifty feet, thence in the same direction forty feet across Peters Street; thence by the school-house lott north sixty-four degrees and three-quarters, east two hundred feet to Redstone Creek; thence by the said creek seventy-seven feet, then by lott No. 20, two hundred and forty-two feet, to the place of beginning, containing one hundred and forty-six perches."

The ground then conveyed to the trustees was the lot on which stand the present public buildings (court-house, jail, and sheriff's residence) of the county. On this lot was built the first court-house of the county, but (as before stated) nothing is known of the date of its erection, its size or style of construction. The only reference to this old building is found in an entry in the commissioners' records, dated Jan. 7, 1796, which shows that on that day the board resolved to sell the old court-house; and it was accordingly advertised to be sold at public auction on Tuesday, the 26th of that month. The sale took place accordingly, and the building was purchased by Dennis Springer for £15 12*s.* 6*d.*, to be removed from the public grounds.

On the same day on which the commissioners resolved to sell the old building (Jan. 7, 1796) they

COURT-HOUSE,
UNIONTOWN, FAYETTE CO., PA.

contracted with Dennis Springer "to procure two stoves for the use of the New Court House, and to set them up in complete order." This shows that a new court-house was then in process of construction and well advanced towards completion. On the 30th of March, 1796, a bill of ten dollars was allowed "for Sconces for the use of Court House."

June 28, 1796, John Smilie and Ephraim Douglass, Esq., were appointed by the board of commissioners to proceed, with Dennis Springer, contractor for the new court-house building, "to judge the extra work of said building and determine the value thereof, and the sum said Springer shall receive over the sum contracted for." On the 14th of December following, Messrs. Smilie and Douglass reported "that the work done by Den. Springer more than his agreement is worth £121 17*s.* 9*d.*, equal to $325.03," for which sum he then obtained an order on the treasurer. He had previously received an order on the treasurer for $1037.50; total, $1362.53.

Ephraim Douglass, Alexander McClean, and Joseph Huston having been selected by the trustees and Springer, the contractor for the new court-house "to view the said building and Judge of its Sufficiency," reported, Jan. 16, 1797, to the commissioners "that the work is sufficiently done according to Contract, as per report filed." On the 25th of April, 1801, Col. Alexander McClean was instructed and empowered by the commissioners "to level the Court House yard, and wall the same at the south Extremity of the Offices, and erect stone steps to ascend from the street, or rather the public ground upon the walk or yard, and to gravel the said Court House yard to the door of the Court House and each of the office doors, erect stone steps, prepare and set up the necessary gates on the Avenues, &c., and to be allowed a reasonable compensation therefor." On the 17th of September, 1802, John Miller rendered a bill "for a Bell for the use of the Court House, with the necessary Smith and carpenter work, $219.03." Feb. 1, 1812, the commissioners contracted with John Miller, of Uniontown, "for roofing the Court House and public building, at $7 per square."

March 27, 1838, "Commissioners, with Carpenter, engaged in adopting a plan for improvement of Court House." Whether the contemplated improvement was carried out or not does not appear from the records.

On the 4th of February, 1845, the court-house was destroyed by fire, which broke out while the court was in session. The circumstances of the occurrence are narrated in the commissioners' records as follows:

"COMMISSIONERS OFFICE, Feby. 4, 1845.

"Board met, present { Thomas Duncan, Robert Bleakley, P. F. Gibbons.

"The Commissioners are in session on account of the Special Court. The court having met this day at nine o'clock, was not in session more than an hour when the court house was discovered to be on fire, supposed to have caught from one of the stove pipes or chimneys, and notwithstanding the exertions of a great number of people, together with the aid of the two fire companies of the borough of Uniontown with their engines, the progress of the flames was not arrested until the roof and second story were entirely destroyed. The offices at the east and west ends of the Court House were saved from the fire, though the roof over the Commissioners', Sheriff's and Treasurer's Offices was considerably injured by the falling of the gable end of the Court House. The fire having been arrested and the fire companies dispersed, the Commissioners employed John Mustard to procure hands and clear off the ashes and rubbish which had fallen on the 2nd floor, when it was discovered necessary to take up considerable part of the floor, on account of fire between the floor and ceiling. Mr. Patrick McDonald was employed to keep watch from 11 o'clock at night until daylight.

"Adjourned."

Feb. 5, 1845.—"The special court is sitting in the upper room of John Dawson's Brick Building." On the 25th of February "the Commissioners agreed with the trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Uniontown for the use of said church to hold the courts of the County in, at the rate of $40 per quarter."

Sept. 22, 1845.—"Commissioners in session to answer to a writ of Mandamus issued by the court against them on the 13th inst., commanding them to erect a new court-house where the old one stands, on as economical a plan as possible, or shew cause, etc. The commissioners, with their counsel, T. R. Davidson and R. P. Flenikin, appeared before the court at the commencement of the afternoon session, and the case being brought up by Mr. Flenikin, the Court stated that they were mistaken in the law,—a mandamus would not lie against the county commissioners, and ordered the mandamus and rule discharged, which was done accordingly."

June 25, 1846.—"Commissioners engaged in preparing the warrants and duplicates for militia fines; also examining the specifications for the new Court-House preparatory to having them printed for general circulation."

Aug. 4, 1846.—"Commissioners in session for the purpose of receiving plans and proposals for the construction and erection of a new Court-House and county offices on the site where the old ones now stand, public notice having been given four times or more in the *Genius of Liberty*, Brownsville *Free Press*, and Washington *Examiner*." On the 12th of August the commissioners agreed to contract with Samuel Bryan, Jr., of Harrisburg, for the erection of a new court-house, to be eighty-five by fifty-eight feet in dimensions, two stories high, with county offices in the first story, and court- and jury-rooms on the second

floor, agreeably to plans and specifications. Contract price, $16,000. The articles of agreement and specifications were signed and filed on the 2d of September following, and the site fixed for the new court-house, which, by the terms of the contract, was to be completed on or before the 1st of December, 1847. The old court-house and offices were purchased by the contractor, Bryan, at $400.

The court-house (the same which is still occupied by the courts of Fayette County) was not completed at the time specified in the contract, but was finished during the succeeding winter, and the court occupied the new building at the March term of 1847. The bell and fixtures were purchased on the 12th of July following, for the sum of $373.60. On the 14th of October in the same year the commissioners contracted with Samuel Bryan, Jr., for casing four fireproof vaults in the new court-house, for building a wall on the south and west sides of the grounds, grading, paving, and erecting outbuildings, at $2700 for the entire work.

COUNTY PRISONS.

The erection of the first prison for the use of Fayette County was referred to in a letter of Ephraim Douglass to President Dickinson, dated Feb. 2, 1784. "Necessity," he says, "has suggested to us the expedient of building a temporary Gaol by subscription, which is now on foot." The temporary prison (a log building) was erected soon afterwards, on the lot now occupied by the residence of the Hon. Daniel Kaine, at Uniontown. This continued in use until 1787, when a stone jail was built on the court-house ground. The following reference to it is found in the minutes of the Court of Quarter Sessions:

"June 26, 1787.—The Grand Inquest for the body of the County of Fayette upon their oaths respectively present that the new Stone Gaol by them this day examined at the request of the Court is sufficient.

"June 29, 1787.—On representation of the prisoners in the new Gaol complaining that their health is injured by the dampness of it, the Court, upon consideration thereof, order that they be removed back to the old gaol for fourteen days."

On the 26th of June, 1799, the county commissioners requested the opinion of the court "with respects to the building an addition to the Gaol." Upon which the court recommended postponement of the matter, which the commissioners concurred in.

The proposal to build an addition to the jail was again brought up in the fall of 1801, and early in the following January the plan was prepared and the necessary estimates made. On the 6th of February the contract for building the addition was awarded to John Fally, of Union township, at $1149.

In April, 1812, the commissioners decided to collect and prepare materials during the succeeding summer for the erection of a new jail. On the 2d of May the board "received proposals for furnishing stone for building a new jail on the public ground near the old jail," but nothing was done until June 18th, when the board contracted with James Campbell for stone, at $4.50 per perch, "delivered on the public ground near the old jail." A contract for lime was made with William Jeffries, of Union township, and on the 26th of October, 1813, the board "contracted with Morris Morris, late commissioner, to superintend the building of the new Jail this fall."

Jan. 7, 1814, "a bill of work done at the new jail to the amount of $2400.75½ being settled for with Thomas Hadden, late treasurer, but not entered in minutes, no order has been issued until the settlement." It appears evident that up to this time the work had been done by the day, but on the 22d of March following the board received proposals "for completing the new jail, etc."

On the 30th of July, 1814, the commissioners held a meeting, "occasioned by the burning of the jail, and to provide for materials to repair the same," and an order was issued to Robert McLean for $2.25 "for whiskey furnished the men while extinguishing the fire in the jail."

In 1820 (September 21) "the Commissioners agreed with Edward Jones to raise the jail wall for $3 per perch, as follows, to wit: On the South side to be raised up even with the eaves of the roof of the Jail, to be dressed inside and outside in the same manner that the front of the Jail is, and to extend about six feet beyond the southwest corner; the East Side to be raised as above, in the same manner that the underpart of the same has been built."

At the March term in 1827 the grand jury recommended "that the Western and Northern walls of the Jail be raised on a level with the southern and Eastern walls, and that they be covered with shingles, the roof to project about three feet over the yard, supported by braces, and that the whole inner surface be plastered." The work was accordingly done as recommended.

March 10, 1845, Absalom White and William Doran, of Union township, contracted with the commissioners "to repair the upper floor and put on a new roof on the County Jail, which was damaged by fire on the 4th inst., for the sum of $135." The fire referred to as having damaged the jail was the same that broke out in the court-house, and so nearly destroyed it that the present court-house was built in its place. Less than a month after that fire (viz., April 1st) "the stable on the public ground, occupied by the Sheriff, was destroyed by fire about one o'clock A.M., supposed to be the work of an incendiary, with the intention of destroying the county buildings by fire."

The building and construction of the present jail was awarded by contract on the 10th of April, 1854, to John P. Huskins for $15,973, "for building county jail as per plans and specifications." The building, comprising jail and sheriff's residence, was completed

in 1855. On the 13th of July, 1870, the construction of the iron cells in the jail was let by contract to R. C. Chapman for $6900.26, and other work to be done on the building was awarded by contract to D. S. Walker.

COUNTY OFFICES.

In March, 1796, the Court of Quarter Sessions of Fayette County approved a plan submitted by the commissioners for the building of offices for the use of county officers and the safe-keeping of the county records. The work was advertised to be let by contract to the lowest bidder at Uniontown on the 16th of May following, but at that time the best bid received was from Dennis Springer, at $2475, which the commissioners regarded as too high, and the "sale" was postponed to the following day, when no bids were offered, and another postponement was made to the 24th. Again there was an absence of bids and an adjournment to the 25th, when the commissioners were compelled to accept the first bid of Dennis Springer, to whom the contract was accordingly awarded. In the following March the commissioners "enlarged the plan of offices, the former one not allowed large enough;" and on the 21st of June, 1797, the commissioners "met at the Court-house to agree on the place for building the offices and lay off the ground for the foundation, which was done agreeably to the enlarged plan."

The records do not show when the offices were completed, but it appears that on the 16th of November, 1798, the commissioners "proceeded to business, removed the chest of papers from Jonathan Miller's to the new public offices, and filed the papers that lay promiscuously in it in the respective boxes, agreeable to their dates." And Dec. 26, 1798, the board "issued an order in favor of Dennis Springer for $362.50, being the last payment in full for building the public offices." On the 27th, by recommendation of the court, the board issued another order in favor of Springer for $267.67, in addition to the original contract.

In 1834 the offices were repaired and enlarged. They were located at the east and west ends of the court-house, and were badly damaged, though not destroyed, in the fire of Feb. 4, 1845. In the erection of the new court-house after that event, the offices (which had been kept at various places[1] after the fire) were provided for in the lower story of the main building. They were removed to the court-house in February, 1848, and have since remained there to the present time.

In connection with the history of the public buildings at Uniontown, it would be hardly proper to omit a mention of William Stamford, familiarly known as "Crazy Billy," who is now between eighty-five and ninety years of age, and has passed full half a century of his life in and about the jail and court-house of Fayette County. He is a native of Warwickshire, England, and in 1826 or 1827 sailed from London for America in the ship "Superior," Capt. Nesbit, landing in New York. He says he drove coach in that city, in Philadelphia, and in Baltimore. Afterwards he went to Cumberland, Md., and worked on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. From there he made his way to Wheeling, Va., and, as he says, "took to the hills." The next known of him is that in 1831 he broke into the house of Alexander Crow, in Spring Hill township, Fayette County, while the family were at church. On their return he held the house against their entrance, but aid was obtained, and he was captured and lodged in the jail at Uniontown. He was taken before Judge Baird, who adjudged him insane and remanded him to jail. While he was there John Updegraff was brought to the prison in a state of intoxication. Stamford was chained to the floor, but his irons allowed him considerable liberty to move, and in a fit of unaccountable and uncontrollable frenzy seized a billet of wood, rushed upon Updegraff, and gave him repeated blows over the head which caused his death. After that time for eighteen years he was kept in confinement, but during Sheriff Snyder's term he was allowed his liberty and put to work in the stable and about the court-house and jail. Since that time he has suffered no confinement, and is allowed to move about Uniontown at will, but passes nearly all his time in and about the court-house grounds, having become greatly attached to the public buildings which have sheltered him for so many years. He says he was thirty-two years of age when he came to this country, and now in his lucid moments he relates many things which show a clear recollection of the land of his birth, the rites and ceremonies of the Episcopal Church, and the olden time poetry which was popular in the days of his youth.

POOR-HOUSE AND FARM.

The earliest reference to a county poor-house found in the records of Fayette is in a notice by the commissioners, dated Oct. 14, 1822, of which the following is a copy, viz.:

"To Daniel Lynch, Esq^{r}., High Sheriff of the County of Fayette: Sir,—Agreeably to the provisions of an Act of Assembly to provide for the erection of a house for the employment and support of the Poor in the County of Fayette, we hereby notify you that the returns of the Judges of the Election held in the several districts of the County of Fayette, on the 8th inst. [it being the second Tuesday in October, A.D. 1822] have certified to us that at the said election there was given for a Poor-House one thousand and twenty-five votes, whereby it appears that there is a majority in favour of the establishment of a poor-house of four hundred and eleven votes. You will therefore take such order therein as is provided by

[1] The register's and recorder's offices were temporarily removed to John Keffer's building, and afterwards to "Dr. Hugh Campbell's shop." The sheriff's and prothonotary's offices were kept in the Ludington house, and the commissioners' office in John Dawson's building.

the law aforesaid." Nothing is found showing the action taken by the sheriff in pursuance of the notification.

On the 12th of December, 1823, "The Poor-House Directors met to estimate the expense of erecting the Poor-House, and of keeping the Poor for one year," and on the 7th of January next following, the directors purchased from Peter McCann a tract of land for a poor-farm. The tract contained one hundred and thirteen acres and ninety-nine perches, situated on the National road, northwest of Uniontown, in Union township, near its western boundary. On the 26th of April following, an order for one thousand dollars was issued in favor of William Livingston, Frederick Shearer, and Isaac Core, directors of the poor, to be by them applied to the erection of a house upon the poor-farm. August 14th in the same year another order of the same amount was issued by the commissioners to the directors of the poor, "to be appropriated in paying for the poor-house tract and building the poor-house thereon." A further sum of six hundred dollars was appropriated for the same purpose in 1825, and three thousand five hundred dollars was appropriated in 1826 "for repairs and additions."

On the 2d of June, 1834, the poor-farm was enlarged by the purchase from Alexander Turner for eight hundred and eighteen dollars of sixteen acres and sixty perches of land adjoining the original tract.

The following exhibit of the expenses of the poor-house and farm for the first two years is from the auditor's book of minutes, viz.:

"A statement of the accounts of the poor-house from its commencement in 1823 until Dec. 31, 1825, inclusive:

"Dr.

To cash received out of county treasury in the year 1824	$2764.21
To cash received out of county treasury in the year 1825	4103.45¾
	$6867.66¼

"Cr.

By cash paid Jno. C. Marsh for building poor-house.	$1942.90
" " for carpenter-work	1101.51¾
" " for rebuilding, etc., in part	1580.28¼
" " first payment on poor-house farm, etc.	934.63
" " keeping paupers from April 12th to Dec. 15, 1825	357.79½
" " provisions	165.19
" " directors for services	147.92½
" " purchasers of poor-house farm	131.00
" " stock on farm	162.12½
" " furniture	99.84½
" " labor on farm, coal-bank, etc.	77.00½
" " treasurer's salary in 1824	56.25
" " " " 1825	40.00
" " taxes	21.43
" " stationery	.75
" " removing paupers to farm	10.37½
" " directors' services in 1825	38.64½
	$6867.66¼

"E. Douglas, Jr.,
"Samuel Cleavinger, *Auditors.*"

The total expenditure for the poor of the county for the year 1872 was $7597.14; for 1873, $15,739.25; for 1874, $19,260.10; for 1876, $21,338.11; for 1877, $19,487.69; for 1878, $29,854.35; for 1879, $25,164.74; and for 1880, $16,484; viz.: for almshouse, $13,722.90, and for poor outside the almshouse, $2761.10. The productions of the poor-farm and garden for the same year were 624 bushels wheat, 85 bushels onions, 2500 bushels corn (ears), 4500 heads of cabbage, 1400 bushels potatoes, 25 bushels beets, 100 bushels turnips, 20 bushels beans and peas, 300 bushels apples, 8 barrels sauer-kraut, 10 barrels apple butter, 21 barrels cider, 10,000 pounds pork, 5000 pounds beef, 16 tons hay.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE BAR OF FAYETTE COUNTY—FAYETTE CIVIL LIST—COUNTY SOCIETIES.

The first business done by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Fayette County at its first term (December, 1783) was the admission of attorneys, of which the following is the record: "Thomas Scott, Hugh M. Brackenridge, David Bradford, Michael Huffnagle, George Thompson, Robert Galbraith, Samuel Irwin, and David Redick, Esquires, were admitted attorneys in the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas in this County, and took the oath accordingly." The attorney's roll shows the subsequent admissions to have been as follows, viz.:

1784.

Thomas Smith, March.
John Woods, March.
David Semple, March.
James Ross, December.

1786.

James Carson, June.

1787.

Alex. Addison, March 20.

1789.

David St. Clair, Sept.
John Young, December.

1790.

H. Purviance, Sept. 22.

1792.

Hugh Ross, December.

1793.

Jos. Pentecost, Dec. 18.

1794.

Arthur St. Clair, June.
George Armstrong, June.

1795.

Parker Campbell, March.
Geo. Henry Keppel, Sept.
James Morrison, Sept.
Thomas Hadden, Sept.
Paul Morrow, Sept.

1796.

Abram Morrison, March.
John Simonson, March.
James Allison, June.
Samuel Selley, Sept.

1797.

David McKeehan, March.
Thomas Collins, March.
Thomas Bailey, June 20.
J. Montgomery, June 20.
John Lyon, June 20.
Thomas Nesbitt, Sept.
Samuel Meghan, Sept.

1798.

Joseph Wrigley, June.
John Kennedy, Sept.
Thomas Meason, Sept.
James Ashbrook, Sept.
William Ayres, Sept.

1799.

George Heyl, June.

1800.

Robert Callender, June.

1801.

Sam'l S. Harrison, June.
Rizen Davidge, Sept.
Daniel Duncan, Dec.

1802.

James Mountain, Sept.

1803.

Isaac Meason, Jr., Sept.

1804.

M. Sexton, June.
Wm. A. Thompson, Sept.

1805.

Elias E. Ellmaker, June.
William Ward, Dec.

1806.

Geo. P. Torrence, April.

1808.

John B. Alexander, Aug.
John B. Torr, November.

1809.

John Marshall, Sept.

1810.

John M. Austin, Aug. 10.
Thos. H. Baird, Aug. 21.
John H. Chapin, Aug. 21.
Richard Coulter.
Thomas McGibben, Nov.

1811.

Frederick Beers, Aug.
Thomas Irwin, April.

1813.

Joseph Becket, April.
John Dawson, Aug. 17.

1814.

T. M. T. McKennan, Nov.

1815.

Andrew Stewart, Jan. 9.
Charles Wilkins, April.

1816.

Richard Becson, Nov.
James B. Bowman.
Nath'l Ewing, Nov. 19.

1817.

W. M. Denny, April 17.

1818.

John Bouvier, Dec. 11.
John H. Ewing, Aug. 21.
James Hall, April 13.
Wm. S. Harvey, April 13.
Jacob Fisher, Aug. 17.[1]

1819.

Wm. Kennedy, March 5.
James Piper.

1820.

James Herron, March.
Hiram Heaton, March 7.

1821.

Samuel Evans, Sept.
John H. Hopkins, Oct. 16.
W. G. Hawkins, March 6.
Jacob B. Miller, Nov. 5.
Thomas G. Morgan, Sept.
Joshua Seney, June 5.

1822.

J. D. Creigh, June 6.

1823.

Thos. L. Rogers, Jan. 11.
James Todd, Oct. 30.

1824.

A. Brackenridge, June 17.
Rich. W. Lane, April 1.
J. C. Simonson, Oct. 28.

1825.

Richard Bard, Nov. 1.
Sam'l Cleavinger, Jan. 4.

1827.

Alex. Wilson, June 13.

1828.

E. P. Oliphant, March.

1829.

Joshua B. Howell, Jan. 5.
Moses Hampton, March 3.
Rice G. Hopwood.
Daniel C. Morris, Oct. 29.
John H. Wells, Oct. 29.

1831.

Alex. W. Acheson, Oct.
Robert P. Flenniken, Oct.
C. Forward.
Alfred Patterson, Oct.
William P. Wells.
James Veech, October.

1835.

John H. Deford, Sept. 9.
John L. Dawson, Sept. 9.
D. S. Todd, June.
James Wilson.

1838.

Wm. E. Austin, Jan. 4.
Samuel B. Austin, June 7.
Thos. R. Davidson, Jan. 4.

1839.

Hiram Blackledge, June.
James A. Morris, Sept. 5.
James J. Moore.

1840.

Robert D. Clark, March 4.
R. T. Galloway, March 4.
N. B. Hogg, Sept. 18.

1841.

M. W. Irwin, Dec. 15.

1842.

Geo. W. Bowie, March 18.
Daniel Kaine, March 18.
Amzi McClean, June 10.

1843.

Edward Byerly, Sept. 5.
Ellis B. Dawson, June 6.
J. C. Flenniken, Sept. 5.
Michael B. King, Sept. 5.

1845.

Wm. Bayley, March 4.
R. D. Burd, March 5.
John Bierer, Sept. 2.
Daniel Downer, Sept. 2.
A. S. Hayden, Sept. 2.
S. Addison Irwin, June.
Job Johnston, Sept. 7.
A. M. Lynn, March 4.
J. A. Stevenson, March 4.

1846.

Frederick Bierer, March.
Charles H. Beeson, Dec.
William Beeson, Dec.
Edgar Cowan, Sept.
John K. Ewing, March.
Amzi Fuller, March.
John Sturgeon, March 6.

1847.

A. W. Barclay, Sept. 7.
G. T. Greenland, Mar. 9.
Samuel Gaither, June 8.
Alfred Howell, March 9.
A. D. McDougall, Mar. 9.
Wm. Parshall, Sept. 7.
S. D. Oliphant, Sept. 7.

1848.

Everard Brierer, March 8.
John Fuller, March 8.
John B. Krepps, Dec. 12.
A. O. Patterson, March 8.

1849.

Thos. W. Porter, Mar. 5.

1850.

John McNeal, June.
J. N. H. Patrick, Dec. 2.
Thos. B. Searight, June.
Alpheus E. Willson.
William McDonald.

1852.

Wm. L. Bowman, Dec. 7.
A. H. Coffroth, Sept. 6.
W. W. Patrick, June 7.
John D. Roddy, Sept. 6.

1853.

Seth T. Hurd, Oct. 24.

1855.

J. Walker Flennikin, Mar.
Eugene Ferrero, March.
Jetsan Jett, June 6.

1856.

Rich'd H. Austin, Jan. 8.
Cyrus Myers, Jan. 15.

1857.

A. J. Colbourn, Sept. 7.
Henry C. Dawson, June 2.
Peter A. Johns, Dec. 7.
G. W. K. Minor, Dec. 18.
H. W. Patterson, Mar. 2.

[1] Name ordered by the court to be struck from the roll of attorneys March 2, 1819.

Wm. H. Playford, Sept.
J. H. Sewell, March 4.

1858.

John Collins, June 7.

1859.

Edward Campbell, Sept. 5.
Geo. F. Dawson, Sept. 5.
John Gallagher, Dec. 5.
Jos. C. Thornton, Dec. 17.
David H. Veech, Mar. 7.

1860.

John W. Deford, Sept. 3.
Jas. G. Johnston, Mar. 5.
Geo. S. Ramsey, Mar. 5.

1861.

Isaac Bailey, Dec. 3.
Charles E. Boyd, Dec. 2.
J. Mundey Clark, Dec. 3.
Sam'l A. Gilmore, Dec. 2.
Peter T. Hunt, June 5.
Julius Shipley, Dec. 9.
T. B. Schnatterly, Dec. 9.

1863.

Herman S. Baer, Sept. 18.
H. Clay Dean, Sept. 11.
James Darby.
T. B. Graham, Sept. 11.
Jos. M. Ogilvee, Dec. 7.
Henry T. Schell, Sept. 17.

1865.

W. H. Hope, Dec. 5.

1866.

Harry Black, Sept. 4.
Jas. D. Ramsey, March 6.

1867.

William Baer, June 6.
A. M. Gibson, Dec. 2.
A. C. Nutt, Dec. 2.

1868.

C. P. Dunnoway, Mar. 2.
W. G. Guiler, Sept. 7.
Geo. W. Miller, Mar. 17.
W. A. McDowell, Mar. 17.
E. C. Pechin, Dec. 10.
M. Hamp. Todd, Sept. 7.

1869.

Albert D. Boyd, March 1.
James K. Kerr, March 2.

1870.

G. R. Cochran, June 30.
John Lyon, June 30.
Wm. B. Pusey, Dec. 10.

1871.

N. Ewing, Jr., Sept. 4.
Wm. Snyder, June 6.

1872.

J. J. Hazlitt, June 5.
S. L. Mestrezat, Dec. 7.

1873.

Eli Hewitt, Dec. 1.

1874.

Wm. H. Coldren, Sept. 9.

1875.

Lucius H. Ruby, July 2.
J. Rogers Paull, Sept. 9.
N. Lyman Dukes, Sept. 9.
And. B. Gonder, Sept. 6.

1876.

W. A. Davidson, Sept. 4.
I. Lee Johnson, June 7.
S. Evans Ewing, Sept. 4.

1877.

Alonzo C. Hagan, Mar. 5.
M. M. Cochran, June 5.
W. E. Dunaway, Mar. 12.
H. F. Detwiler, Mar. 8.
James P. Grove, Mar. 24.

1878.

Paoli S. Morrow, Sept. 2.
David M. Hertzog, Sept. 2.
G. B. Hutchinson, Sept. 4.

1879.

F. M. Fuller, June 2.
R. P. Kennedy, Aug. 26.

1880.

L. H. Thrasher, March 1.
A. H. Wycoff, Aug. 31.
Ash. T. Downs, Aug. 31.
Geo. B. Kaine, Dec. 6.
William McGeorge, Jr., Feb. 19.

Among the earliest lawyers practicing at the Fayette bar and resident within the county were Thomas Meason and John Lyon, whose names have come down to the present generation in traditions of kindest recollection. Both of them seemed to have military tastes, and the ardor of Gen. Meason to serve his country in the field led to his death at the comparatively early age of forty years. In the winter of 1812–13 he left his extensive practice to offer his services to the government in the war against Great Britain, and traveling from Uniontown to Washington City on horseback, the exposure of the journey brought on an attack of fever which resulted fatally soon after he reached the capital.

Thomas Meason was born on the extensive estate of his father, Col. Isaac Meason, at Mount Braddock. He read law in the office of James Ross, Esq., at Pittsburgh; was admitted to the bar of Fayette County, Sept. 25, 1798, and very soon acquired a practice equal to that of any lawyer in the county. In 1802 he was married to Nancy Kennedy, a sister of the Hon. John Kennedy. Personally he was a man of fine presence, and his popularity was such that it very nearly secured him an election as member of Congress, though he ran on the Federalist ticket against Isaac Griffin, in a district (embracing Fayette County) which was strongly Democratic.

John Lyon was born in Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa., Oct. 13, 1771, and graduated at Dickinson College. He came to Fayette County for the first time, with a musket on his shoulder, as a private soldier in the army that was sent to suppress the "Whiskey Insurrection" in 1794, and returned east with the troops when the "war" was over. But he was strongly attracted by the beauty and prospects of the country which he had seen west of the mountains, and it was not long before he came back to Fayette County and located in Uniontown, where he was admitted to the bar, June 26, 1797. He married Priscilla Coulter, of Greensburg (sister of the Hon. Richard Coulter), and resided in Uniontown in the practice of his profession during the remainder of his life. His residence was a house on Main Street (adjoining the office of Gen. Meason), which is still standing. His extensive learning and amiable manners secured for him the confidence and good will of all who knew him. No lawyer stood higher in his profession, and his tombstone, erected by the bar of the county, bears testimony to the high character he ever sustained among his professional brethren. He died Aug. 27, 1837.

Another of the prominent early lawyers of Fayette County was John Kennedy, afterwards a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He was born in Cumberland County, near Shippensburg, and was a son of Thomas Kennedy, a prominent public man in that section of the State. Graduating at Dickinson College, in the same class with Roger B. Taney (afterwards chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States), he studied law under Judge Hamilton, and after completing his course married a daughter of Judge Creigh, of Carlisle, and removed to

Uniontown, where he was admitted to the Fayette County bar in 1798, and soon became one of the most prominent lawyers of this section of country. On the 23d of November, 1830, he was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, which high office he held until his death in 1846. At a meeting of the Philadelphia bar on the 28th of August in that year, the following resolutions were adopted on motion of John M. Read, attorney-general of the State:

"*Resolved*, That the members of the bar of Philadelphia have heard with feelings of deep sorrow of the decease of the Hon. John Kennedy, one of the associate justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

"*Resolved*, That by indefatigable industry, unremitting devotion to the study of law, united with a sound judgment, a calm temper, and uniform courtesy of manner, this able judge has left behind him a reputation which will long live in the recollections of the bench, the bar, and the community."

Upon the passage of these resolutions on the death of Judge Kennedy, Chief Justice Gibson said,—

"As the presiding officer of the court, it is my business as it is my pleasure to express its satisfaction at the tribute of respect paid by the bar to the memory of our lamented brother. It was my good fortune to know him from boyhood, and we all knew him long enough at the bar or on the bench to appreciate his value as a lawyer and as a man. My brother Rogers and myself sat with him in this court between fifteen and sixteen years, and we had ample reason to admire his industry, learning, and judgment. Indeed, his judicial labors were his recreations. He clung to the common law as a child to its nurse, and how much he drew from it may be seen in his opinions, which by their elaborate minuteness reminds us of the over-fullness of Lord Coke. Patient in investigation and slow in judgment, he seldom changed his opinion. A cooler head and a warmer heart never met together in the same person, and it is barely just to say that he has not left behind him a more learned lawyer or a more upright man."

John M. Austin was a native of Hartford, Conn., born in 1784. He studied law with Judge Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, and practiced his profession in that city for some time. He was admitted to the Fayette County bar in August, 1810, from which time for many years he was ranked with the prominent lawyers of the county. He was the leading one among the attorneys whose names were stricken from the roll by Judge Baird in 1834, as hereafter noticed. His death occurred in April, 1864.

Thomas Irwin was born in Philadelphia, Feb. 22, 1784. He studied law in that city, and removed to Fayette County in 1811, and settled in Uniontown, where he was admitted to the bar in April of that year. In 1812 he was appointed district attorney. Soon afterwards he was elected to the Legislature from Fayette County, and served in that body with fidelity to his constituents and honor to himself. He represented this district in the Twenty-first Congress of the United States, and in 1831 was appointed by President Jackson judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, a position which he held for nearly thirty years, resigning it during the administration of President Buchanan, and being succeeded by Judge McCandless. Judge Irwin was a man of noble impulses and unswerving honesty, and was always greatly admired and beloved by his friends and acquaintances in Fayette County. He was a steadfast Democrat, but took little part in politics in his later years. He was a zealous member of the Episcopal Church, "and through his long life his Christian virtues shone conspicuously in all his various callings." He was an able and fearless lawyer, always true to his client and as just to his opponent. He was an honest legislator and a faithful and impartial judge. He died in Pittsburgh on the 14th of May, 1870, at the age of eighty-six years.

John Dawson was one of the most prominent lawyers of Uniontown, where and in its vicinity he passed almost seventy years of his long and useful life. He was born in one of the northwestern counties of Virginia, July 13, 1788, and when about twenty years of age removed to Uniontown, Pa., where in 1810 he commenced the study of law with Gen. Thomas Meason. After the death of Gen. Meason he finished his studies with Judge John Kennedy, and was admitted to the bar as a practicing attorney of the courts of Fayette County in August, 1813. He practiced his profession successfully for more than thirty years, and was considered a sound lawyer and safe counselor, standing in the front rank among the members of the Fayette County bar. He was an agreeable companion, and possessed a fund of pleasing anecdotes, with which he frequently entertained his friends. He was remarkably kind in disposition and liberal in his benefactions, ever ready to assist others.

In 1820 he was married to Miss Ann Baily (only daughter of Mr. Ellis Baily, of Uniontown), by whom he had thirteen children.

In 1851 he was appointed associate judge of Fayette County by Governor William F. Johnston, and served in that capacity with honor and distinction, and to the entire satisfaction of the members of the bar and the people of the county. His term of office continued until the constitution of Pennsylvania was changed, making the office of associate judge elective. After he retired from the bench his principal business was farming, which he superintended until about 1865, after which time he resided with his children in Uniontown. His sight for several years was so defective that at times it amounted to total blindness. He died in Uniontown on the 16th of January, 1875, in the eighty-seventh year of his age.

On the 19th, at a meeting of members of the Fayette County bar, convened in the court-house, it was

"*Resolved*, That in the death of the Hon. John Dawson the bar has lost a member whose ability, learning, and integrity adorned the profession; the community an upright and intelligent citizen, who ever executed with fidelity and zeal the many honorable trusts confided to him; the church a friend, who propagated faith by example, and proved it by works; and his family a fond and devoted father, whose practice of the domestic virtues illustrated a character as noble as it is rare. No tribute to his memory can speak too warmly of the manner in which he discharged the duties of every relation in life."

Andrew Stewart, a prominent member of the Fayette County bar, and the most distinguished man in political public life that the county ever produced, was born in German township in 1791, and passed the early years of his life on the farm of his father (Abraham Stewart) and as a school-teacher and clerk in an iron furnace. He received his education at Washington College, and immediately after his graduation at that institution, studied law, and was admitted to the bar at Uniontown in January, 1815, soon after which he was elected to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and served in that body for three years. He was appointed United States District Attorney by President Monroe, but resigned the position in 1820, on his election to Congress from this district. During the period extending from that time to 1850 he served in Congress for eighteen years, and by his constant and stanch advocacy of the system of protection to American industry received, in political circles throughout the United States, the sobriquet of "Tariff Andy" Stewart. At the age of thirty-four years he married a daughter of David Shriver, of Cumberland, Md., and they became the parents of six children. He died in Uniontown on the 16th of July, 1872, in his eighty-second year. More extended mention of the events in the life of the Hon. Andrew Stewart will be found in the history of Uniontown.

Nathaniel Ewing, son of William Ewing, one of the early settlers in Luzerne township, Fayette Co., was born in that township, near Merrittstown, in 1796, he being the second in age of a family of ten children, all of whom were born in this county. His early years were passed on the farm of his father until he entered Jefferson College, at which institution he graduated with the highest honors of his class. After leaving college he spent a year teaching school in Newark, Del. He studied law in Washington, Pa., with Thomas McGiffin, and was admitted to the bar at Uniontown in November, 1816.

The next year he began practice permanently in Uniontown, where his commanding talents and superior legal attainments soon secured him an extensive and lucrative practice, and before many years he became the acknowledged leader of the bar in this place. In several instances he succeeded in obtaining from the Supreme Court of this State a reversal of their previous decisions.

In February, 1822, he was married to Jane, daughter of Judge John Kennedy. She died in 1825, and in 1830 he married Anne, daughter of David Denny, of Chambersburg. On the 15th of February, 1838, he was appointed by Governor Joseph Ritner president judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Thomas Baird. He served the constitutional term of ten years, and left the bench with the increased confidence of the people in his integrity and legal qualifications, and without a stain on his judicial ermine. He never again returned to the practice of law, except in occasional cases in the interest of old friends, but such was the confidence of his legal brethren in his ability and sound judgment that his advice was often sought in important cases. As a citizen, Judge Ewing was ever ready and anxious to promote the interests of the community in which he lived. An evidence of this is found in the early history of the Fayette County Railroad. At a time when none could be induced to join him in the enterprise, he gave his time, his talents, and pecuniary and personal aid to carry it through, and it is quite certain that it could not have been built at that time but for his energy and influence. He died on the 8th of February, 1874.

John Bouvier was a resident of Fayette County for about nine years, during a part of which time he practiced as an attorney in Uniontown. He was a native of the department of Du Gard, in the south of France, and born in the year 1787. At the age of fifteen he emigrated with his parents to Philadelphia, where in 1812 he became a naturalized citizen of the United States, and about that time erected a building in West Philadelphia, which he used as a printing-office, and which is still standing. Two years later he removed to Fayette County, and located in Brownsville, where he established the *American Telegraph*, a weekly newspaper. While publishing this paper he was also engaged in the study of law, and in December, 1818, he was admitted to the Fayette County bar at Uniontown, to which borough he had removed in the same year, and united his *Telegraph* newspaper with the *Genius of Liberty*, being associated in the editorship with John M. Austin. Bouvier, after his admission to the bar, gave his attention principally to the law, and in July, 1820, sold his interest in the paper. At the September term of 1822 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and in the following year removed to Philadelphia. He was appointed recorder of that city in 1836, and in 1838 was commissioned associate justice of the Criminal Court. He continued to reside in Philadelphia until his death, which occurred in 1851.

During the period of his residence in Uniontown, Mr. Bouvier conceived the idea of compiling a law dictionary for the use of his brethren of the American bar. He labored assiduously and constantly to accomplish the work, and in 1839 published two oc-

tavo volumes, which he presented "to his brethren and the world at large" for approval, and which received commendation in the highest terms from Chief Justice Story and Chancellor Kent. From 1842 to 1846 he produced a revised edition of the work, comprising ten royal octavo volumes. In 1848 he published the third edition, in which many of the articles were carefully revised and remodeled, and more than twelve hundred others added. After his death it was found that he had partially prepared a large amount of additional and valuable material, and this was put in the proper form by competent persons, and incorporated in the fourth edition, which was published in 1852. At the same time that he was engaged on the "Dictionary," Mr. Bouvier commenced the preparation of another work, entitled "Institutes of American Law," which was completed in 1851. Both these works have received the highest encomiums from the bench and bar for the extensive research and legal knowledge exhibited in their pages, and it is acknowledged that they rank among the best contributions to the legal literature of the country.

Jacob B. Miller was the son of John Miller, a tanner, and an early settler in Uniontown, where Jacob was born on the 21st of February, 1799. He studied law with Parker Campbell, in Washington, Pa., and was admitted to the Fayette County bar in November, 1821. He was the founder of the *Pennsylvania Democrat* (now the *Standard*), at Uniontown. He served in the Legislature of Pennsylvania in the years 1832 and 1833. A just estimate of the character and standing which he sustained as a lawyer and a man during the many years of his life is summed up in a resolution adopted by the Fayette County bar at his death, viz.: "That we regarded Mr. Miller as a man of ripe scholarship and character, of earnest convictions, and of rare independence. What he believed to be the right he upheld, and what he believed to be wrong he opposed, regardless of consequences. Although a lifelong and active party man, when his party's action did not coincide with his own views it found in him a determined and able foe." Mr. Miller died Dec. 6, 1878, in the eightieth year of his age.

James Todd, who was for almost half a century a resident of Fayette County, and an able member of its bar for many years during that period, was of Scotch descent, and born in York County, Pa., Dec. 25, 1786. In the early part of 1787 his parents removed to Fayette County, where his mother died during the same summer. His father survived her only a few months, but previous to his death intrusted his infant child to the care of Duncan McLean, a Scotchman and an elder in the Presbyterian Church. In this family he was reared, and became an indentured apprentice. Until after the expiration of his apprenticeship his education had been of the most limited character, such only as could be afforded by a year and a half of attendance at the common schools in a neighborhood recently settled. Being very desirous, however, of improving his education, he availed himself of every opportunity that presented itself, reading such books as were to be found in a new settlement, and studying late at night after the completion of his day's labor. He joined a debating society, and was so successful in their contests and developed such ready powers in debate that his attention was directed to local politics and (eventually) to the study of law. In the fall of 1815 he was appointed one of the county commissioners (to fill a vacancy by death) of Fayette County, and was in 1816 elected for three years. While commissioner he began the study of law with Judge John Bouvier. Upon the expiration of his term as commissioner (in 1819) he was elected to the State Legislature, and was afterwards re-elected for four additional successive terms, taking an active and leading part in its proceedings. Having continued his studies with Judge Bouvier four years, he was admitted to the bar in Fayette County, Oct. 30, 1823. He met with immediate success, which continued through his whole professional career. In September, 1825, he was appointed by Governor Shultze prothonotary and clerk of Fayette County, but having been an active Adams man in 1828, and a zealous advocate of the election of Governor Ritner in 1829, he was in February, 1830, removed by Governor Wolf.

During his tenure of these offices his practice as a lawyer was necessarily restricted to the adjoining counties of Somerset, Greene, and Washington. In December, 1835, he was appointed attorney-general of the State by the late Governor Ritner, and thereupon removed to Philadelphia. This position he held until early in 1838. The same Governor appointed him president judge of the Court of Criminal Sessions of the city and county of Philadelphia, in which position he remained until 1840, when the court was abolished by the Legislature. He then resumed the practice of the law in Philadelphia, and at once took a front rank among the leaders of the bar.

He continued there until 1852, when failing health and the death of a son (David) induced him to remove to Westmoreland County, where he continued to reside, in the quiet and easy pursuit of his profession and of agriculture, until his death, which occurred on the 3d of September, 1863, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. No better summary of the life and character of Judge Todd can be given than that embodied in the resolution offered by the Hon. Edgar Cowan, and adopted at a meeting of the Greensburg bar, on the occasion of his death, viz.:

"*Resolved*, That while we lament the death and do honor to the memory of Judge Todd, the example of his life, so eminent for ability, integrity, and patriotism, ought not to be lost to the young, but be held up for encouragement and imitation. He was the architect of his own fortunes, and, subsisting by his labor, without the aid of schools or masters, he won

his way to the Legislature, to the bar, to the cabinet, and to the bench, acquitting himself in all with distinction. He was also an ardent lover of his country, a temperate and just man, and a sincere Christian. His years were as full as his honors, and extended almost to fourscore years."

Joshua B. Howell was a native of New Jersey, and pursued the study of the law in Philadelphia, where he was admitted to the bar. In the latter part of 1827 he removed to Fayette County, and made his residence in Uniontown, where he was admitted to the bar Jan. 5, 1828. In 1831 he was appointed district attorney by Attorney-General Samuel Douglass, and served to and including the year 1833. He formed a law partnership with Judge Thomas Irwin, and later with Judge Nathaniel Ewing. Mr. Howell was a careful and able lawyer, a man of fine address, a good speaker, and very successful in his pleadings before juries. In 1861 he raised a regiment (mustered as the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania), and entered the service as its colonel in the war of the Rebellion. He served in command of the regiment until the 14th of September, 1864, when he was killed by a fall from his horse, on the lines in front of Petersburg, Va.

Moses Hampton was an eminent lawyer, but only a few years a resident of Fayette County. He was a native of Beaver County, Pa., born Oct. 28, 1803. He graduated at Washington College, and soon after removed to Uniontown to accept a professorship in Madison College at that place. He continued in that position for about two years, during which time he commenced the study of law in the office of John M. Austin. In 1827 he married a daughter of John Miller, and sister of Jacob B. Miller, of Uniontown. He was admitted to the Fayette County bar in March, 1828, and in 1829 removed to Somerset County, where he became associated in business with the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black and Charles Ogle. In 1838 he removed to Pittsburgh, which was his place of residence during the remainder of his life. He was a member of the Congress of the United States in 1847–49. In 1853 he was elected president judge of the court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County. He died June 24, 1878.

James Veech was one of the most widely-known and able lawyers of Fayette County or of Western Pennsylvania. He was a native of this county, born near New Salem, Sept. 18, 1808. After graduating with the highest honors at Jefferson College he came to Uniontown, and became a law-student in the office of Judge Todd. He was admitted to the bar in October, 1831, and commenced practice in the Fayette County courts, where by unswerving integrity and close application to the business of his profession he soon took rank among the leading practitioners of that day. A just tribute to the admirable qualities of Judge Veech, together with a brief sketch of some of the leading events of his life, is found in the record of the proceedings of a meeting of members of the Pittsburgh bar, convened upon the occasion of his death, which occurred Dec. 10, 1879. From that record is taken the following, viz.:

"The departing year takes with it James Veech, whose threescore years and ten are now closed, years of labor, honor, and professional excellence. Before he is committed to that narrow house appointed for all living men let us pause and estimate his worth and character, and make an enduring record of the virtues that adorned his long life and gave him that high place in the profession and the State to which his ripe learning and unvarying integrity entitled him.

"In stature, mental and physical, nature had marked him as one born to brave the battle of life with unflagging courage and tireless industry, and to secure a triumph not more honorable to himself than useful in good deeds to his fellow-men. He graduated at Jefferson College, being the youngest member of his class, and acquired an education which in subsequent years he greatly improved, keeping up his study of the classics during his professional labors and becoming familiar with the standard Greek and Latin authors. There were with him at college many who have risen to places of honor and usefulness, and, like him, added to its long roll of distinguished men.

"After leaving college he went to Uniontown, Pa., and in 1829 began reading law under the direction of the late Judge Todd, who was then one of the prominent lawyers of the western part of the State. In October, 1831, he was admitted to the bar, and began a career which has shed lustre on his name and his profession. There were then in full practice Andrew Stewart, John M. Austin, John Dawson, of Fayette County, now all gone. Thomas M. T. McKennan and Thomas McGuffie appeared among its members at times,—men whose reputations are yet fresh in the recollection of many persons now living. Surrounded by such men, and inspired by their influence, Mr. Veech became an ardent student in the true meaning of the term, and read and loved the common law, because it laid open to his view the foundations of those great principles upon which the most sacred rights of persons and property rest.

"After some years of constant and continued application to his professional duties, he was appointed deputy district attorney of Allegheny County by James Todd, the attorney-general, and removed to Pittsburgh. In this new sphere he faithfully and creditably discharged all its duties, and by his learning and honorable deportment advanced still higher his professional reputation. He resided in Pittsburgh for several years, but was compelled by failing health to remove to Uniontown. There he remained until 1862, becoming the leader of the bar, enjoying the fruits of a lucrative practice, and rising to a degree of excellence in his profession which the ambition of any man might prompt him to attain. He prepared his cases with great care, and tried them with a degree of power which few men possess.

"His manner before a jury was not engaging, nor his voice pleasant, but the strength and directness of his logic and the cogent earnestness with which he made his pleas covered all such defects. His strong common sense and good judgment carried his case, if it could be won, and Fayette County juries attested his abilities by not often going against him. His arguments in the Supreme Court were clear, well digested, and forcibly presented.

"He trusted to decided cases, and was not inclined to leave the well-worn ways of the law, or distrust the security of those principles upon which are based its most sacred rights. He looked upon a reformer as a trifler with long settled questions, battering down, without the ability to erect, a portion of the temple of justice itself.

"In 1862 he returned to Pittsburgh, and again commenced to practice, and continued an arduous and able following of his profession until 1872. His success at the bar was rapid, and his business of a character that required great care and constant labor. He took rank as an able, reliable, and formidable lawyer, and found his reward in the confidence bestowed by a large circle of leading business men in the management of their important cases. As a counselor, he was cautious and safe, and he so thoroughly studied the facts upon which an opinion was to be given that he reached his conclusions slowly, but with a degree of mature thought that made them valuable. Although pressed with business, he found leisure, however, to indulge a taste he acquired early in life for studying the history of the first settlement of this country around us. No man in Western Pennsylvania has more patiently and accurately collected the names of the hardy pioneers who came to the western slope of the Alleghenies, and with rifle and axe penetrated the dense forests that then lay along the Monongahela and its tributaries. Every spot memorable in the French and Indian war was known to him. He collected many valuable manuscripts of men like Albert Gallatin on subjects of State and national importance, gathered information from all quarters of historical value, and intended to publish them, but the work was never done.

"His contributions in pamphlet form on many subjects of local interest were read with great interest, and will be useful to the historian who may seek to place in durable shape what occurred at an early day in the settlement of Western Pennsylvania.

"In 1872 he retired from practice after a life spent in exacting labor, to find relief from the cares of professional duties in the happiness of a home to which he was deeply attached. In it he enjoyed the companionship of his friends, to whom he was warmly attached, and dispensed his hospitality with a genial nature, which made intercourse with him both pleasant and instructive. Up to the very hour of his death his mental faculties were unimpaired, and his spirits full of almost the fervor of his youth. He died at his home on the Ohio below Pittsburgh, surrounded by all that was dear to him on earth."

Robert P. Flennikin was a law-student in the office of Andrew Stewart, at Uniontown, and admitted to the bar in October, 1831. He practiced his profession for a number of years in Fayette County, of which bar he became a leading member. He was also an influential citizen and a prominent politician. He served three terms in the Pennsylvania Legislature, commencing in 1841. In 1845 he was appointed minister to Denmark by President Polk, and he was made Governor of the Territory of Utah by President Buchanan. In 1872 he retired from active pursuits, and removed to San Francisco, Cal., where his son Robert was a successful merchant. Another son of his is J. W. Flennikin, and Mrs. Thomas B. Searight, of Uniontown, was his only daughter. He was an uncle by marriage to the late Col. Samuel W. Black, and brother-in-law of Judge Thomas Irwin. Mr. Flennikin was born in Greene County, Pa., and died in San Francisco in October, 1879, aged seventy-five years.

Alfred Patterson, at one time a school-teacher in Uniontown, was admitted a member of the Fayette County bar in October, 1831, and soon secured a large and lucrative practice. Close, knotty points in law and intricate matters pertaining to land titles were his specialties. He was an easy, plausible speaker and a good and successful lawyer. About 1870 he removed from Uniontown to Pittsburgh, where he devoted his time to the care of his property, and to the duties of his position as president of the Bank of Commerce. He died in December, 1878, while on a visit to his daughter in Louisiana.

John L. Dawson was born Feb. 7, 1813, in Uniontown, but removed very early in life to Brownsville, which was his place of residence during the greater part of his subsequent life. He received his education at Washington College, and soon after his graduation at that institution entered the office of his uncle, John Dawson, at Uniontown, as a law-student. He was admitted to the bar of Fayette in September, 1835, and at once commenced practice. He was a good attorney, but soon entered political life, and became much more prominent in that field than in the practice of his profession. In 1838 he was appointed deputy attorney-general of Fayette County, and in 1845 United States District Attorney for Western Pennsylvania, under President Polk. He was elected to Congress in 1850, re-elected in 1852, again elected in 1862, and re-elected in 1864. At the close of the latter term (1867) he left public life and retired to the estate known as Friendship Hill (the former residence of Albert Gallatin), where he passed the remainder of his life, and died Sept. 18, 1870. A more extended biographical notice of Mr. Dawson will be given in the history of Brownsville.

Thomas R. Davidson was a son of William Davidson, of Connellsville. He was educated at Kenyon

College, Ohio, and soon after graduation became a law-student in the office of Robert P. Flennikin, of Uniontown. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1838. He located in Connellsville, and continued in the practice of his profession until his death, though he was also engaged extensively in other business. He was one of the prominent members of the Fayette bar, and was regarded as one of the best counselors in Western Pennsylvania. He was also an active and energetic politician, but would never accept a public appointment, nor consent to become a candidate for office. The date of his death has not been ascertained.

Samuel A. Gilmore was born in 1806 in Butler County, Pa., where he was admitted to the bar, and continued as a practicing lawyer until his appointment as president judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District, in February, 1848, when he removed to Uniontown. Under the change of constitution he was elected to the same office in 1851, and served on the bench until the December term of 1861. He was again elected in October, 1865, and continued in office until his death, May 15, 1873. On that occasion a meeting of members of the Fayette County bar was held, at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz.:

"1st. That after more than twenty years' service on the bench, Judge Gilmore lays down his important trust unsuspected that it has on any occasion been violated, and leaving an excellent reputation for legal and general learning, for sterling integrity as man and judge, for strict impartiality in the discharge of his official duties, for patriotism as a citizen, as a hater of wrong and sympathizer with the weak, and as a firm believer in and an earnest promoter of the Christian religion.

"2d. That as a judge it was always his prime object to ascertain the right of any matter tried before him, and having learned this, it was an inflexible rule of law indeed which could prevent him from seeing that justice and equity was done."

An event which occurred in the year 1835, the striking of the names of a number of prominent members of the bar of Fayette County from the roll of attorneys, should not be omitted in this connection. There had been for a long time frequent and ever-recurring disagreements and misunderstandings between the attorneys in question and the Hon. Thomas H. Baird, then president judge of the district. This state of affairs finally culminated in an open rupture, the first act in which was Judge Baird's addressing to the recusant lawyers the following communication:

"Friday, Sept. 12, 1834.

"GENTLEMEN,—You have, no doubt, long been aware that the occurrence of a variety of disagreeable circumstances in the conduct of our business in court has rendered my situation often exceedingly painful and perplexing. It is possible I have had my full share in the causes which have led to this state of things. I think, however, upon reflection, you will be satisfied that in a great degree it has been owing to the irregular manner of the bar in the trial of causes. It is unnecessary to go into particulars. It has been the subject of complaint and of conflict, distressing to me and unpleasant to you. Finding a remedy hopeless without your aid, I have frequently brought my mind to the conclusion that perhaps I ought to withdraw and give you the opportunity of getting in my room some other gentleman who would have your confidence and co-operation. This determination has heretofore been yielded to the advice of friends, upon whose judgment I have relied.

"Early in the present week I requested an interview with you, that we might talk these matters over, and perhaps agree to a united effort for reform. You were prevented from meeting as proposed. In the mean time the occurrence of a brutal attack upon me by a ruffian, growing out of a trial in court, has more and more convinced me of the necessity of coming to some conclusion that may prevent the repetition of such outrages. On this subject I wish not to be misunderstood. The act of a brute or bully can never drive me from the post of duty or of honor. I thank God that in the performance of my official functions I have been preserved from the operation of fear, as I hope I have been from the influence of favor or affection. I never, I repeat, have been deterred by any apprehension of personal danger, although I have often been aware of peril. I have known that there was cause for it. The inadvertent, but as I think indiscreet, indulgence of side-bar remarks, indicative of dissatisfaction with the decisions of the court, and perhaps sometimes of contempt, has been calculated to make a lodgment in the public mind injurious to the authority and respectability of the court, and particularly of myself as its organ, and has had a direct tendency to rouse the malignant passions of a disappointed or defeated party. I have often observed or been informed of these things, and have thought they might lead to disastrous consequences. A correct, judicious man, if he thinks his case has not been correctly decided, will seek redress in the legitimate mode only, or, if that is not accessible (which seldom happens), will submit to it, as we all do to unavoidable misfortunes. A ruffian, however, if told by his counsel that injustice has been done him in the administration of the law, may feel disposed to seek vengeance on the judge. In the case referred to I think the cause and effect can be distinctly traced. The earnestness and positiveness of the counsel on the trial, and expressions thoughtlessly dropped afterwards, perhaps inflamed an unprincipled fellow to make an attack.

"It may be, however, that it would not have occasioned it had he not been encouraged by other persons. I have only my suspicions, and make no charge against any one. I exculpate the counsel in

that case, and I exculpate the whole bar from the most distant idea of producing such a catastrophe. All that I mean to say is that the practice I have mentioned has a direct tendency to incite to such outrages, and that in the particular case (in connection with other causes) it did lead to the violence.

"The same cause may produce the same effect. I must be always exposed to such consequences if matter of excitement continues to be furnished to wrong-headed brutal suitors. If I could have the confidence and support of the bar, and the assurance of a change in their manner towards each other and towards the court in the public conduct of business, the office I hold would be rendered dignified, honorable, and pleasant, but otherwise it must become altogether intolerable. On my part there is no want of good feeling, and I take this occasion to declare that there is not one of you for whom I entertain unkind sentiments. On the contrary, there is no one whose interests I would not advance, or whose honour I would not maintain so far as in my power. As to myself, I have no right to claim your friendship, though I should be glad to have it; but I think, in the discharge of my official duties, I ought to have your courtesy and respect, and when I err, forbearance in manner and recourse discreetly to the proper remedy (which I am always disposed to facilitate), and not to inflammatory expressions of disapprobation or contempt addressed to the public or the party.

"I have thus disclosed to you frankly my feelings and views. In reply I wish your sentiments and determination as to the future in relation to the grievances I have presented, and propose, therefore, that you should take a few minutes to confer together, and inform me of the conclusion to which you may arrive.

"I am truly yours,

"THOS. H. BAIRD.

"MESSRS. EWING, TODD, DAWSON, AND THE OTHER GENTLEMEN OF THE BAR OF FAYETTE COUNTY PRESENT."

To this communication the gentlemen addressed made the following reply:

"UNIONTOWN, PA., Oct. 3, 1834.

"DEAR SIR,—We have delayed replying to your letter under date of the 12th of September, 1834, addressed to the members of the bar of Fayette County, until the present time, to afford an opportunity for consulting together, and also for mature reflection upon the matters to which you refer. We regret, in common with your Honour, that we have not been able, in harmony and with satisfaction to ourselves and the people of the county, to transact the business of our courts. The public confidence seems to be withdrawn alike from the bar and the court. Perhaps your Honour's retiring from the bench, as you have intimated a willingness so to do, and giving the people the power to select another would be the means of producing a better state of things and a more cordial co-operation from all sides in the dispatch of the business of the county. This expression of our views is made in candour and sincerity, without a wish to inspire one unpleasant thought or unkind feeling, but under a sense of duty to the county in which we live, to your Honour and to ourselves.

"Very respectfully yours, etc.,

"JOHN M. AUSTIN,	A. PATTERSON,
"JOHN DAWSON,	R. P. FLENNIKEN,
"JOSHUA B. HOWELL,	R. G. HOPWOOD,
"J. H. DEFORD,	WM. MCDONALD,
"J. WILLIAMS,	W. P. WELLS.

"TO THOMAS H. BAIRD, ESQ., WILLIAMSPORT, WASHINGTON CO."

At the next succeeding term of the Court of Common Pleas, held Jan. 6, 1835, before Judge Baird and his associates, Charles Porter and Samuel Nixon, the following action was taken, as is shown by the record, viz.:

"The Court grant a rule upon John M. Austin, John Dawson, Joshua B. Howell, John H. Deford, Joseph Williams, Alfred Patterson, Robert P. Flenniken, Rice G. Hopwood, William McDonald, and William P. Wells, Esquires, to show cause why they should not be stricken from the list of Attorneys of this court."

To this rule the respondents made answer as follows:

"The undersigned, who are required by a rule of court, entered this day, to show cause why they should not be stricken from the list of attorneys, present this their answer to that rule. We earnestly but respectfully protest against the legal power and authority of the court to enter and enforce such a rule for the cause alleged. The rule appears to be founded and predicated on the letter of the undersigned, addressed to Judge Baird, dated Oct. 3, 1834. To enable a full understanding of the whole matter a letter of Judge Baird, dated Sept. 12, 1834, is herewith presented. It is evident that the letter of the undersigned which contains the offensive matter is a reply and response to the letter of Judge Baird to them addressed. It is certainly respectful in its terms, and, as is sincerely believed and positively asserted, contains neither in words, meaning, nor intention the slightest contempt or the least disrespect to the court or any of its members.

"The respondents would be entirely at a loss to comprehend how it could be possible to give their letter, from its terms, an offensive interpretation were they not informed from another source that the following paragraph is considered objectionable: 'The public confidence seems to be withdrawn alike from the bar and the Court.' We by this paragraph expressed our honest conviction, and intended no contempt to the Court. It is a response in some measure to that part of Judge Baird's letter in which he himself says that the circumstances to which he refers were calculated to make a lodgment in the public mind injurious to

the authority and respectability of the Court, and particularly of himself, its organ.

"It will also be perceived from the two letters referred to that the correspondence did not take place between the bar and the court; it was between the respondents and Judge Baird, at his instance and request. The occurrence asserted as constituting some undefined offense did not take place in presence of the Court; it took place out of Court and *in pais*.

"Far, very far, therefore, are we from being guilty of any offense against the Court. As to Judge Baird personally, the letter distinctly and unequivocally states that our views were 'made in candour and sincerity, without a wish to inspire one unpleasant thought or unkind feeling.'

"JOHN M. AUSTIN,	J. H. DEFORD,
"JOHN DAWSON,	WM. MCDONALD,
"JOSHUA B. HOWELL,	J. WILLIAMS,
"WM. B. WELLS,	R. P. FLENNIKIN,
"ALFRED PATTERSON,	RICE G. HOPWOOD."

The above answer was supplemented by the following, dated Jan. 7, 1835, and signed by the same attorneys, except McDonald and Hopwood, viz.:

"The undersigned, after reiterating the protest contained in a former answer, make this further reply to the rule entered yesterday against them. When the former answer was prepared it was not known that the publication of the correspondence between the bar and Judge Baird in the newspapers constituted a portion of the supposed offense against the court, the record not presenting that aspect of the case.

"They now reply to this matter, and to cause a more perfect understanding thereof they present herewith a letter from Judge Baird to the undersigned, dated Dec. 15, 1834.[1] We now ask that the three letters on record may be carefully examined in connection with our former answer to the rule to show cause. We cannot but think that the court will then be satisfied that the last letter of Judge Baird contains imputations and strictures not warranted by anything said in our communication to him when properly understood.

"In some way the existence of the controversy reached the public ear. It immediately assumed a false shape in connection with an assault committed upon the judge by a suitor in court. Misapprehension about the nature of the correspondence was produced. For want of correct information false assertions were made and false inferences drawn. It became a public matter, involving seriously public interests. The correspondence related to public affairs. The letters by no means being private and confidential, we considered it our imperative duty, in justice to ourselves and in justice to the public, to lay the whole correspondence as it really was before the whole community. It was accordingly done, and for the purposes intimated. The court will clearly perceive that in this act there was no offense committed against the court, but it was a proceeding rendered every way necessary, as it gave the true state of the controversy and supplied the place of false rumors in relation both to Judge Baird and ourselves."

William McDonald made a separate answer to the court January 7th. On the next day Judge Baird delivered the opinion of the court (Judge Samuel Nixon dissenting), the material part of which is here given:

"Jan. 8, 1835.

"The court has given to the papers presented by the respondents in this case the most careful consideration and the most favorable construction their import would at all admit. It is with the deepest regret, we are constrained to say, that they are by no means satisfactory. We cannot regard them as removing the offensive and injurious operation of the matter which has been published to the world in relation to this court, and which forms the gravamen of the rule. All that we have required is that the gentlemen would distinctly place in their answer a disavowal of any intention to impute to the court, or its members, anything which would lower them (in their official character) in the esteem and confidence of the people. This has been and is still refused. No alternative therefore remains. We must abandon our judicial honor, respectability, and authority, or endeavor to sustain them in what we conceive to be the legitimate mode. . . . It is ordered that the names of John M. Austin, John Dawson, Joshua B. Howell, Wm. P. Wells, Alfred Patterson, John H. Deford, J. Williams, and R. P. Flenniken be struck from the list of attorneys of this court.

"In the case of William McDonald the rule is discharged. In the case of Rice G. Hopwood the rule is continued."

The next day (January 9th) Rice G. Hopwood made a separate answer, and the court discharged the rule in this case.

Eight members of the bar of Fayette County then stood suspended from court. These gentlemen presented their case to the Legislature of the State, and on the 14th of March, 1835, an act was passed, by the provisions of which the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania was "authorized and required to take jurisdiction of a certain record and proceedings in the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Fayette, of the term of January, 1835, whereby the names of eight attorneys were, on the 8th day of January, 1835, or-

[1] The letter of Judge Baird, here referred to, concluded as follows:

"In conclusion, I will only say that upon 'mature reflection' it is my determination not to resign at present, and that it is also my abiding determination never to resign upon the ground stated in your letter. I hope to be able to take my seat on the bench in Fayette County on the first Monday of January next. If I have lost any degree of public confidence it shall be my endeavor to regain it by a faithful performance of my judicial functions. With the aid of my brother judges, I will try to preserve the order and discipline of the court by a discreet but energetic exercise of the power which the law gives us; and perhaps you may be satisfied that the laxity which has, no doubt, been a considerable cause of complaint, was more owing to my kind feelings toward you than to any want of moral courage to encounter the consequences that may result from the honest discharge of public duty. I shall perform my official functions with a sincere desire to do right, and shall expect from the members of the bar that they behave themselves 'with all good fidelity to the court as well as to the client.' I am, etc.,

"TH. H. BAIRD."

dered to be struck from the list of attorneys of the said court; and during their session commencing at the city of Philadelphia on Monday, the 16th of March, 1835, proceed to hear and determine the questions arising upon the said record and proceedings in any shape which may be approved or prescribed by the court; and shall cause the decision of the said Supreme Court to be duly certified to the Court of Common Pleas in the county of Fayette, and make all orders and direct all measures which may be necessary and proper and which shall be effectual in the premises."[1]

The rule of the court, answers of respondents, and letters of Judge Baird were presented to the Supreme Court, in session at Philadelphia, March 31, 1835. The eight gentlemen whose names had been stricken from the roll appeared by their attorneys, who presented the following bill of exceptions:

"*First.* The Court of Common Pleas of Fayette County erred in considering the said attorneys as the authors of a letter to the Hon. T. H. Baird, under date of 3d October, 1834, liable to the penalty of being struck from the roll for an alleged libel upon the court.

"*Second.* The court below erred in considering that by the writing or publishing of the said letter the said attorneys did 'misbehave themselves in their offices of attorneys' respectively.

"*Third.* The court below erred in considering that by the writing or publishing of said letter the attorneys had departed from their obligation to behave themselves in the office of attorney within the court according to the best of their learning or ability, and with all good fidelity as well to the court as to their clients.

"*Fourth.* The order of the court below that the names of the said attorneys be struck from the list is unconstitutional, illegal, and oppressive, and the same should be forthwith reversed and annulled."

Messrs. Dallas and Ingersoll were the attorneys for the gentlemen of the bar, and J. Sergeant for the proceedings of the Court of Common Pleas of Fayette County. Lengthy arguments were made. After due deliberation the opinion of the court was delivered by Chief Justice C. J. Gibson, who thus announced its decision:

"In conclusion it appears that a case to justify the removal of the respondents has not been made out, and it is therefore considered that the order which made the rule absolute be vacated and the rule discharged, that the respondents be restored to the bar, and that this decree be certified to the Common Pleas of Fayette County."

"Decreed accordingly."

FAYETTE CIVIL LIST.

In this list the names are given of persons who have held county offices, and also of those, resident in Fayette County, who have held important offices in or under the State or national government.

[1] Rawle's Reports, vol. v. page 191. Case of Austin and others.

Sheriffs.[2]

Robert Orr,[3] appointed 1784.
James Hammond, appointed Nov. 21, 1786.
Joseph Torrence, appointed Oct. 25, 1787; Nov. 5, 1788; Oct. 30, 1789.
Joseph Huston, appointed Nov. 14, 1790.
James Paull, appointed 1793.
Thomas Collins, appointed Nov. 1, 1796.
Abraham Stewart, appointed Oct. 26, 1799.
James Allen, appointed Oct. 28, 1802.
Pierson Sayres, appointed 1805.
Jacob Harbaugh, appointed 1808.
Andrew Byers, appointed Nov. 7, 1811.
Morris Morris, appointed Nov. 17, 1814.
John Withrow, appointed Oct. 29, 1817.
Daniel P. Lynch, appointed 1820.
George Croft, appointed 1823.
William Salters, appointed Oct. 30, 1826.
John A. Sangston, appointed Oct. 22, 1829.
Gideon Johns, appointed Oct. 22, 1832.
Matthew Allen, appointed Nov. 11, 1835.
George Meason, appointed Oct. 20, 1838.
William Morris, elected Oct. 11, 1841.
Wesley Frost, elected Oct. 8, 1844.
William Snyder, elected Oct. 12, 1847.
Matthew Allen, elected Oct. 8, 1850.
James McBride, elected Oct. 11, 1853.
Samuel W. Boyd, elected Oct. 14, 1856.
Eli Cope, elected Oct. 11, 1859.
Thomas Brownfield, elected Oct. 14, 1862.
Samuel W. Boyd, elected Oct. 10, 1865.
David L. Walker, elected Oct. 13, 1868.
Isaac Messmore, elected Oct. 10, 1871.
Calvin Springer, elected Nov. 3, 1874.
Edward Dean, elected Nov. 6, 1877.
James H. Hoover, elected Nov. 2, 1880.

[2] The office of sheriff was held by appointment until 1839, when it became elective.

[3] For more than three years after Fayette became a separate county it remained under the jurisdiction of the sheriff of Westmoreland. Reference to this, as well as to the fact that the other county offices were at first held in common with Westmoreland, is found in the following extracts from letters written by Ephraim Douglass to President John Dickinson, of the Supreme Executive Council, viz.:

"Uniontown, February 2, 1784.

". . . From an unhappy misconception of the law for dividing Westmoreland, this county has not an officer of any kind except such as were created or continued by the act or appointed by the Council. Denied a separate election of a member in Council and representative in Assembly till the general election of the present year, they unfortunately concluded that this inability extended to all the other elective officers of the county, and in consequence of this belief voted for them in conjunction with Westmoreland."

"Union Town, 11th July, 1784.

"Sir,—In obedience to the commands of your honorable Board of the 5th of June last, I take this opportunity of informing Council that there has yet been no sheriff for the county of Fayette separate from that of Westmoreland, the sheriff of that county continuing to do the duty of that office in this as before the division, and no bond has been taken for his performance of it in this county distinct from the other. . . ."

At the time of the erection of Fayette County, Matthew Jack was sheriff of Westmoreland. On the 28th of October, 1783, Robert Orr was appointed by the Court deputy sheriff of Westmoreland, to act as sheriff of Fayette. He continued to act in that capacity till the appointment of James Hammond as sheriff of Fayette.

Prothonotaries.

Ephraim Douglass,[1] appointed Oct. 6, 1783; resigned December, 1808.
Richard William Lane, appointed Jan. 1, 1809.
John St. Clair, appointed April 6, 1818; Feb. 12, 1821.
John B. Trevor, appointed January, 1822.
Thomas McKibben, appointed May 12, 1824.
James Todd, appointed Sept. 30, 1825; Dec. 2, 1826.
Henry W. Beeson, appointed Feb. 4, 1830; Jan. 23, 1833.
Richard Beeson, appointed July 11, 1833.
Thomas Sloan, appointed Jan. 13, 1836; Jan. 3, 1839.
Richard Beeson, appointed Feb. 6, 1839; elected Oct. 8, 1839.
Daniel Kaine, elected Oct. 11, 1842; Oct. 14, 1845.
Richard Huskins, elected Oct. 10, 1848; Oct. 14, 1851.
Robert T. Galloway, elected Oct. 10, 1854.
Thomas B. Searight, elected Oct. 13, 1857; Oct. 9, 1860.
George W. Litman, elected Oct. 13, 1863; Oct. 9, 1866.
John K. McDonald, elected Oct. 13, 1869; Oct. 8, 1872.
Joseph M. Oglevee, elected Nov. 2, 1875; Nov. 5, 1878.
Thomas B. Searight, elected November, 1881.

County Commissioners.

1787.—Zachariah Connell, Joseph Caldwell, Thomas Gaddis.
1789.—James Finley, James Hammond, Thomas Gaddis.
1790.—James Hammond, Joseph Torrence.
1792.—James Patterson, Uriah Springer.
1793.—Matthew Gilchrist, John Oliphant, Nathaniel Ewing.
1795.—Nathaniel Ewing, William Lynn, Thomas Collins.
1796.—Nathaniel Ewing, William Roberts, Caleb Mount.
1797.—Nathaniel Ewing, Caleb Mount, James Allen.
1798.—John Fulton, James Allen, Caleb Mount.
1799.—John Fulton, Jesse Beeson, James Wilson.
1800.—Jesse Beeson, John Fulton, Andrew Oliphant.
1801.—Jesse Beeson, Andrew Oliphant, Morris Morris.
1802.—Morris Morris, William Downard, George Dearth.
1803.—William Downard, Morris Morris, David Howard.
1804.—William Downard, David Howard, John Miller.
1805.—David Howard, John Miller, James Campbell.
1806.—John Miller, James Campbell, John Shreve.
1807.—James Campbell, John Shreve, Jasper Whetstone.
1808.—John Shreve, Jasper Whetstone, John Roberts.
1809.—Jasper Whetstone, John Roberts, Abel Campbell.
1810.—John Roberts, Abel Campbell, William Cunningham.
1811.—Abel Campbell, William Cunningham, John Clark.
1812.—William Cunningham, John Clark, Thomas Boyd.
1813.—John Clark, Thomas Boyd, Morris Morris.
1814.—Thomas Boyd, George Craft, Harris W. Colton.
1815.—Harris W. Colton, John Sparks, Amos Cooper.
1816–17.—Amos Cooper, William Hart, James Todd.
1818.—William Hart, James Todd, Griffith Roberts.
1819.—James Todd, Griffith Roberts, Moses Vance.
1820.—Griffith Roberts, Moses Vance, Isaac Core.
1821.—Moses Vance, Isaac Core, Andrew Moore.
1822.—Isaac Core, Andrew Moore, Abner Greenland.
1823.—Andrew Moore, Abner Greenland, Robert Boyd.
1824.—Abner Greenland, Robert Boyd, Nathaniel Mitchell.
1825.—Robert Boyd, Nathaniel Mitchell, Jesse Taylor.
1826.—Nathaniel Mitchell, Jesse Taylor, Abner Greenland.
1827.—Jesse Taylor, Abner Greenland, Hugh Espey, Jr.
1828.—Abner Greenland, Hugh Espey, Jr., Robert Patterson.
1829–30.—Hugh Espey, Jr., Robert Patterson, James Adair.
1831.—Hugh Espey, Jr., James Adair, Andrew Hertzog.
1832.—Andrew Hertzog, Hugh Espey, Jr., James H. Patterson.
1833.—James H. Patterson, Andrew Hertzog, James Adair.
1834.—James Adair, James H. Patterson, Peter Stentz.
1835.—Peter Stentz, James Adair, Joseph Gadd.
1836.—Joseph Gadd, Isaac L. Hunt, Robert Long.
1837.—Isaac L. Hunt, Robert Long, E. P. Oliphant.
1838.—Robert Long, E. P. Oliphant, John W. Phillips.
1839.—John W. Phillips, Squire Ayres, Jesse Antrim.
1840.—Squire Ayres, Jesse Antrim, James Allison.
1841.—Jesse Antrim, James Allison, Thomas McMillan.
1842.—James Allison, Thomas McMillan, Hugh Espey.
1843.—Thomas McMillan, Hugh Espey, Thomas Duncan.
1844.—Hugh Espey, Thomas Duncan, Robert Bleakley.
1845.—Thomas Duncan, Robert Bleakley, P. F. Gibbons.
1846.—Robert Bleakley, P. F. Gibbons, Lee Tate.
1847.—P. F. Gibbons, Lee Tate, H. D. Overholt.
1848.—Lee Tate, H. D. Overholt, William Crawford.
1849.—H. D. Overholt, William Crawford, John Beatty.
1850.—William Crawford, John Beatty, Jacob Haldeman.
1851.—John Beatty, Jacob Haldeman, Jacob Wolf.
1852.—Jacob Haldeman, Jacob Wolf, Joseph Cunningham.
1853.—Jacob Wolf, Joseph Cunningham, Mark R. Moore.
1854.—Joseph Cunningham, Mark R. Moore, David Deyarmon.
1855.—Mark R. Moore, David Deyarmon, Jacob F. Longanacker.
1856.—David Deyarmon, Jacob F. Longanacker, Thomas Brownfield.
1857.—Jacob F. Longanacker, Thomas Brownfield, John V. Reese.
1858.—Thomas Brownfield, John V. Reese, W. K. Gallaher.
1859.—John V. Reese, W. K. Gallaher, Robert McDowell.
1860.—W. K. Gallaher, Robert McDowell, John Schnatterly.
1861.—Robert McDowell, John Schnatterly, George A. Nolan.
1862.—John Schnatterly, George A. Nolan, Samuel Shipley.
1863.—George A. Nolan, Samuel Shipley, William Jones.
1864.—Samuel Shipley, William Jones, H. Humphreys.
1865.—William Jones, H. Humphreys, Wm. L. Smith.
1866.—H. Humphreys, Wm. L. Smith, G. Roberts.
1867.—Wm. L. Smith, G. Roberts, John Brooks.
1868.—G. Roberts, John Brooks, David H. Wakefield.
1869.—John Brooks, David H. Wakefield, James Snyder.
1870.—David H. Wakefield, James Snyder, C. S. Sherrick.
1871.—James Snyder, C. S. Sherrick, David Newcomer.
1872.—C. S. Sherrick, David Newcomer, Robert Hagen.
1873.—David Newcomer, Robert Hagen, Isaac Hurst.
1874.—Robert Hagen, Isaac Hurst, Jesse Reed.
1875.—Isaac Hurst, Jesse Reed, James Cunningham.
1878.—George W. Shaw, Thomas Hazen, Hugh L. Rankin.

[1] The following memorial of Ephraim Douglass, making application for the appointment, is found in Pennsylvania Archives, x. 118:

"To the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

"The memorial of Ephraim Douglas humbly sheweth that having, true to his principles, made an early sacrifice of his interest, he entered into and continued in the service of his country till the loss of health, conspiring with other misfortunes, obliged him to return at a time when his return to civil life offered him no prospect of a retire to his former pursuits in it. That he has since earned a precarious subsistence by the accidental services he has been occasionally employed to perform; but being now altogether without business, and strongly desirous of obtaining some permanent independent employment, he looks up to your honorable body for the accomplishment of that desire with all the confidence which a knowledge of your justice and readiness in rewarding your faithful servants can inspire.

"That your memorialist having heard of a new county being created from a part of Westmoreland, begs leave humbly to offer himself a candidate for the office of prothonotary in the county of Fayette, and prays your acceptance of his services.

"Your memorialist, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

"Ephraim Douglass.

"Philadelphia, 2d October, 1783."

Mr. Douglass received the appointment against William McCleery, who was also an applicant for the office.

Clerks of the Board of Commissioners.

Andrew Oliphant, 1796.
John Ward, April 21, 1797.
Morris Morris, Jan. 12, 1798.
Samuel Milhous, Jr., Jan. 23, 1799.
Charles Porter, Jr., Jan. 20, 1800.
Thos. Meason, Nov. 25, 1801.
A. Oliphant, March 15, 1802.
Thos. Meason, April 30, 1802.
Jesse Beeson, Nov. 23, 1802.
Morris Morris, April 25, 1808.
John Roberts, Oct. 23, 1811.
Joshua Hart, Oct. 18, 1816.
Isaac Core, Dec. 23, 1816.
Benj. Barton, Oct. 18, 1819.
Joseph Trevor, Jan. 6, 1821.
Henry W. Beeson, Jan. 19, 1821.
Richard Beeson, Jan. 20, 1823.
J. B. Miller, Oct. 23, 1826.
William Gregg, Nov. 4, 1827.
James Piper, March 4, 1828.
Joseph Gadd, Oct. 23, 1838.
Rich. Huskins, Nov. 16, 1842.
Alex. McClean, Dec. 1, 1848.
Joseph Gadd, Jan. 1, 1856.
Geo. Morrison, Aug. 27, 1858.
F. Reynolds, Nov. 16, 1863.
L. P. Norton, April 3, 1866.
Geo. Morrison, Jan. 1, 1874.

County Treasurers.[1]

Ephraim Douglas, appointed Oct. 13, 1784.
James Allen, appointed 1800; Jan. 22, 1801; 1802.
Christian Tarr, appointed Feb. 3, 1803; 1804.
Dennis Springer, appointed Nov. 26, 1804.
William Brownfield, appointed Jan. 9, 1808.
Morris Morris, appointed Jan. 6, 1814.
Jesse Beeson, appointed Dec. 29, 1814.
Thomas Haddon, appointed Jan. 2, 1818.
Dennis Springer, appointed Jan. 1, 1821.
Joshua Hart, appointed Dec. 22, 1822.
James Boyle, appointed Jan. 2, 1826.
Alfred Meason, appointed January 1, 1829.
George Meason, appointed Aug. 24, 1831.
William Crawford, appointed Jan. 2, 1835.
James F. Cannon, appointed Jan. 1, 1838.
John F. Foster, appointed Jan. 1, 1839.
William B. Roberts, elected Oct. 8, 1839.
Hiram Seaton, elected Oct. 10, 1843; re-elected Oct. 14, 1845.
Nathaniel Mitchell, elected Oct. 12, 1847; re-elected Oct. 9, 1849.
Hugh Espey, appointed Nov. 5, 1850; elected Oct. 14, 1851.
Dennis Sutton, appointed Feb. 28, 1852.
Joseph L. Wylie, elected Oct. 11, 1853.
William Bradman, elected Oct. 9, 1855.
Jacob Crow, elected Oct. 13, 1857.
Isaac Hurst, elected Oct. 11, 1859.
John Tiernan, elected Oct. 8, 1861; re-elected Oct. 13, 1863.
William Darlington, elected Oct. 10, 1865.
William S. Strickler, elected Oct. 8, 1867.
Richard Campbell, elected Oct. 12, 1869.
John S. Roberts, elected Oct. 10, 1871.
James McDonald, elected Oct. 14, 1873.
Justus Dean, appointed to fill vacancy.
Christian Artes, elected Nov. 4, 1875.
Michael W. Franks, elected Nov. 5, 1878.

Registers of Deeds, Recorders of Wills, and Clerks of the Orphans' Court.[2]

Alexander McClean, appointed Dec. 6, 1783; Jan. 30, 1800; April 6, 1818; Feb. 12, 1821; May 12, 1824; Dec. 22, 1826; Feb. 4, 1830; Jan. 23, 1833.
John Keffer, appointed Jan. 30, 1834.
Robert Barton, appointed Jan. 13, 1836.
James Piper, appointed Feb. 6, 1839; elected Oct. 8, 1839.
Joseph Gadd, elected Oct. 11, 1842; Oct. 14, 1845; Oct. 10, 1848.
Peter A. Johns, elected Oct. 14, 1851.
John Collins, elected Oct. 10, 1854.
James Darby, elected Oct. 13, 1857; Oct. 9, 1860.
George Morrison, elected Oct. 13, 1863; Oct. 9, 1866.
Joseph Beatty, elected Oct. 12, 1869; Oct. 8, 1872.
John W. Darby, elected Nov. 2, 1875; Nov. 5, 1878.
Charles D. Conner, elected November, 1881.

Coroners.

Henry Beeson, appointed Nov. 21, 1786; Oct. 25, 1787; Nov. 5, 1788; Oct. 30, 1789.
Jesse Beeson, appointed Jan. 24, 1812; April 15, 1815; Oct. 29, 1817.
Robert D. Moore, appointed Dec. 14, 1820; March 12, 1824; Jan. 22, 1827.
James C. Cummings, appointed Nov. 5, 1829; March 12, 1833.
John Townsend, appointed Nov. 3, 1835.
H. C. Matthews, appointed March 12, 1836.
James C. Cummings, elected Oct. 12, 1841.
Robert M. Walker, elected Oct. 8, 1844.
Upton L. Clemmer, elected Oct. 12, 1847; Oct. 10, 1848.
James Brownfield, elected Oct. 14, 1851.
Andrew Patrick, elected Oct. 12, 1852.
James Fuller, elected Oct. 12, 1858; Oct. 8, 1861.
William H. Sturgeon, elected Oct. 11, 1864.
William R. Seman, elected Oct. 8, 1867.
John Finley, elected Oct. 12, 1869.
James C. Henry, elected Oct. 11, 1870.
James L. Trader, elected Oct. 10, 1871.
B. F. Brownfield, elected Nov. 5, 1874.
Joseph T. Shepler, elected Nov. 8, 1877.
J. D. Sturgeon, elected Nov. 2, 1880.

Surveyors.[3]

1769–72.—Archibald McClean, A. Lane, Alexander McClean, Moses McClean.
1772–1828.—Alexander McClean.
1828 to August, 1836.—Freeman Lewis.
August, 1836, to March, 1837.—William Griffith.
June, 1837, to November, 1839.—William Calvin.
1839 to March, 1843.—John I. Dorsey.
March, 1843, to 1850.—James Snyder.
James Snyder, elected Oct. 2, 1850; Oct. 11, 1853.
Martin Dickinson, elected Oct. 14, 1856; Oct. 11, 1859; Oct. 14, 1862; Oct. 10, 1865.
Andrew J. Gilmore, elected Oct. 13, 1868; Oct. 10, 1871; Nov. 3, 1874.
Julius Shipley, elected Nov. 8, 1877.
John D. Boyd, elected Nov. 2, 1880.

Auditors.

The earliest official record having reference to the auditors of Fayette County is an entry found in an old book in the commissioners' office, which appears to be the first book of their minutes, viz.:

"Whereas at a Court of Common Pleas, held at Union Town for the County of Fayette, the fourth

[1] Appointed by the commissioners until 1834, when the office became elective.

[2] This office was held by appointment till 1839, when it became elective.

[3] This list embraces deputy surveyors-general (appointed by the Supreme Executive Council during the time that body existed, and afterwards by the surveyor-general) until 1850, and county surveyors elected by the people after that time. From the commencement until 1828 the list is made up of such names of surveyors as are found in the survey books and other records, and is therefore probably not complete, though as nearly so as has been found practicable to make it for that period.

Monday in June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, Before Edward Cook, Esquire, President of said Court and Associate Justices of the same.

"Pursuant to the Act of Assembly entitled An Act to provide a more effectual method of settling the public accounts of the Commissioners and Treasurers of the respective counties, the court appointed Alexander McClean and Nathaniel Breading, Esquire, and Presley Carr Lane, Gentleman, Auditors for the following year."

The following list embraces the names of auditors of Fayette County and the years in which they served as fully as can be ascertained:

1792 (appointed in June).—Alexander McClean, Presley Carr Lane, John Wilson.
1793-95 (appointed June 18).—Samuel King, Alexander McClean, Presley Carr Lane.
1798.—John Lyon, Alexander McClean, Jacob Bowman.
1799-1801.—Jacob Bowman, A. McClean, Matthew Gilchrist.
1809-10 (elected October).—Joseph Torrence, William Lynn, Thomas Collins.
1815.—Matthew Gilchrist, John Roberts, Thomas Hadden.
1816.—William Nutt, John Roberts, Matthew Gilchrist.
1817.—William Nutt, John Bouvier, Matthew Gilchrist.
1818-19.—Henry W. Beeson, John Bouvier, William Ewing.
1820.—Henry W. Beeson, Andrew Oliphant, William Ewing.
1821.—Henry W. Beeson, Abel Campbell, William Ewing.
1822.—William Ewing, Abel Campbell, Samuel Cleavinger.
1823.—Abel Campbell, Samuel Cleavinger, Ellis Bailey.
1824-25.—Samuel Cleavinger, Ellis Bailey, John Fuller.
1826.—Ellis Bayley, John Fuller, E. Douglas, Jr.
1827.—E. Douglas, Jr., Alexander Clear, Joshua Wood.
1828.—Alexander Clear, Joshua Wood, James Adair.
1829.—Joshua Wood, Squire Ayres, Amos Cooper.
1830.—Squire Ayres, Amos Cooper, John Atkinson.
1831.—John Atkinson, Henry Ebert, Richard Taylor.
1832.—Richard Taylor, Andrew Moore, William Snyder.
1833.—Andrew Moore, William Snyder, Clement Wood.
1834.—William Snyder, Clement Wood, William Bryson.
1835.—Clement Wood, William Bryson, N. McCormick.
1836.—William Bryson, N. McCormick, John Buffington.
1837.—N. McCormick, John Buffington, John Morrison.
1838.—John Buffington, John Morrison, William Bryson.
1839.—John Morrison, William Bryson, Benjamin Hayden.
1840.—John Morrison, Benjamin Hayden, P. W. Morgan.
1841.—Benjamin Hayden, P. W. Morgan, W. D. Mullin.
1842.—P. W. Morgan, W. D. Mullin, John Gadd.
1843.—W. D. Mullin, John Gadd, Joseph Krepps.
1844.—John Gadd, Joseph Krepps, S. P. Chalfant.
1845.—David Deyarmon, S. P. Chalfant, Edward Hyde.
1846.—S. P. Chalfant, Edward Hyde, P. A. Johns.
1847.—Edward Hyde, P. A. Johns, Jacob Wolf.
1848.—P. A. Johns, Jacob Wolf, William Elliot.
1849.—Jacob Wolf, William Elliot, A. H. Patterson.
1850.—William Elliot, A. H. Patterson, David Deyarmon.
1851.—A. H. Patterson, David Deyarmon, John G. Hertig.
1852.—David Deyarmon, John G. Hertig, John W. Skiles.
1853.—John G. Hertig, John W. Skiles, George W. Litman.
1854.—John W. Skiles, George W. Litman, Jacob Newmyer, Jr.
1855.—George W. Litman, Jacob Newmyer, Jr., David P. Lutz.
1856.—Jacob Newmyer, Jr., David P. Lutz, John Brooks.
1857.—David P. Lutz, John Brooks, Moses Hazen.
1858.—John Brooks, Moses Hazen, Charles G. Turner.
1859.—William Hazen, Charles G. Turner, Andrew Fairchild.
1860.—Charles G. Turner, Andrew Fairchild, Peter Cunningham.
1861.—William Hazen, William J. Stewart, Peter Cunningham.
1862.—John R. Bunker, Peter Cunningham, William J. Stewart.
1863.—John R. Bunker, Peter Cunningham, Andrew Stewart, Jr.
1864.—John R. Bunker, Andrew Stewart, Jr., Job Strawn.
1865.—Andrew Stewart, Jr., Job Strawn, H. L. Hatfield.
1866.—Job Strawn, William B. Barris, D. W. C. Dumbauld.
1867.—William B. Barris, D. W. C. Dumbauld, Thomas J. Burton.
1868.—D. W. C. Dumbauld, Thomas J. Burton, Finley Chalfant.
1868.—Thomas J. Burton, Finley Chalfant, Josiah H. Miller.
1870.—Finley Chalfant, Josiah H. Miller, George B. Clemmer.
1871.—Josiah H. Miller, George B. Clemmer, Matthew M. Patterson.
1872.—George B. Clemmer, Matthew M. Patterson, Stephen Hawkins.
1873.—Matthew M. Patterson, Stephen Hawkins, James W. Porter.
1874.—Stephen Hawkins, Abel Colley, Nicholas McCullough.
1875.—Samuel B. Rothermel, William G. Yard, George W. Hiss.
1878.—George W. McCray, George W. Kern, Joseph M. Campbell.

Justices of the Peace.

The first two justices of the peace in the territory now embraced in what is now Fayette County were Capt. William Crawford and Thomas Gist, appointed May 23, 1770, for Cumberland County. Crawford was reappointed for Bedford by Governor Penn in 1771, and again upon the erection of Westmoreland in 1773, when he was made presiding justice, but his commission was revoked in 1775, on account of his having sided with the partisans of Virginia in the controversy between the States. Upon the erection of Yohogania County (Va.), in 1776, he was appointed presiding justice in the courts of that county.

The following is a list of the justices of the peace of Fayette County from its erection till 1790, with the dates of their commissions:

John Gaddis, March 19, 1784.	W. McClelland, Aug. 27, 1785.
Alex. McClean, " "	Edward Cook, Nov. 21, 1786.
James Finley, " "	Eph. Walters, " "
John Meason, June 1, 1784.	James Coyle, March 31, 1787.
Robt. Richey, Sept. 14, 1784.	Jacob Stewart, " "
Andrew Rabb, Jan. 24, 1785.	W. G. Wilson, Aug. 25, 1789.
James Neal, Feb. 5, 1785.	Thomas Gregg, July 22, 1790.
H. McLaughlin, Feb. 18, 1785.	Abr'm Stewart, Aug. 18, 1790.
Nath. Breading, " "	

Upon the division of the county into justices' districts in 1803, the following named were elected justices:

District No. 1.—Jonathan Rowland.
" 2.—Robert Richey, Zadok Springer.
" 3.—James Robinson.
" 4.—Jeremiah Kendall.
" 5.—Thomas Gregg, Isaac Rogers, Wm. Ewing.

District No. 6.—Hugh Loughlan.
" 7.—John Patterson.
" 8.—Joseph Morrison.
" 9.—Matthew Gilchrist.
" 10.—William Boyd, John Meason, George Mathias, Mathew Gaut.
" 11.—Andrew Trapp.
" 12.—John Potter.

The following-named persons were justices of the peace in Fayette County in the year 1808:

William Boyd, John Patterson, Hugh Laughlin, Thomas Gregg, Robert Richie, Jonathan Rowland, Matthew Gilchrist, Andrew Trapp, Jacob Bowman, Joseph Morrison, Isaac Rogers, William Ewing, Jeremiah Kendall, George Mathiot, Matthew Gaut, Zadock Springer, James Robinson, Robert Smith, Andrew Oliphant, John Wood, Isaac Hastings, Abraham Trembley, William Roberts, Joseph Lyon, James Wilson, Hugh Shotwell, James Catheart, James Francis, Elias Baylis, Thomas Williams, James Allen, David Howard, Jesse Evans.

The names of justices holding office after this time are given in the histories of the several townships.

Justices of the Peace and of the Court of Common Pleas.

At the organization of the county the justices of the peace and of the Court of Common Pleas resident in the county and appointed under the jurisdiction of Westmoreland County were Philip Rogers, Robert Adams, John Allen, Robert Ritchie, and Andrew Rabb. Appointments made from Oct. 9, 1783, to 1791 (at which latter date "judges learned in the law" were made presidents of the court) were as follows:

Eph. Douglass, Oct. 9, 1783.
Alex. McClean, Oct. 31, 1783.
John Meason, June 1, 1784.
Robt. Ritchie, Sept. 14, 1784.
Andrew Rabb, Jan. 24, 1785.
Jas. Neal, Feb. 5, 1785.
Hugh Laughlin, Nov. 6, 1785.
Nath'l Breading, " "
Wm. McClelland, Nov. 6, '85.
Edward Cook, Nov. 21, 1786.
Eph. Walter, " "
Jacob Stewart, March 31, '87.
W. G. Wilson, Aug. 25, 1789.
Thomas Gregg, July 22, 1790.
Abr'm Stewart, Aug. 18, 1790.

Presiding Justices of the Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions.[1]

Philip Rogers, December term, 1783.
Philip Rogers, March term, 1784.
Alexander McClean, June term, 1784, to June, 1785.
John Allen, June term, 1785.
Robert Ritchie, September, 1785, to December, 1786.
Alexander McClean, December, 1786, to June, 1787.
Edward Cook, June, 1787, to June, 1791.

Associate Justices.

1790.—Nathaniel Breading (died 1821).
1791.—Isaac Meason (died 1818), James Finley (died 1828).
1792.—Edward Cook (died 1808).
1821.—Charles Porter (held till 1841, when constitution of 1838[2] went into effect).
1828.—Samuel Nixon (held till 1841, when constitution of 1838 went into effect).
1841.—Robert Boyd, Eli Abrams.
1845.—James Fuller, John Huston.
1850.—George Meason, John Dawson.
1851.—Thomas Duncan, John Brownfield.
1861.—William Hatfield, Alexander Crow.
1866.—Provance McCormick, Alexander Crow.
1871.—D. W. C. Dumbauld, Samuel Shipley.
1876.—D. W. C. Dumbauld. Griffith Roberts.[3]

President Judges.

The office of president judge of the courts of this judicial district has been held by the following residents of Fayette County, viz.:

Nathaniel Ewing, 1838 to 1848.
Samuel A. Gilmore, Feb. 25, 1848, to October, 1861, and November, 1865, to May, 1873.
John K. Ewing, November, 1864, to September, 1865.
Edward Campbell, 1873.
Alpheus E. Willson, October, 1873 (still in office).

District Attorneys.[4]

1792.—R. Galbraith, deputy attorney-general under William Bradford.
1794.—J. Young, deputy attorney-general under Jared Ingersoll.
1795.—R. Galbraith, deputy attorney-general under Jared Ingersoll.
1801–4.—Thomas Hadden, deputy attorney-general under Joseph McKean.
1809–11.—J. S. Tarr (appointed Feb. 16, 1809), deputy attorney-general under Walter Franklin.
1812–19.—Thomas Irwin, deputy attorney-general under Jared Ingersoll.

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[1] The senior justice of the Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions acted as president of the courts till the year 1791, from which time that position was filled by "judges learned in the law," of whom the Hon. Alexander Addison was the first who presided in the courts of Fayette County.

[2] Under the constitution of 1790, associate judges were appointed for life or during good behavior. The law of March 21, 1806, provided that no vacancy in the office of associate judge should be supplied in any county "unless the number of associates shall be reduced to less than two, when that number shall be completed." By the constitution of 1838 the life tenure was abolished, and associate judges were afterwards elected for a term of five years.

[3] By an act of Assembly passed April 9, 1874, Fayette County was designated as the Fourteenth Judicial District, Greene County being attached, and Fayette County then containing more than the forty thousand inhabitants required for a separate judicial district. The associate judges in office at the adoption of the new constitution held until the expiration of their respective terms, after which associate judges were again elected in Fayette, under the belief that the county was entitled to them by reason of the attachment of Greene.

This action caused the matter to be brought by the attorney-general before the Supreme Court (then in session at Pittsburgh) on an application for a writ of quo warranto. A decision favorable to the tenure of the associate judges was delivered by Judge Mercur (Chief Justice Sharswood being absent), to which Justices Trunkey and Sterrett dissented. An application for a reargument of the case before a full bench was made by Attorney-General Palmer, at the instance of other similarly-situated counties in the State. This application was granted. The Commonwealth alone appeared, represented by the attorney-general and the Hon. C. R. Buckalew. In March, 1881, the court rendered its decision (Judge Mercur dissenting) that Fayette County was not entitled to associate judges. Under this decision Messrs. Griffith Roberts and D. W. C. Dumbauld, then associate judges of Fayette County, ceased to exercise the functions of that office, which thereupon ceased to exist in this county.

[4] For several years after the time of the organization of the county the records of the courts bear only the name of the attorney-general. The first deputy attorney-general (corresponding to the office of district attorney) whose name appears is R. Galbraith, 1792. The names given in this list have been gathered from the court records only, and the years set against their names are not indicative of the date of commencement or close of their respective terms.

1820–21.—John M. Austin, deputy attorney-general under Thomas Elder.
1822.—John Dawson, deputy attorney-general under Thomas Elder.
1824.—James Piper, deputy attorney-general under Frederick Smith.
1826–29.—Richard Beeson, deputy attorney-general under Frederick Smith.
1830.—Ethelbert P. Oliphant, deputy attorney-general under Samuel Douglas.
1831–32.—Joshua B. Howell, deputy attorney-general under Samuel Douglas.
1833.—Robert P. Flennikin, deputy attorney-general under Ellis Lewis.
1836.—Rice G. Hopwood, deputy attorney-general under James Todd.
1838–40.—John L. Dawson, deputy attorney-general under William B. Reed.
James A. Morris.
A. M. Linn.
A. W. Barclay.

Elected.

Everard Bierer, Oct. 8, 1850.
J. N. H. Patrick, Oct. 11, 1853.
J. W. Flenniken, Oct. 14, 1856.
W. H. Playford, Oct. 11, 1859.
Chas. E. Boyle, Oct. 14, 1862.
T. B. Schnatterly, Oct. 19, '65.
Jos. M. Oglevee, Oct. 13, 1868.
Albert D. Boyd, Oct. 10, 1871.
R. H. Lindsey, Nov. 3, 1874.
S. Leslie Mestrezat, Nov. 6, 1877.
Isaac L. Johnson, Nov. 2, 1880.

Secretary of the Treasury (United States).

Albert Gallatin, 1802–14.

United States Senators.

Albert Gallatin, 1793–94.
Daniel Sturgeon, 1840–51.

Director of United States Mint.

Daniel Sturgeon, 1853–58.

United States Minister to Denmark.

Robert P. Flennikin, appointed by President Polk, 1845.

Governor of Utah Territory.

Robert P. Flennikin, appointed by President Buchanan, 1857.

Members of Congress.

John Smilie, 1793–95, 1799–1812.
Albert Gallatin, 1795–97, 1799–1801.
Isaac Griffin, 1813–17.
Christian Tarr, 1817–21.
Andrew Stewart, 1821–23, 1827–29, 1831–35, 1839–49.
Thomas Irwin, 1829–31.
Henry W. Beeson, 1841–43.
John L. Dawson, 1851–55, 1863–67.

Attorney-General of Pennsylvania.

James Todd, Dec. 18, 1835, to March, 1838.

State Treasurers.

John B. Trevor, 1820–21.
Daniel Sturgeon, 1836–40.

Auditor-General of Pennsylvania.

Daniel Sturgeon, appointed May 3, 1830; held till May, 1836.

State Senators.[1]

John Smilie, elected 1790. In 1792 he resigned on account of his election to Congress in that year.
James Finley, elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Smilie.
Presley Carr Lane (Speaker), 1807–15.
William Davidson, date of election not ascertained.
Daniel Sturgeon, elected in 1825, and re-elected for next succeeding three terms. Speaker in 1828.
Solomon G. Krepps, 1831–33.
John A. Sangston, 1834–37.
William F. Coplan, 1838–42.
W. E. Frazer, 1855–57.
Smith Fuller, 1861–63.
Thomas B. Searight, 1867–69.
William H. Playford, 1873–75.
T. B. Schnatterly, 1879–82.

Members of the House of Representatives.

1776, 1782–83.—Alexander McClean, for Westmoreland County.
1784–85, 1786–87.—John Smilie.
1789–90.—Theophilus Phillips, John Gilchrist.
1790–91.—James Finley, Albert Gallatin.
1791–93.—Joseph Torrence, Albert Gallatin.
1793.—Joseph Torrence, John Cunningham.
1794.—Albert Gallatin, John Cunningham.
1795–97.—John Smilie, John Cunningham.
1797–98.—Joseph Huston, John Cunningham.
1799.—Presley Carr Lane, John Cunningham.
1800–2.—Charles Porter, John Cunningham.
1803.—Charles Porter, John Cunningham, Samuel Trevor.
1804.—Charles Porter, John Cunningham, Christian Tarr.
1805.—Charles Porter, William Boyd (Speaker), Christian Tarr.
1806.—Joseph Huston, John Cunningham, Christian Tarr.
1807.—Charles Porter, Christian Tarr, Isaac Griffin.
1808–10.—Samuel Trevor, Christian Tarr, Isaac Griffin.
1814.—John St. Clair (Speaker).
1818.—William Davidson (Speaker).
1839.[2]—Robert P. Flenniken, William Andrews.
1840.—Robert P. Flenniken, John Fuller.
1841.—Aaron Bucher, John H. Deford.
1842.—John Morgan, John H. Deford.
1843–44.—John Morgan, James C. Cummings.
1845.—Robert T. Galloway, Alexander M. Hill.
1846.—John W. Philips, William Colvin.
1847–48.—William Redick, William Y. Roberts.
1849–50.—James P. Downer, Joseph E. Griffin.
1851.—Peter U. Hook, Alexander M. Hill.
1853.—William Y. Roberts, Abraham Gallantine.
1855.—S. B. Page.
1856.—Peter A. Johns.
1857.—John Bierer.
1858.—Henry Galley.
1859–60.—John Collins.
1861–62.—Daniel Kaine.
1863–64.—Thomas B. Searight.
1865–66.—Charles E. Boyle.
1867–68.—William H. Playford.
1869–70.—Thomas B. Schnatterly.
1871–72.—Samuel H. Smith.
1873.—Jasper M. Thompson.
1874.—Robert T. Deyarmon, James Darby.
1876.—Robert M. Hill.
1878.—Jacob Provins, Charles S. Seaton.
1880.—Jacob Provins, Smith Buttermore.

[1] No complete list can be given for the years prior to 1829, because no election records covering that period are in existence.

[2] For about thirty years prior to this date no election records are in existence, therefore the list cannot be given for those years.

MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Isaac Meason, 1783.
John Woods, Nov. 6, 1784.
John Smilie, Nov. 2, 1786.
Nathaniel Breading, Nov. 19, 1789.

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS.

1776.—Edward Cook, John Carmichael.
1789–90.—John Smilie, Albert Gallatin.
1838.—John Fuller, David Gilmore, William L. Miller.

MEMBER OF THE COUNCIL OF CENSORS.[1]

John Smilie, elected 1783.

MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF PROPERTY.

Nathaniel Breading, appointed Nov. 1, 1790.

COMMISSIONER OF EXCHANGE.

Edward Cook, appointed April 5, 1779.

COUNTY LIEUTENANTS.[2]

Edward Cook, Jan. 5, 1782.
Robert Beall, Feb. 19, 1784.
Joseph Torrence, Sept. 3, 1789.

SUB-LIEUTENANTS.

Edward Cook, March 21, 1777, Westmoreland.
Edward Cook, June 2, 1780, Westmoreland.
Alexander McClean, Jan. 5, 1782, Westmoreland.

AGENT FOR FORFEITED ESTATES.

Ephraim Douglass, March 14, 1789.

COLLECTORS OF EXCISE.

Joseph Douglass,[3] Dec. 12, 1786.
Benjamin Wells, 1792–94.

COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

In the *Genius of Liberty* of Oct. 18, 1809, occurs the earliest mention of a medical society in Fayette County. It is an article addressed to physicians, and closes as follows: "And for that purpose the members of the Union Medical Society and other practitioners who as yet have not had an opportunity of becoming members are requested to attend at the house of Mr. James Gregg, in Uniontown, on Tuesday, the 7th day of November, at 11 o'clock A.M.;" dated Oct. 5, 1809. No account is found of the meeting, nor any further knowledge of the society obtained, except that in the following year there was published in the same newspaper "A schedule of compensations adjudged by the committee, members of the Union Medical Society, which may be due for medical service, etc., followed by the prices as established by the fee bill, and signed by Robert D. Moore, Lewis Sweitzer, and Lewis Marchand, committee, with date of Sept. 1, 1810.

The Fayette County Medical Association was formed at a meeting of physicians of the county, held for that purpose at the Town Hall in Uniontown, June 25, 1844. The physicians present were Drs. Campbell, Stanley, Johnston, Thompson, Roberts, Worrak, Miller, Fleming, Jones, Lindley, Robinson, Post, Fuller, Neff, Penny, Marchand, Lafferty, Fitter, Mathiot, and Shugart. Dr. Abraham Stanley was made chairman, assisted by Drs. Lindley and Campbell, which last-named gentleman delivered the address. Dr. Smith Fuller and Dr. H. F. Roberts reported a constitution and by-laws, which were adopted by the meeting and subscribed by the following-named physicians, viz.: Hugh Campbell, A. H. Campbell, Smith Fuller, H. F. Roberts, and D. H. Johnston, of Uniontown; Lutellus Lindley, Connellsville; Abraham Stanley, Bridgeport; James Thompson, New Geneva; W. L. Lafferty, Brownsville; Lewis Marchand, near Brownsville; T. A. Shugart and James Robinson, Perryopolis; C. B. Fitter and H. B. Mathiot, Smithfield; Jacob Post, New Salem; F. H. Fleming, Cookstown; G. W. Neff, Masontown; J. Penny, McClellandtown; and J. R. Worrak and J. H. Miller, of Washington County.

The association was organized with the following-named officers:

President, Dr. Hugh Campbell.
Treasurer, Dr. Smith Fuller.
Corresponding Secretary, Dr. A. H. Campbell.
Recording Secretary, Dr. H. F. Roberts.

Meetings were held in August and November of that year, but the association appears to have been short-lived, for the last record of it is dated Dec. 19, 1844.

The present medical society of the county was formed at a meeting of physicians held for the purpose at Brownsville, May 18, 1869. There were present Drs. J. S. Van Voorhees, W. H. Sturgeon, H. F. Roberts, W. P. Duncan, S. A. Conklin, J. B. Ewing, Knox, and Hazlett. A committee, composed of Drs. Duncan, Ewing, Conklin, and Sturgeon, reported a constitution (based on that of the Allegheny County Medical Society), and signed by the physicians above named, with the addition of F. C. Robinson and B. F. Conklin. The first officers of the society were W. P. Duncan, president; J. S. Van Voorhees, vice-president; J. B. Ewing, recording secretary; H. F. Roberts, corresponding secretary; and W. H. Sturgeon, treasurer.

At the meeting held in July following the constitution was signed by Drs. Lindley, Fuller, Groonet, Phillips, Rogers, Patten, Mathiot, Carey, Finley, and Eastman. Additions to the roll of the society were made at subsequent times as follows:

[1] The duty of the Council of Censors was to inquire and ascertain whether the constitution had "been preserved inviolate in every part;" whether it was perfect in all its parts, or requiring amendment; also to review the decisions of the judges of the courts.

[2] The office of county lieutenant existed in Pennsylvania from 1776 to 1790. It carried with it the title of colonel, and gave to the person holding it the command of the militia and the management of the military fiscal affairs of the county.

[3] On the 7th of April, 1785, William Graham was appointed collector of excise for Westmoreland, Washington, and Fayette Counties. His commission was revoked Dec. 12, 1785. His appointment of deputies was one of the first causes out of which grew the Whiskey Insurrection. John Craig succeeded him, and his commission was revoked Dec. 12, 1786.

October, 1870.—Drs. George W. Neff, James Sloan, S. B. Chalfant, John Davidson.

Jan. 3, 1871.—Drs. Sangston and Porter.

April 4, 1871.—Dr. Smith Buttermore.

Jan. 2, 1872.—Dr. J. J. Singer, Connellsville.

April 2, 1872.—Dr. W. C. Byers, Belle Vernon.

Oct. 1, 1872.—Drs. Isaac Jackson and B. Shoemaker, of Brownsville.

April 1, 1873.—Dr. Strickler.

Oct. 8, 1873.—Dr. L. Lindley, Connellsville.

Jan. 2, 1877.—Dr. John Hankins, Uniontown.

July 3, 1877.—Drs. Richard Shipler and Johnston.

Oct. 2, 1877.—Dr. J. R. Nelin, Brownsville.

Jan. 8, 1878.—Dr. Nelson Green, New Geneva, and Dr. L. S. Gaddis, Uniontown.

April 1, 1879.—Drs. J. M. Gordon, J. M. Gordon, Jr., and Smith Fuller, Jr.

June 4, 1881.—Dr. J. V. Porter.

The officers of the society for 1881 are:

President, Dr. J. B. Ewing; Vice-President, Dr. John D. Sturgeon, Jr.; Recording Secretary, Dr. John Hankins; Assistant Secretary, Dr. W. S. Duncan; Treasurer, Dr. L. S. Gaddis; Censor, Dr. F. C. Robinson; Delegates to State Medical Convention, Drs. Robinson, Green, Duncan, Clark, and Sturgeon, Jr.; Delegates to National Medical Association, Drs. Van Voorhees, Robinson, and Duncan.

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

The existence of a society for the promotion of agriculture in Fayette County sixty years ago is proved by an entry in the records of the commissioners of date Sept. 2, 1822, at which time the board "issued $150 to Hugh Thompson, treasurer of the Society for the Promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures in Fayette County, which sum the said society are entitled to receive out of the county treasury agreeably to an act of the General Assembly passed March 6, 1820."

The Brownsville *Western Register* of March 10, 1823, contains an advertisement by the secretary of the agricultural society, Col. Samuel Evans, announcing the premiums to be awarded at the exhibition of that year. It was required that "articles must have been manufactured in Fayette County, otherwise they are not entitled to premiums." This is the latest notice of or reference to this old society which has been found.

In 1852 an agricultural association was formed in Jefferson township, and a fair was held on the farm of Robert Elliott. Afterwards Mr. William Colvin, of Redstone, and citizens of Brownsville and Luzerne township became interested, and formed the project to organize a county association, which was accomplished, and its first exhibition was held on the farm of Eli Cope, Esq., near Brownsville. Associations were soon after formed at Fayette City and Connellsville. The people of Uniontown became awakened, and the project was conceived to form a society, with headquarters and grounds at the county-seat. The proposition was made to the Brownsville society, and was concurred in by a number of its officers and members. In 1857 or '58 a lot of about twenty acres of land was secured in a favorable location, suitable buildings and a large number of stalls for stock were erected, and a half-mile track graded. Here several exhibitions were held, but the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion overshadowed everything not pertaining to its prosecution, and led to the abandonment of this enterprise.

About 1869 a society known as the Fayette County Agricultural and Mechanical Association was formed, which located its grounds above Brownsville, on the farm of William Britton, where the necessary buildings were erected, fences built, and a track graded, involving an expenditure of some thousands of dollars. The first exhibition of the association was held here in 1869, and several were held afterwards, but no permanent success resulted, and the enterprise languished and finally failed.

The Fayette County Agricultural Association was chartered July 21, 1879, with E. B. Dawson, Robert Hogsett, William Beeson, Joseph M. Hadden, and John Snider, charter members. In the spring of the same year an arrangement was made with Monroe Beeson, administrator of the estate of Rachel Skiles, deceased, for a tract of about twenty-nine and a half acres of land, which was deeded to the association in November of the same year. An additional lot of land adjoining the first named, and containing two and three-fourths acres, was purchased of William H. Sembower, and conveyed to the association by deed dated Oct. 5, 1879.

The fair-grounds, embracing these two tracts, are located on the west side of the track of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, about five-eighths of a mile north of Uniontown. On these grounds suitable buildings and stalls were erected, a tract graded in the best manner, and the whole well inclosed by a substantial fence, the total cost being about $10,000. Within this inclosure the first fair of the association was held in the fall of 1879, with favorable financial result. At the fair of 1880 there were five hundred and sixty entries in the agricultural department alone, and the aggregate receipts of the exhibition were about $2600. If the interest which has already been awakened among the people continues to increase in the same ratio as hitherto, the prospects of the association are excellent for the future. Further improvements in the grounds are in contemplation, and when these are completed as proposed, they will hardly be inferior to the grounds of any similar association in the State of Pennsylvania.

The present (1881) officers of the association are Jasper M. Thompson, president; A. C. Nutt, treasurer; and John K. Ewing, secretary.

CHAPTER XV.

THE WHISKEY INSURRECTION.

"THE Whiskey Insurrection" is a term which has been usually applied to a series of unlawful and violent acts committed (principally in 1794, but to some extent in previous years) by inhabitants of the counties of Washington, Allegheny, Westmoreland, and Fayette. These illegal and insurrectionary acts embraced an armed resistance on several occasions to the execution of certain State and national laws imposing an excise tax on distilled spirits and stills used for the manufacture of such spirits, a measure which was generally and peculiarly obnoxious to the people of these counties, particularly because they regarded it as calculated to bear with especial and discriminating severity on the industries of this section as compared with other parts of the country.

The first excise tax imposed in the province of Pennsylvania was that authorized in an act of Assembly passed March 16, 1684, entitled "Bill of Aid and Assistance of the Government."[1] As it was found to be objectionable to the sense of the people, that part of the bill relating to the collection of excise duties was repealed soon afterwards, and no similar legislation was had for more than half a century. In 1738 the provincial Assembly passed "An act for laying an excise on wine, rum, brandy, and other spirits,"[2] but this, like its predecessor of 1684, was received with such unmistakable disfavor that it remained in force only a few months from the commencement of its operation. Again, in May, 1744, the Assembly renewed the measure, "for the purpose of providing money without a general tax, not only to purchase arms and ammunition for defense, but to answer such demands as might be made upon the inhabitants of the province by his Majesty for distressing the public enemy in America."[3] This enactment remained in operation but a short time. Another excise law was passed in 1756, but failed of execution; then for nearly sixteen years the people of Pennsylvania were undisturbed by governmental attempts to collect impost duties on spirits.

In 1772 the subject came again before the Assembly, and as a measure of revenue a new act was passed[4] levying a duty on domestic and foreign distilled spirits. At first this law was not executed in reference to domestic liquors, nor was there any energetic attempt made for that purpose, particularly in the old counties of the province; but after Pennsylvania became a State, and her necessities were greatly increased by the Revolutionary war, then in progress, the law was put in execution, and a very considerable revenue obtained in that way, the measure being at that time the less obnoxious because patriotic men were opposed to the consumption of grain in distillation at a time when every bushel was needed for the subsistence of the troops in the field, fighting for liberty. A large part of the proceeds collected at that time was appropriated to the "depreciation fund," created in this State (as in others, in pursuance of a resolution passed by Congress in 1780) for the purpose of giving to officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army an additional compensation, a measure which was manifestly just and necessary, because the value of their pay had been greatly lessened by the depreciation of the Continental currency.

After the close of the Revolution, laws imposing excise duties on distilled spirits remained on the Pennsylvania statute-books until 1791, but they were not generally enforced, and were exceedingly unpopular, especially in the western and southwestern portions of the State. During the period mentioned (some seven or eight years prior to their repeal in 1791), though the excise laws of the State were by no means generally enforced, the collection of the revenue tax on spirits was several times attempted, but never successfully executed in the southwestern counties. Such an attempt was made in Fayette, Westmoreland, and Washington Counties in the year 1786, and the consequences resulting to an excise officer in the last-named county are shown in a letter written by Dorsey Pentecost[5] to the Executive Council of Pennsylvania, as follows:

"WASHINGTON COUNTY, 16th April, 1786.

"GENTLEMEN:

"About ten days ago a Mr. Graham, Excise officer for the three western Counties, was, in the exercise of his office in this County, seized by a number of People and Treated in the following manner, viz.: His Pistols, which he carried before him, taken and broke to pieces in his presence, his Commission and all his papers relating to his Office tore and thrown in the mud, and he forced or made to stamp on them, and Imprecate curses on himself, the Commission, and the Authority that gave it to him; they then cut off one-half his hair, cued the other half on one side of his Head, cut off the Cock of his Hat, and made him wear it in a form to render his Cue the most Conspicuous; this with many other marks of Ignominy they Impos'd on him, and to which he was obliged to submit; and in the above plight they marched him amidst a Crowd from the frontiers of this County to Westmoreland County, calling at all the Still Houses in their way, where they were Treated Gratis, and expos'd him to every Insult and mockery that their Invention could contrive. They set him at Liberty at the entrance of Westmoreland, but with Threats of utter Desolution should he dare to return to our County.

"This Bandittie I am told denounces distruction, vengeance against all manner of People who dare to oppose or even ganesay this their unparrelled beha-

[1] Votes of Assembly, i. 29.
[2] Dallas, i. 293.
[3] Ibid, i. 299.
[4] Ibid., i. 634.
[5] Pa. Archives, x. 757.

vior, and that they will support every person concerned against every opposition. I suppose they depend on their numbers, for I am told the Combination is large.

"I have thought it my duty as a good citizen to give your Honorable Board information of this matchless and daring Insult offered to Government, and the necessity there is for a speedy and Exemplary punishing being inflicted on those atrocious offenders, for if this piece of conduct is lightly looked over, no Civil officer will be safe in the Exercise of his duty, though some Gentlemen with whom I have conversed think it would be best, and wish a mild prosecution; for my part I am of a different opinion, for it certainly is the most audacious and accomplished piece of outragious and unprovoked Insult that was ever offered to a Government and the Liberties of a free People, and what in my opinion greatly agrivates their Guilt is that it was not done in a Gust of Passion, but cooly, deliberately, and Prosecuted from day to day, and there appears such a desolute and refractory spirit to pervade a Certain class of People here, particularly those concerned in the above Job, that demands the attention of Government, and the most severe punishment.

"I am not able to give the names of all concerned, nor have I had an opportunity of making perticular enquiry, but have received the aforegoing information from different people on whom I can rely, neither do I think they have as many friends as they suppose, or would wish to make the public believe. I have it not in my Power at this time to be as full and explicit as I could wish on this subject, as I have but Just time to hurry up this scrawl while the carrier is waiting.

"I am, Gentlemen,
with the highest Esteem and Respect,
your most obdt. very Humble Servt.
"DORSEY PENTECOST."

"His Excellency The President
and Members of the Supreme
Executive Council of Pennsylvania.

"P.S.—I have just snatched as much time as to write a short note to the Chief Justice on the above subject."

The Mr. Graham referred to in the above letter was the excise officer for the district comprising Washington, Westmoreland, and Fayette. Nothing appears to show that he was similarly maltreated in the two latter counties, but the public feeling in them, if less aggressive, was equally determined against the excise, and no collections were made by the officers in this district under the State law during its continuance.[1]

Upon the adoption of the Federal Constitution, it became necessary to provide ways and means to support the government, to pay just and pressing Revolutionary claims, and sustain the army, which was still necessary for the protection of the frontier against Indian attack. "The duties on goods imported were very far from adequate to the wants of the new government. Taxes were laid on articles supposed to be the least necessary, and, among other things, on distilled liquors, or on the stills with which they were manufactured." At the suggestion of Alexander Hamilton, then Secretary of the Treasury, a bill was framed, among the provisions of which was the imposition of an excise duty of four pence per gallon on all distilled spirits. This bill was passed by Congress, March 3, 1791, against the strong opposition of many members, among the most determined and energetic of whom was the representative of this district, William Findley, of Westmoreland. Albert Gallatin and John Smilie, both men of the highest prominence and residents of Fayette County, were among the strongest opponents of the measure, though not advocates of forcible resistance to its execution.

It was argued that the law of 1791 bore more heavily and unjustly on the interests of the region west of the Alleghenies than on those of any other part of the Union. Here a principal product of the farmers was rye. For this there was little home demand, and it could not be transported across the mountains at a profit, except in the form of whiskey. "A horse could carry but four bushels, but he could take the product of twenty-four bushels in the shape of alcohol. Whiskey, therefore, was the most important item of remittance to pay for their salt, sugar, and iron."[2] As a result of these peculiar circum-

[1] "An Act to repeal so much of every act or acts of Assembly of this State as relates to the collection of excise duties," provided, "Section 1. . . . That so much of every act or acts of Assembly as authorize the collection of any duty or duties upon wine, rum, brandy, or other spirituous liquors shall be, and the same are, hereby repealed.

"Section 2. Provided always, . . . That nothing herein contained shall be deemed or construed to prevent the recovery of all such duties upon the said articles as are now due to the Commonwealth, nor to release or take away any forfeiture or penalty which any person or persons may have incurred by reason of the said acts of Assembly; but that all prosecutions commenced, or which may be commenced in consequence thereof, may be prosecuted to as full effect as if such acts or parts thereof had not been repealed."

This repealing act was approved Sept. 21, 1791, six months after the passage by Congress of the excise law which brought about the insurrection in the western counties of Pennsylvania.

[2] As late as the year of the insurrection, freight in wagons to Philadelphia cost from five to ten dollars per hundred pounds. Salt sold at five dollars a bushel, while iron and steel cost from fifteen to twenty cents per pound. In that fertile region grain was abundantly produced, but there was no market, while farmers east of the mountains were growing rich by means of the general war in Europe. Trade down the Ohio, despite its danger, had then no outlet, the lower Mississippi being in possession of the Spanish. The freight on a barrel of flour to Philadelphia was as much as it would bring in that market. 'Wheat,' says the Rev. Dr. Carnahan, 'was so plentiful and of so little value that it was a common practice to grind that of the best quality and feed it to the cattle; while rye, corn, and barley would bring no price as food for man or beast.' The only way left for the inhabitants to obtain a little money to purchase salt, iron, and other articles necessary in carrying on their farming operations was by distilling their grain and reducing it to a more portable form, and sending the whiskey over the mountains or down the Ohio to Kentucky, then rapidly filling up and affording a market for that article."—*Papers Relating to the Whiskey Insurrection, Pa. Archives*, vol. iv., 6.

stances, there was in this section a greater number of stills and a larger amount of whiskey manufactured than in any other region of the same population in any part of the country. "There were very few or no large manufactories where grain was bought and cash paid. There was not capital in the country for that purpose. In some neighborhoods every fifth or sixth farmer was a distiller, who during the winter season manufactured his own grain and that of his neighbors into a portable and saleable article." And thus the people thought "they foresaw that what little money was brought into the country by the sale of whiskey would be carried away in the form of excise duties."[1]

In these western counties a large proportion of the inhabitants were Scotch-Irish, or of that descent, a people whose earlier home, or that of their fathers, had been beyond the sea, in a land where whiskey was the national beverage, and where excise laws and excise officers were regarded as the most odious of all the measures and minions of tyranny. "They also remembered that resistance to the Stamp Act and duty on tea at the commencement of the Revolution began by the destruction of the tea and a refusal to use the royal stamps; that the design was not to break allegiance to the British throne, but to force a repeal of these odious laws. They were, almost to a man, enemies to the British government, and had contributed their full proportion in service in establishing the independence of America. To them no other tax of equal amount would have been half so odious." It can scarcely be wondered at then that among a people holding such opinions the measure was regarded as a most unjust and oppressive one, nor that the more hot-headed and turbulent ones freely and fiercely announced their determination to oppose its execution even to the extremity of armed resistance to the government.

This rebellious sentiment was so wide-spread, so unmistakable in its character, and indicated by such open threats of violence to any officers who might be hardy enough to attempt the collection of the excise duty, that it became difficult to find any proper person willing to take the risk of accepting the office of chief inspector of the Western District. The position was finally accepted by Gen. John Neville,[2] of Allegheny County, a man who above nearly all others was, on account of his great personal popularity and unquestioned honesty and patriotism, the proper man for the place. But the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens proved insufficient to screen him from their insults and violence when against these was weighed the fact that he had accepted an office the duties of which obliged him to attempt the execution of a law which they detested.

The popular excitement increased rapidly, the spirit of resistance became more determined, and soon found expression in a public act which may be said to have marked the commencement of the famous "Whiskey Insurrection." This was a preliminary meeting held in Fayette County, at Redstone Old Fort (Brownsville), on the 27th of July, 1791, composed of people opposed to the execution of the law. At this meeting it was concerted that county committees should be formed in each of the four counties of Fayette, Westmoreland, Washington, and Allegheny, to meet at the respective county-seats and take measures looking to a common end,—successful resistance to the operation of the law. These committees were formed accordingly, and the temper and ideas of the men composing them may be judged from the proceedings had at a meeting of the Washington County Committee, held at the county-seat on the 23d of August, on which occasion resolutions were passed to the effect that any person who had accepted or might accept an office under Congress in order to carry the excise law into effect should be considered inimical to the interests of the country, and recommending to the people of their county to treat every person who had accepted, or might thereafter accept, any such office with contempt, and absolutely to refuse all kind of communication or intercourse with him, and to withhold from him all aid, support, or comfort. These resolutions were printed in the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, the proprietor of which paper would doubtless have feared the consequences of a refusal to publish them if he had been so disposed.

Each of the four county committees deputed three of its members to meet at Pittsburgh on the first Tuesday of September following, for the purpose of expressing the sense of the people of the four counties in an address to Congress "upon the subject of the excise law, *and other grievances.*" The meeting of delegates was held at Pittsburgh, as appointed, on the 7th of September, 1791, on which occasion (according to the minutes of the meeting) "the following gentlemen appeared from the counties of Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, and Allegheny, to take into consideration an act of Congress laying duties upon spirits

[1] Address of Rev. Dr. Carnahan.

[2] "In order to allay opposition as far as possible," says Judge Wilkeson, "Gen. John Neville, a man of the most deserved popularity, was appointed to the inspectorship for Western Pennsylvania. He accepted the appointment from a sense of duty to his country. He was one of the few men of great wealth who had put his all at hazard for independence. At his own expense he raised and equipped a company of soldiers, marched them to Boston, and placed them, with his son, under the command of Gen. Washington. He was brother-in-law to the distinguished Gen. Morgan, and father-in-law to Majs. Craig and Kirkpatrick, officers highly respected in the western country. Besides Gen. Neville's claims as a soldier and a patriot, he had contributed greatly to relieve the sufferings of the settlers in his vicinity. He divided his last loaf with the needy; and in a season of more than ordinary scarcity, as soon as his wheat was sufficiently matured to be converted into food, he opened his fields to those who were suffering with hunger. If any man could have executed this odious law Gen. Neville was that man. He entered upon the duties of his office and appointed his deputies from among the most popular citizens. The first attempts, however, to enforce the law were resisted."

distilled within the United States, passed the 3d of March, 1791.

"For Westmoreland County: Nehemiah Stokely and John Young, Esqs.

"For Washington County: Col. James Marshal, Rev. David Phillips, and David Bradford, Esq.

"For Fayette County: Edward Cook, Nathaniel Bradley [Breading], and John Oliphant, Esqs.

"For Allegheny County: Col. Thomas Morton, John Woods, Esq., and William Plumer, Esq.

"Edward Cook, Esq., was voted in the chair, and John Young appointed secretary."

The meeting then proceeded to pass a series of resolutions, censuring the legislation of the late Congress, especially the obnoxious excise law, which they characterized as "a base offspring of the funding system, . . . being attended with infringements on liberty, partial in its operations, attended with great expense in the collection, and liable to much abuse," and declaring that "it is insulting to the feelings of the people to have their vessels marked, houses painted and ransacked, to be subject to informers, gaining by the occasional delinquency of others. It is a bad precedent, tending to introduce the excise laws of Great Britain, and of countries where the liberty, property, and even the morals of the people are sported with, to gratify particular men in their ambitious and interested measures." The meeting also adopted a remonstrance to "be presented to the Legislature of Pennsylvania," and further "*Resolved*, That the foregoing representations [the series of resolutions adopted] be presented to the Legislature of the United States." An address was also adopted, which, together with the proceedings of the day, was ordered to be printed in the *Pittsburgh Gazette*, and the meeting then adjourned.

In reference to this meeting at Pittsburgh, and others of similar character, Mr. Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, said that, being "composed of very influential individuals, and conducted without moderation or prudence," they were justly chargeable with the excesses which were afterwards committed, serving to give consistency to an opposition which at length matured to a degree that threatened the foundations of the government.

On the 6th of September, the day before the meeting of the committees' delegates at Pittsburgh, the opposition to the law broke out in an act of open violence, said to have been the first of the kind committed in the western counties. At a place near Pigeon Creek, in Washington County, a party of men, armed and disguised, waylaid Robert Johnson (collector of revenue for Allegheny and Washington), cut off his hair, stripped him of his clothing, tarred and feathered him, and took away his horse, "obliging him to travel on foot a considerable distance in that mortifying and painful situation." The case was brought before the District Court, out of which processes issued against John Robertson, John Hamilton, and Thomas McComb, three of the persons concerned in the outrage. The serving of these processes was confided by the then marshal, Clement Biddle, to his deputy, Joseph Fox, who in the month of October went into Allegheny County for the purpose of serving them; but he was terrified by the "appearances and circumstances which he observed in the course of his journey," and therefore, instead of serving them himself, sent them forward under cover by a private messenger. The marshal (Mr. Biddle), in his report of this transaction to the district attorney, said, "I am sorry to add that he [the deputy, Fox] found the people in general in the western part of the State, particularly beyond the Allegheny Mountains, in such a ferment on account of the act of Congress for laying a duty on distilled spirits, and so much opposed to the execution of said act, and from a variety of threats to himself personally (although he took the utmost precautions to conceal his errand), that he was not only convinced of the impossibility of serving the process, but that any attempt to effect it would have occasioned the most violent opposition from the greater part of the inhabitants, and he declares that if he had attempted it *he believes he would not have returned alive.* I spared no expense or pains to have the process of the court executed, and have not the least doubt that my deputy would have accomplished it if it could have been done."

In Fayette County the collector of revenue, Benjamin Wells, was subjected to ill treatment on account of his official position. That Mr. Wells was peculiarly unpopular among the people of his district appears from the letters of Judge Alexander Addison,[1] and from other sources, and he was afterwards several times maltreated, and his house sacked and burned. These acts were done in 1793 and 1794, but the first instance of abuse to him appears to have occurred in the fall of 1791, as the Secretary of the Treasury in his report to the President, after narrating the circumstances of the attack on Robert Johnson, in Washington County, on the 6th of September, continues: "Mr. Johnson was not the only officer who, *about the same period*, experienced outrage. Mr. Wells, collector of the revenue for Westmoreland and Fayette, was also ill treated at Greensburg and Uniontown. Nor were the outrages perpetrated confined to the officers, they extended to private citizens who

[1] Judge Addison, in a letter addressed to Governor Mifflin (Pa. Archives, 2d Series, vol. iv. p. 62), said, "Benjamin Wells, so far as I have ever heard him spoken of, is a contemptible and unworthy man, whom, I believe, the people of this country would never wish to see in any office or trust with an object of any importance." But it should be remarked in this connection that the judge's opinion, as above expressed, may have been strongly biased by his own well-known personal dislike to Wells. In a communication by Alexander Hamilton to President Washington, the former related that on one occasion when Judge Addison was stopping, during a term of court, at a public-house in Uniontown, "Wells went to the same tavern, but was informed by the tavern-keeper and his wife that he could not be received there, assigning for reason that Judge Addison had declared that if they took him in again he would leave the house."—*Pa. Archives*, 2d Series, vol. iv. p. 292.

only dared to show their respect for the laws of their country."[1]

Another outrage was committed in Washington County, in the month of October of the same year, on the person of Robert Wilson, who was not an excise officer; but a young schoolmaster who was looking for employment, and carried with him very reputable testimonials of his character."[2] It was supposed that he was a little disordered in his intellect, and having, unfortunately for himself, made some inquiries concerning stills and distillers, and acted in a mysterious manner otherwise, he was suspected of being in the service of the government. On this account he "was pursued by a party of men in disguise, taken out of his bed, carried about five miles back to a smith's shop, stripped of his clothes, which were afterwards burnt, and having been inhumanly burnt in several places with a heated iron, was tarred and feathered, and about daylight dismissed, naked, wounded, and in a very pitiable and suffering condition. These particulars were communicated in a letter from the inspector of the revenue of the 17th of November, who declared that he had then himself seen the unfortunate maniac, the abuse of whom, as he expressed it, exceeded description, and was sufficient to make human nature shudder. . . . The symptoms of insanity were during the whole time of inflicting the punishment apparent, the unhappy sufferer displaying the heroic fortitude of a man who conceived himself to be a martyr to the discharge of some important duty."[3] For participation in this outrage Col. Samuel Wilson, Samuel Johnson, James Wright, William Tucker, and John Moffit were indicted at the December Sessions, 1791; but before the offenders were taken upon the process of the court,[4] the victim, Wilson (probably through fear of further outrage), left that part of the country,[5] and at the June Sessions, 1792, the indicted persons were discharged.

The demonstrations above mentioned comprise all of the more notable acts of violence which were done in these counties by the opponents of the law during the first year of its existence. On the 8th of May, 1792, Congress passed an act making material changes in the excise law, among these being a reduction of about one-fourth in the duty on whiskey, and giving the distiller the alternative of paying a monthly instead of a yearly rate, according to the capacity of his still, with liberty to take a license for the precise term which he should intend to work it, and to renew that license for a further term or terms. This provision was regarded as peculiarly favorable to the western section of the State, where very few of the distillers wished to prosecute their business during the summer. "The effect has in a great measure," said Hamilton, in 1794, "corresponded with the views of the Legislature. Opposition has subsided in several districts where it before prevailed,[6] and it was natural to entertain, and not easy to abandon, a hope that the same thing would, by degrees, have taken place in the four western counties of the State."

But this hope was not realized. The modifications made in the law, favorable as they had been thought to be to the western counties, did not produce acquiescence and submission among the people of this section. On the 21st and 22d days of August next following the passage of the modified law there was held at Pittsburgh "a Meeting of sundry Inhabitants of the Western Counties of Pennsylvania," the proceedings of which plainly indicated that the feeling of opposition had not been lessened, but rather intensified. At that meeting there were present the following-named delegates from the western counties, viz.: Edward Cook, Albert Gallatin, John Smilie, Bazil Bowel, Thomas Gaddis, John McClellan, John Canon, William Wallace, Shesbazer Bentley, Benjamin Parkinson, John Huey, John Badollet, John Hamilton, Neal Gillespie, David Bradford, Rev. David Phillips, Matthew Jamison, James Marshall, James Robinson, James Stewart, Robert McClure, Peter Lyle, Alexander Long, and Samuel Wilson. The persons composing this meeting were, in general, men of ability and influence, and in this particular the Fayette delegation (comprising the first six named in the above list) surpassed those from the other counties.

The meeting was organized by the choice of Col. John Canon as chairman, and Albert Gallatin, of Fayette County, as clerk. The subject of the excise law was then "taken under consideration and freely debated; a committee of five members was appointed to prepare a draft of Resolutions expressing the sense of the Meeting on the subject of said Law;" and on the second day the resolutions were reported, debated, and adopted unanimously. After a preamble denouncing the excise law as unjust in itself, oppressive upon the poor, and tending to bring immediate distress and ruin on the western country, and declaring it to be their duty to persist in remonstrances to Congress, and every other legal measure to obstruct the operation of the law, the resolutions proceeded, first, to appoint a committee to prepare and cause to be presented to Congress an address, stating objections to the law, and praying for its repeal; secondly,

[1] Pa. Archives, 2d Series, vol. iv. p. 88.

[2] Letter of James Brison, of Allegheny, to Governor Mifflin, dated Nov. 9, 1792.—*Pa. Archives*, 2d Series, vol. iv. pp. 44, 45.

[3] Report of the Secretary of the Treasury; Pa. Archives, 2d Series, vol. iv. p. 88.

[4] Pa. Archives, Brison's letter, before quoted.

[5] "The audacity of the perpetrators of these excesses was so great that an armed banditti ventured to seize and carry off two persons who were witnesses against the rioters in the case of Wilson, in order to prevent their giving testimony of the riot to a court then sitting or about to sit."—*Alexander Hamilton to President Washington; Pa. Arch*, iv., p. 89.

[6] Opposition to the law of 1791 was violent, not only in the "four western counties" of Fayette, Westmoreland, Washington, and Allegheny, but also in several other counties of the State, notably Chester, Bedford, Bucks, and Northumberland.

to appoint committees of correspondence for Washington, Fayette. and Allegheny, charged with the duty of corresponding together, and with such committee as should be appointed for the same purpose in Westmoreland, or with any committees of a similar nature from other parts of the Union. The committees appointed for this purpose for the three counties named were composed of the following-named persons, viz.: Thomas Gaddis, Andrew Rabb, John Oliphant, Robert McClure, James Stewart, William Wallace, John Hamilton, Shesbazer Bentley, Isaac Weaver, Benjamin Parkinson, David Redick, Thomas Stokely, Stephen Gapen, Joseph Vanmeter, Alexander Long, William Whiteside, James Long, Benjamin Patterson, Samuel Johnston, William Plummer, and Matthew Jameson.

The final declaration of the meeting was to the effect that, "Whereas, some men may be found amongst us so far lost to every sense of virtue and feeling for the distresses of this country as to accept offices for the collection of the duty, Resolved, therefore, that in future we will consider such persons as unworthy of our friendship; *have no intercourse or dealings with them; withdraw from them every assistance, and withhold all the comforts of life which depend upon those duties that as men and fellow-citizens we owe to each other; and upon all occasions treat them with that contempt they deserve; and that it be and it is hereby most earnestly recommended to the people at large to follow the same line of conduct towards them.*"

It is difficult to understand how men of character and good standing, such as were a majority of those composing the Pittsburgh meeting, could have given their assent to the passage of these extreme resolutions. They were aimed in a general way (as appears on their face) at all who might be even remotely concerned on the side of the government in the collection of the revenue, but in particular, and more than all, at Gen. John Neville, against whom no charge could be brought, except that he had dared to accept inspectorship of the Western Revenue District.

A few days before the holding of the Pittsburgh meeting, an outrage had been committed upon Capt. William Faulkner, of the United States army, who had permitted his house in Washington County to be used as an inspection-office. Being out in pursuit of deserters in the same neighborhood where Johnson was maltreated in the previous autumn, he was encountered by a number of disguised men, who reproached him with having let his house to the government officers, drew a knife on him, threatened to scalp him, tar and feather him, and burn his house if he did not solemnly promise to prevent all further use of it as an inspection-office. He was induced by their threats to make the promise demanded, and on the 21st of August gave public notice in the *Pittsburgh Gazette* that the office of the inspector should no longer be kept at his house.

On receiving intelligence of this occurrence, as also of the proceedings of the Pittsburgh meeting, the Secretary of the Treasury reported the facts to President Washington, who thereupon, on the 15th of September, 1792, issued a proclamation admonishing all persons to refrain and desist from all unlawful combinations and proceedings whatsoever having for their object, or tending, to obstruct the operation of the laws, declaring it to be the determination of the government to bring to justice all infractors of the law, to prosecute delinquents, to seize all unexcised spirits on their way to market, and to make no purchases of spirits for the army except of such as had paid the duty.

A supervisor of the revenue was sent into the western counties immediately afterwards to gain accurate information of and report on the true state of affairs; but his mission "had no other fruit than that of obtaining evidence of the persons who composed the meeting at Pittsburgh, and two of those who were understood to be concerned in the riot [against Capt. Faulkner], and a confirmation of the enmity which certain active and designing leaders had industriously infused into a large proportion of the inhabitants, *not against the particular laws in question only, but of a more ancient date against the government of the United States itself.*"[1]

In the following April (1793) a party of men, armed and disguised, made an attack upon the house of Benjamin Wells, who was then collector of revenue for Fayette and Westmoreland Counties. His house, which stood on the west side of the Youghiogheny River, opposite the present borough of Connellsville, was visited in the night by these rioters, who, having forced an entrance, finding that Wells was absent, contented themselves with threatening, terrifying, and abusing his family, without proceeding to any further outrage. Warrants for the apprehension of several of these rioters[2] were issued by Justices Isaac Meason and James Finley, and placed in the hands of the sheriff of Fayette, Joseph Huston, who, however, refused or neglected to serve them, and was therefore indicted in the Circuit Court.

A second attack was made on the house of Wells, the collector, in the night of the 22d of November by a body of men all armed and in disguise.[3] They broke and entered the house, and demanded a surrender of the officer's commission and official books, and upon

[1] Report of Secretary Hamilton; Pa. Archives, 2d Series, vol. iv. p. 93.

[2] "Caleb Mount, then a Captain, since a Major of Militia, stands charged before Isaac Meason and James Finley, Assistant Judges, by information upon oath of Benjamin Wells, Collector of the Revenue, and his wife, with being of a party that broke into the House of the Said Collector some time in April, 1793."—*Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to President Washington; Pa. Archives, 2d Series, vol. iv. p.* 288.

[3] "Indictments having been found at a circuit court holden at Philadelphia in July last, against Robert Smilie and John McCulloch, two of the rioters in the attack which, in November preceding, had been made upon the house of a collector of the revenue in Fayette County; processes issued against them also to bring them to trial, and if guilty, to punishment."—*Hamilton to President Washington, Aug.* 5, 1794; *Pa. Archives, iv., p.* 100.

his refusal to deliver them up they threatened him, with pistols presented at his head, and swore that if he did not comply they would instantly put him to death. By this means they forced him to surrender his books and commission, and not content with this, the rioters, before they left the premises, compelled Wells to promise that he would, within two weeks, publish his resignation. It does not appear, however, that Wells did resign his office at that time, for he certainly held it in the following year, and was then an object of peculiar hatred to the opponents of the law.[1]

"At last March [1794] Court, in Fayette County," said Judge Addison, "in a publick company at dinner in the tavern where I lodged, some of the most respectable gentlemen of that county, and most strenuously opposed to the Excise law, proposed that a meeting of the inhabitants of that county should be called, in which it should be agreed that they would all enter their stills, provided Benjamin Wells was removed from office, and some honest and reputable man appointed in his stead. I will not say that these are the words, but I know it is the amount of the conversation." This was written by the judge in a letter addressed to Governor Mifflin, dated Washington, May 12, 1794.[2] In a reply to that letter, written by Secretary Dallas,[3] on behalf of the Governor, he says, "The truth is that such general dissatisfaction has been expressed with respect to Wells that, for the sake of the western counties, as well as for the sake of the General Government, it was thought advisable to transmit all the information that could be collected on the subject to the President, and the extract from your letter . . . made a part of the documents."

Finally, about the 1st of July, 1794, the rioters destroyed Wells' house and forced him to vacate his office, the circumstances being as follows: The excise-office for Westmoreland County had been opened in the house of Philip Reagan, whereupon an attack was soon after made upon it by the insurgents. This attack had been expected by the owner of the house (Reagan), who had accordingly prepared for it with a guard of two or three armed men. When the assailing-party approached they were fired on by Reagan's party, among whom was John Wells,[4] son of Benjamin Wells, of Fayette, and deputy collector under him. The fire was returned, but without effect on either side. Then the party set fire to Reagan's barn, and having burned it to the ground, moved off without making further depredation. In a day or two a much larger party of assailants (numbering about one hundred and fifty men) appeared at Reagan's, and he, knowing the folly of attempting to resist so large a force, and wishing to avoid the shedding of blood, consented to capitulate, provided they would give him assurances that they would not destroy his property nor abuse him or his family. This was agreed to, with the condition that his house should no more be used as an excise-office, and that John Wells should agree and promise never again to act as an officer for the collection of the excise duty. The stipulations were reduced to writing and signed by the parties. The house was then thrown open, and Reagan produced a keg of whiskey, from which he "treated" the assailants. But after they had drank the whiskey they began to grow more belligerent, and some of them said that Reagan had been let off altogether too easily, and that he ought to be set up as a target to be shot at. Some of them proposed that he be tarred and feathered, but others strongly opposed this, and took Reagan's part, saying that he had acted in a fair and manly way, and that they were bound in honor to treat him well after having agreed to do so as a condition to the surrender. Then they drank more whiskey and fell to quarreling among themselves, and the proposition was made to "court-martial" Reagan, and to march him to the house of Benjamin Wells, in Fayette County, and try them both together. This suggestion was immediately acted on, and the party moved towards Stewart's Crossings, taking Reagan with them. Arriving at Wells' house they found that he was absent, and in their disappointment and anger they set fire to his dwelling and entirely destroyed it, with all its contents. Several of them remained hidden near the ruins for the purpose of capturing Wells on his return,—a design which they effected in the following morning. On making him prisoner they demanded of him that he resign his commission as collector, and promise to accept no office under the excise law in the future. These demands were made as the conditions on which his life and safety depended. He accepted them and submitted to all their requirements, upon which they desisted from all further ill treatment and liberated him. This was the end of his career as an excise-officer. He afterwards removed to the other side of the river (at Connellsville) and made his residence there.

[1] "Andrew Robb [Rabb], a Justice of the peace, stands charged by information upon oath before Jacob Beason, another Justice of the peace, with having offered a reward of Ten pounds for killing the Excise man, meaning, as was understood, Wells, the Collector. This fact is stated on the information of the said Collector."—*Pa. Arch., 2d Series, vol. iv. p. 288; Letter of Alexander Hamilton to President Washington.*

[2] Pa. Arch., iv., p. 63.

[3] Ibid, p. 64.

[4] In the accounts which have been usually given of this affair, John Wells has been mentioned as the collector for Westmoreland, and the time of the final abandonment of Reagan's house as an excise-office as being in the month of June; but both these statements are disproved by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury to President Washington, dated Aug. 5, 1794 (Pa. Archives, 2d series, iv., 98), in which he says, "June being the month for receiving annual entries of stills, endeavors were used to open offices in Westmoreland and Washington, where it had hitherto been found impracticable. With much pains and difficulty places were procured for the purpose. That in Westmoreland County was repeatedly attacked in the night by armed men, who frequently fired upon it; but, according to a report which has been made to this Department, it was defended with so much courage and perseverance by John Wells, an auxiliary officer, and Philip Reagan, the owner of the house, *as to have been maintained during the remainder of the month.*"

Soon after the destruction of Wells' house by the insurgents, a United States officer came into Fayette County to serve processes against a number of non-complying distillers, and also against Robert Smilie and John McCulloch, two persons charged with participation in the riotous attack on the house of Collector Wells in the previous November. "The marshal of the district," said Secretary Hamilton,[1] "went in person to serve these processes. He executed his trust without interruption, though under many discouraging circumstances, in Fayette County;[2] but while he was in the execution of it in Allegheny County, being then accompanied by the inspector of the revenue (Gen. Neville), to wit, on the 15th of July last (1794), he was beset on the road by a party of from thirty to forty armed men, who after much irregularity of conduct finally fired on him, but, as it happened, without injury either to him or to the inspector."

The attack on the marshal and Gen. Neville, however, proved to be but the prelude to one of the most daring outrages that were committed during the continuance of the insurrection. The disaffected people were greatly incensed against Gen. Neville for accompanying the marshal to assist in serving the processes, piloting him to the homes of his victims, as they said. On this account the feeling against him became very intense and bitter.

On the day next following the attack on the marshal and inspector (July 16th), at daybreak, "in conformity with a plan which seems to have been for some time entertained, and which was probably only accelerated by the coming of the marshal into the survey, an attack by about one hundred persons armed with guns and other weapons was made upon the house of the inspector (Neville), in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. The inspector, though alone, vigorously defended himself against the assailants, and obliged them to retreat without accomplishing their purpose."[3] They had only postponed, and not abandoned, the execution of their plans. On the following day they reassembled in augmented numbers, amounting, as it was said, to fully five hundred, and on the 17th of July renewed their attack on Gen. Neville's house, which was then defended by a detachment of eleven men from the garrison of Fort Pitt. The result was that after a fight of about an hour's duration, in which one of the insurgents was killed and several wounded, while three of the persons in the house were also wounded, the defending party surrendered, and the insurgents then burned the house to the ground, together with all the outbuildings, occasioning a loss of more than twelve thousand dollars. Gen. Neville had left the house before the commencement of the firing, and had sought a place of concealment at a distance, wisely concluding that this was the only way to save his life. On the night of the 19th of July he with the marshal who had come to serve the processes (having been repeatedly threatened with death at the hands of the insurgents, and finding that no protection was to be expected from the magistrates or inhabitants of Pittsburgh) made their escape from the place, fled down the Ohio, and proceeded to the East by a circuitous way, the usual routes over the mountains being known to be beset by their enemies.

On the 25th of July the United States mail, near Greensburg, on the road from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, was stopped by two armed men, who cut open the pouch and abstracted all the letters except those contained in one package. In connection with this circumstance, it is proper to notice a circular addressed by Col. John Canon, David Bradford, Benjamin Parkinson, and others to the militia officers of the counties, dated July 28, 1794, as follows:

"Sir,—Having had suspicions that the Pittsburgh post would carry with him the sentiments of some of the people in the country respecting our present situation, and the letters by the post *being now in our possession*, by which certain secrets are discovered hostile to our interest, it is therefore now come to that crisis that every citizen must express his sentiments, not by his words, but by his actions. You are then called upon as a citizen of the western country to render your personal service, with as many volunteers as you can raise, to rendezvous at your usual place of meeting on Wednesday next, and thence you will march to the usual place of rendezvous at Braddock's Field,[4] on the Monongahela, on Friday, the first day of August next, to be there at two o'clock in the afternoon, with arms and accoutrements in good order. If any volunteers shall want arms and ammunition, bring them forward, and they shall be supplied as well as possible. Here, sir, is an expedition proposed in which you will have an opportunity of displaying your military talents, and of rendering service to your country. Four days' provisions will be wanted; let the men be thus supplied."

Many of the militia officers obeyed the directions contained in the circular, and marched their men to the appointed rendezvous. With reference to the readiness displayed by officers and soldiers to obey these orders, emanating as they did from no responsible authority, Judge Addison said that in consequence of the danger of Indian incursions having often rendered it necessary in this region to assemble the military force without waiting for orders from the government, "it had become habitual with the militia of these counties to assemble at the call of their officers, without inquiring into the authority or object of the

[1] Pa. Arch., 2d Series, vol. iv. p. 100.

[2] A meeting had been held at Uniontown, in pursuance of the suggestions made in March, 1794, at the hotel, as mentioned by Judge Addison, and at this meeting it was agreed by those present that no opposition would be made to the law in this county, provided Benjamin Wells was displaced as collector.

[3] Hamilton.

[4] Braddock's Field was the place where the annual brigade musters were held.

call." This habit, well known to the contrivers of the rendezvous at Braddock's Field, rendered the execution of their plan an easy matter. They issued their orders to the officers of the militia, who assembled their men, accustomed to obey orders of this kind given on the sudden and without authority. The militia came together without knowing from whom the orders originated, or for what purpose they met. And when met it was easy to communicate from breast to breast more or less of the popular frenzy, till all felt it or found it prudent to dissemble and feign that they felt it."

At Braddock's Field, on the appointed day, there gathered a vast and wildly excited assemblage, of which a good proportion was composed of militiamen and volunteers under arms. Fayette County was sufficiently represented on the field,[1] though the number from this was less than from either Washington, Allegheny, or Westmoreland. Among the great throng of persons assembled there, very few were favorable to the government and to the execution of the law. Such as were there of this class had come to the rendezvous lest their absence might be made a cause for proscription.[2] But they were compelled, out of regard for their personal safety, to conceal their real sentiments; and some of them had even assumed the rôle of leaders, for the purpose (as they said afterwards when the insurrection had been crushed) of gaining the confidence of the disaffected multitude, and then by organization and judicious management to restrain them from proceeding to outrage and rebellion. The Hon. Hugh H. Brackenridge was one of these, and there were some among the Fayette County leaders, whose course with regard to the insurrection has been similarly explained. There were also present at Braddock's Field on the occasion referred to some who went there merely as spectators, without any strong feeling on either side; but by far the greater part were in full sympathy with the insurgent cause, though probably few of them had any very definite idea of the object of the meeting other than to denounce excise-officers and the government, and to shout in wild acclaim, huzzahs for Tom the Tinker.[3]

As the rendezvous was but a few miles from Pittsburgh, the people of that place were greatly alarmed lest the company assembled at Braddock's Field should, at the instigation of their leaders, march on the town and destroy it, in a spirit of revenge against a number of officers and friends of the government who lived there. A meeting of the inhabitants of the town had been held on the evening before the day of the rendezvous, at which "a great majority—almost the whole of the inhabitants of the town—assembled." It was announced to this meeting that a committee from Washington was present, bearing a message to the meeting. A committee of three was appointed to confer with the committee from Washington, and after their conference they reported "that in consequence of certain letters sent by the last mail, certain persons were discovered as advocates of the excise law and enemies to the interest of the country, and that Edward Day, James Brison, and Abraham Kirkpatrick are particularly obnoxious, and that it is expected by the country that they should be dismissed without delay; Whereupon it was resolved it should be so done, and a committee of twenty-one was appointed to see this resolution carried into effect. Also that, whereas it is a part of the message from the gentlemen from Washington that a great body of the people of the county will meet to-morrow at Braddock's Field, in order to carry into effect measures that may seem to them advisable with respect to the excise law and the advocates of it, Resolved, That the above committee shall at an early hour wait upon the people on the ground, and assure the people that the above resolution, with respect to the proscribed

[1] Findley in his history of the insurrection says there were not more than twelve men from Fayette County at Braddock's Field on that day, but this statement seems very improbable when it is remembered that Cook, Gaddis, and several others of the prominent leaders of insurrectionists were residents of this county.

[2] Mr. Brackenridge, in describing the general feeling prevailing at that time throughout the western counties, says, "A breath in favor of the law was sufficient to ruin any man. It was considered as a badge of Toryism. A clergyman was not thought orthodox in the pulpit unless against the law. A physician was not capable of administering medicine unless his principles were right in this respect. A lawyer could have got no practice without at least concealing his sentiments if for the law, nor could a merchant at a country store get custom. On the contrary, to talk against the law was the way to office and emolument. To go to the Legislature or to Congress you must make a noise against it. It was the *Shibboleth* of safety, and the ladder of ambition."

[3] TOM THE TINKER was a name which the law-breakers not only used individually for purposes of disguise, but also applied to the insurgent body collectively, and to the secret and dreaded power of the organization, if organization it could be called. As to the origin of the name, Brackenridge says, "A certain John Holcroft was thought to have made the first application of it at the time of the masked attack on William Coughran, whose still was cut to pieces. This was humorously called *mending his still*. The menders of course must be tinkers, and the name collectively became Tom the Tinker." Advertisements were put up on trees and in other conspicuous places with the signature of Tom the Tinker, admonishing or commanding individuals to do or not to do certain things under the penalty of retribution at the hands of the mysterious Tom in case of non-compliance. Menacing letters with the same signature were sent to the *Pittsburgh Gazette* with orders to publish them, and the editor dared not refuse to comply, though he did so unwillingly. Often the persons to whom these threatening notices were addressed were commanded to see that they were published in the *Gazette*, and they always complied; for they knew that refusal or neglect to do so would bring upon them the destruction of their property and endanger their lives.

"This Tom the Tinker," says Judge Lobengier, "was a new god added to the mythology at this time, and was supposed to preside over whiskey-stills and still-houses. Whoever stoutly hurrahed for Tom the Tinker was of unquestionable loyalty with the whiskey boys; while those who could not were branded as traitors to this new deity and their country." Judge Veech says of the mysterious god that it was supposed "his Olympus was on some of the hills of Mingo or Peter's Creek. But truly he was a multiform deity, or at least he was Briarean in his functions. His mundane recreations were to destroy the stills and mills and burn the barns of complying distillers, and terrify others into non-compliance. He sometimes warned before striking, but the warnings and blows were always in the dark and of difficult detection." Findley says it afterwards appeared that the term Tom the Tinker did not originate with John Holcroft as was first supposed.

persons, has been carried into effect. Resolved also, That the inhabitants of the town shall march out and join the people on Braddock's Field, as brethren, to carry into effect with them any measures that may seem advisable for the common cause."

The Pittsburgh committee appointed at the meeting above mentioned reported to the leaders at Braddock's Field the resolutions which had been adopted, and that in pursuance of those resolutions some of the men most objectionable to the insurgents, viz.: Edward Day, James Brison, Abraham Kirkpatrick, and Col. Presley Neville, had been driven from the town and had fled down the Ohio. This had been done in deference to the demands of "Tom the Tinker," and the committee's announcement was made to the assemblage in the hope of dissuading the leaders from moving the forces into the town; but it failed to have the desired effect, though it probably curbed their excesses to a great extent.

One of the most prominent of the leaders of the insurgents was Col. David Bradford, of Washington, who at the meeting (or more properly muster) at Braddock's Field made the proposition to march to Pittsburgh and attack the garrison stationed there. This proposition was warmly entertained by the more hot-headed, but was finally abandoned. Bradford, however, insisted that the militia and volunteers should be marched to the town, and in this he was seconded by Brackenridge, who, despairing of success in *opposition* to the project, conceived the idea of guiding and controlling the lawless movement by apparent acquiescence. "Yes," said he, "by all means let us go, if for no other reason than to give a proof to our opponents that we are capable of maintaining the strictest order, and of refraining from all excesses. Let us march through the town, muster on the banks of the Monongahela, take a little whiskey with the people, and then move the troops across the river." The plan was adopted. Officers were appointed,—David Bradford and Edward Cook, generals, and Col. Gabriel Blakeney, officer of the day,—and under their command the entire body moved over the Monongahela road to Pittsburgh. On their arrival there, they were received as the guests of the town, or rather as the guests of the principal citizens, who by a little *finesse*, after treating them freely to liquor, succeeded in inducing the main body to cross the Monongahela without doing any damage. On reaching the south side of the river, however, they set fire to the buildings of Maj. Kirkpatrick, on the bluff opposite Pittsburgh, and succeeded in destroying his barn at that place, though the dwelling was saved. Meanwhile a part of the men not included in the body which had been enticed across the Monongahela had become somewhat riotous in Pittsburgh, and set fire to the town residence of Maj. Kirkpatrick. It had been their intention to destroy his house, as well as those of Neville, Gibson, and others, but the consummation of this design had been prevented largely by the interference of Col. Edward Cook, of Fayette County,[1] and Bradford, of Washington, two of the principal leaders. If they had succeeded in doing this, there is little doubt that the principal part of the town would have been burned.

An account of the turbulent proceedings at Braddock's Field and Pittsburgh was forwarded without delay to the State and national authorities, and on the 7th of August the President of the United States issued a proclamation, reciting in its preamble that "combinations to defeat the execution of the laws laying duties upon spirits distilled within the United States, and upon stills, have from the time of the commencement of those laws existed in some of the western parts of Pennsylvania, . . . that many persons in the said western parts of Pennsylvania have at length been hardy enough to perpetrate acts which I am advised amount to treason, being overt acts of levying war against the United States;" and commanding "all persons being insurgents, as aforesaid, and all others whom it may concern," to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes on or before the 1st of September following; moreover, warning all persons "against aiding, abetting, or comforting the perpetrators of the aforesaid treasonable acts, and requiring all officers and other citizens, according to their respective duties and the laws of the land, to exert their utmost endeavors to prevent and suppress such dangerous proceedings." At the same time the President called for troops to be raised and equipped in the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and New Jersey, and to be held in readiness to march at shortest notice, for the purpose of suppressing the insurrection and enforcing the law. The quotas of the States were assigned as follows:

	Infantry.	Cavalry.	Artillery.	Total.
Pennsylvania	4,500	500	200	5,200
New Jersey	1,500	500	100	2,100
Maryland	2,000	200	150	2,350
Virginia	3,000	300	.....	3,300
	11,000	1500	450	12,950

On the same day Governor Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, issued his proclamation directing that the State's quota of men be armed and equipped as speedily as possible, "and to be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning," and a second proclamation was

[1] Concerning this affair, the following card was published in the *Pittsburgh Gazette:* "We, the undersigned, on behalf of ourselves and the great body of the column that marched from Braddock's Field on the 2d of August, 1794, think it necessary to express our disapprobation of the disorderly proceeding of those of the troops who were concerned in setting fire to the house of Abraham Kirkpatrick, on the hill opposite the town of Pittsburgh, also of the attempt made by others of burning his house in the town, as these acts were not within the sentence of the committee of volunteers in Braddock's Field, and therefore there could be no authority for carrying them into effect. We consider it as a blemish on the good order of the march of the column through the town of Pittsburgh and their cantonment in the neighborhood of it. It has been endeavored to be removed as much as possible by repaying the tenant of Kirkpatrick's his damages." The signatures to this card of explanation and disclaimer were headed by that of Edward Cook, of Fayette County, which was followed by those of fourteen others, all prominent leaders in the insurrectionary movement.

issued, calling together the Assembly of the State in special session. Previously (on the 6th of August) the Governor had appointed Chief Justice McKean and Gen. William Irvine to proceed immediately to the disaffected counties, to ascertain the facts in reference to the recent acts of violence and lawless gatherings, and, if practicable, to induce the people to submit to the law.

The President, on the day next following the issuance of his proclamation, appointed James Ross, United States senator, Jasper Yeates, associate judge Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and William Bradford, Attorney-General of the United States, commissioners on the part of the United States, with full instructions and ample powers, to repair forthwith to the western counties, for the purpose of conferring, at their discretion, with individuals or bodies of men, "in order to quiet and extinguish the insurrection."

Before the great demonstration at Braddock's Field, the anti-excise leaders issued a call (in the latter part of July[1]) for a meeting of delegates from the western counties, to meet at Parkinson's Ferry, on the Monongahela (now Monongahela City), "to take into consideration the situation of the western country." And from the muster-place at Braddock's Field, Col. (Maj.-Gen.) David Bradford issued the following circular:

"*To the Inhabitants of Monongahela, Virginia:*

"GENTLEMEN,—I presume you have heard of the spirited opposition given to the excise law in this State. Matters have been so brought to pass here that all are under the necessity of bringing their minds to a final conclusion. This has been the question amongst us some days, 'Shall we disapprove of the conduct of those engaged against Neville, the excise-officer, or approve?' Or, in other words, 'Shall we suffer them to fall a sacrifice to Federal persecution, or shall we support them?' On the result of this business we have fully deliberated, and have determined, with head, heart, hand, and voice, that we will support the opposition to the excise law. The crisis is now come, *submission* or *opposition:* we are determined in the opposition. We are determined in future to act agreeably to system; to form arrangements guided by reason, prudence, fortitude, and spirited conduct. We have proposed a general meeting of the four counties of Pennsylvania, and have invited our brethren in the neighboring counties in Virginia to come forward and join us in council and deliberation in this important crisis, and conclude upon measures interesting to the western counties of Pennsylvania and Virginia. A notification of this kind may be seen in the Pittsburgh paper. Parkinson's Ferry is the place proposed as the most central, and the 14th of August the time. We solicit you by all the ties that an union of interests can suggest to come forward and join us in our deliberations. The cause is common to us all. We invite you to come, even should you differ with us in opinion. We wish you to hear our reasons influencing our conduct."

The events of the first two days of August at Braddock's Field and Pittsburgh and of the two or three succeeding weeks, seemed to mark the culmination of the popular frenzy on the subject of the excise law, and from the 15th of July to the last of August was the period of the greatest excitement that exhibited itself during the insurrection. During the interval of time between the great muster at Braddock's and the day appointed for the meeting at Parkinson's Ferry, great numbers of "liberty-poles" were erected by the insurgents in various parts of the four counties, and upon these were hoisted flags, bearing such inscriptions as "DEATH TO TRAITORS," "LIBERTY AND NO EXCISE." Few persons were found hardy enough to refuse assistance in the erection of these poles, for to do so was to be branded as an enemy to the cause, and a fit subject for the vengeance of Tom the Tinker.

A number of these "liberty-poles" were raised in Fayette County. One was at New Salem, one at New Geneva, one at Masontown, on which a very beautiful silk flag was raised. One was at the old Union Furnace, in Dunbar township, and one at the market-house, in Uniontown. At the raising of this pole, about one hundred men under command of Capt. Robert Ross came in from German (now Nicholson) township to assist. Another pole was raised on the Morgantown road south of Uniontown, on the farm of Thomas Gaddis, who was of the principal leaders of the whiskey boys in this county. The pole at this place and the one in Uniontown were cut down by Gen. Ephraim Douglass in defiance of all threats and intimidation. That which had been erected at New Geneva met the same fate at the hands of Mrs. Elizabeth Everhart (wife of Adolph Everhart) and two or three other women of equal determination. The others named stood bearing their threatening flags and inscriptions until the tide of insurrection began to turn before the menace of military force, and then those who had raised them were glad enough to see them fall, and to deny all agency in their erection.

On the 14th of August, according to appointment, the meeting of the delegates was opened at Parkinson's Ferry. The proclamations of the President and of Governor Mifflin had not been received. Neither the commissioners for the State nor those for the United States had made their appearance, but intelligence came during the progress of the meeting, that the two delegations were on their way from Philadel-

[1] At the meeting of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, held July 31st, it was resolved that whereas a general meeting of delegates from the townships of the country west of the mountains will be held at Parkinson's Ferry on the 14th of August next, therefore delegates shall be appointed to that meeting, and that the 9th of August be appointed for a town-meeting to elect such delegates.

phia, and that two of the United States commissioners had just arrived at Greensburg.[1]

The first ceremony performed at Parkinson's was the erecting of a tall "liberty-pole," and the hoisting of a flag bearing the inscription, "Equal Taxation and no Excise.—No Asylum for Traitors and Cowards." Two hundred and twenty-six delegates were present from townships in Fayette, Westmoreland, Allegheny, Washington, and that part of Bedford lying west of the Allegheny Mountains, with a few from Ohio County, Va. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Col. Edward Cook and the Hon. Albert Gallatin, both of Fayette County, respectively as chairman and secretary. It soon became apparent that a reaction had commenced, and that the tide of opinion had, with a number of the leaders, begun to set against the adoption of violent measures. It was claimed for some of those who at this meeting developed a strong opposition to the plans of Bradford and other extremists, that their course was prompted by the same desire which had at first induced them to range themselves among the disaffected,—that of appearing to assume leadership for the purpose of curbing the lawless element and diverting its energies from the track leading to open violence and rebellion. But there is little doubt that their action at this time was in no small degree due to their late realization of the fact that the United States government had resolved to put down lawlessness at whatever cost, that it would exert all its powers, if necessary, to enforce obedience, and that as against that power the cause of the insurrectionists was hopeless.

A series of strong resolutions was introduced by Col. James Marshal, of Washington, and supported in an intemperate speech by Bradford, who was replied to in opposition by Albert Gallatin, Judge Brackenridge, Judge Edgar, of Washington, and others. The resolutions were finally adopted, but in a greatly modified form. The second of the series provided for the appointment of a standing committee, to consist of one member from each township, charged with various duties, among which was the drafting of a remonstrance to Congress, praying for a repeal of the excise law. They were also "to have power to call together a meeting, either of a new representation of the people or of the deputies here convened, for the purpose of taking such further measures as the future situation of affairs may require; and in case of any sudden emergency, to take such temporary measures as they may think necessary." The closing resolution was to this effect, "That a committee, to consist of three members from each county, be appointed to meet any commissioners that have been or may be appointed by the government, and report the result of this conference to the standing committee." The standing committee (consisting of sixty persons) met, and appointed the committee to meet the commissioners of the United States and those of Pennsylvania, as provided by the final resolution. This committee of conference was composed as follows:

For Fayette County: Albert Gallatin, Edward Cook, and James Lang.

For Westmoreland County: John Kirkpatrick, George Smith, and John Powers.

For Allegheny County: Hugh H. Brackenridge, Thomas Moreton, and John B. C. Lucas.

For Washington County: David Bradford, James Marshal, and James Edgar.

For Bedford County: Herman Husbands.

For Ohio County, Va., William Sutherland.

The Committee of Sixty, after having appointed and instructed the committee of conference, adjourned to meet at Redstone Old Fort (Brownsville) on the 2d of September.

The commissioners for the State arrived at Pittsburgh on the 17th of August, and those appointed by the President came immediately afterwards. On the 20th the two bodies met the committee of conference which was appointed at Parkinson's Ferry. At this meeting preliminary proceedings were taken, which resulted in propositions by both bodies of commissioners, who declared explicitly that the exercise of the powers vested in them to suspend prosecutions, and to promise a general amnesty and pardon for past offenses, "must be preceded by full and satisfactory assurances of a sincere determination in the people to obey the laws of the United States." The members of the committee who took the most prominent part in the proceedings were Gallatin and Cook, of Fayette; Bradford and Marshal, of Washington; and Brackenridge, of Allegheny County. All these, with the exception of Bradford, were in favor of acceding to the propositions of the commissioners, and this was found to be the sense of the committee; but they had no power to act, further than to report the result of the conference to the standing Committee of Sixty. That committee had adjourned to meet at Redstone Old Fort on the 2d of September, as before mentioned, but upon the conclusion of the conference with the commissioners at Pittsburgh the time of their meeting was changed and made five days earlier,[2] though this change

[1] In a letter written by William Findley to Secretary Dallas, dated Aug. 23, 1794, he mentions that he was present at the meeting at Parkinson's, and says, "Messrs. Yates and Bradford came to Greensburg the morning of the meeting, and wrote by express to me of their pacific intentions and authority, which being communicated to the meeting had a salutary effect, and a committee of discreet men were appointed to confer with the commissioners at Pittsburgh, but unfortunately the newspapers came next morning with the President's proclamation and the orders for an armed force as a substitute for judicial proceedings; this irritated and inflamed those even who had been formerly moderate and regular, and greatly increased the difficulty of accommodation."

[2] Following are extracts from a communication addressed by the committee of conference to the United States commissioners:

"PITTSBURGH, Aug. 22, 1794.

"GENTLEMEN,—Having in our conference at considerable length stated to you the grounds of that discontent which exists in the minds of the people of this country, and which has lately shown itself in acts of opposition to the excise law, you will consider us as waiving any question

of time gave great offense to Bradford and other extremists. The change of time was made in deference to one of the conditions imposed by the commissioners, viz.: "It is expected and required by the said commissioners that the citizens composing the said standing committee do, *on or before the first day of September next*, explicitly declare their determination to submit to the laws of the United States, and that they will not, directly or indirectly, oppose the execution of the acts for raising a revenue on distilled spirits and stills."

Accordingly, on the 28th of August, the standing committee (the committee of sixty) met at Brownsville, to receive and act upon the report of the committee of conference. Of the sixty members of the committee, fifty-seven were in attendance, of whom twenty-three were from Washington County. Judge Alexander Addison said[1] "that the minds of all men appeared to be strongly impressed with a sense of the critical situation of the country, and the minds of almost all with a fear of opposing the current of the popular opinion," and that "these impressions were greatly increased by the appearance of a body of armed men assembled there from Muddy Creek, in Washington County, to punish Samuel Jackson[2] as an enemy to what they called their cause."

The business of the meeting was opened by the submission of the conference committee's report and a speech upon it by Mr. Gallatin, who urged the adoption of a resolution in acceptance of the terms offered by the commissioners, and set forth the danger of using force in resistance to the law, the impossibility of these western counties contending successfully against the force of the United States, and the evident necessity of submission. "Mr. Gallatin, although a foreigner who could with difficulty make himself understood in English, yet presented with great force the folly of past resistance, and the ruinous consequences to the country of the continuance of the insurrection. He urged that the government was bound to vindicate the laws, and that it would surely send an overwhelming force against them. He placed the subject in a new light, and showed the insurrection to be a much more serious affair than it had before appeared."[3] Mr. Brackenridge followed Gallatin in an argument to the same end, though urged in a different manner. Then Col. Bradford delivered a speech in opposition to the various arguments of Gallatin and Brackenridge, alluding to the revolutions in America and in France as models for imitation, and as inducements to hope for the success of these counties against the government, which he said was rendered reasonably certain on account of their peculiar situation, as separated from the eastern country by almost insurmountable natural barriers. His whole speech was manifestly intended to keep up the opposition to government, and to prevent the adoption of the resolutions proposed by Mr. Gallatin.

The leaders, with the exception of Bradford and a few others of less prominence, had fully made up their minds to abandon the wreck of the insurrection, but the followers had apparently at that time little thought of submission, and were as violent and determined an

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of the constitutional power of the President to call upon the force of the Union to suppress them. It is our object, as it is yours, to compose the disturbance. . . . We have already stated to you in conference that we are empowered to give you no definite answer with regard to the sense of the people on the great question of acceding to the law, but that in our opinion it is the interest of the country to accede, and that we shall make this report to the committee to whom we are to report, and state to them the reasons of our opinion, that so far as they have weight they may be regarded by them. It will be our endeavor to conciliate not only them, but the public mind in general to our views on this subject. We hope to be assisted by you in giving all that extent and precision, clearness and certainty to your propositions that may be necessary to satisfy the understandings and engage the acquiescence of the people. . . . As we are disposed, with you, to have the sense of the people taken on the subject of our conference as speedily as may be, with that view we have resolved to call the committee to whom our report is to be made at an earlier day than had been appointed, to wit, on Thursday, the 28th instant, but have not thought ourselves authorized in changing the place at Redstone Old Fort, on the Monongahela.

"By order of the Committee,

"EDWARD COOK, *Chairman*."

—*Papers Relating to the Whiskey Insurrection; Pennsylvania Archives*, 2d Series, vol. iv. pp. 190, 191.

Less conciliatory but more curious was the reply of the Ohio County (Va.) committee to the United States commissioners, viz.:

"PITTSBURGH, Aug. 23, 1794.

"GENTL.—Having Concidered your Letter of this Deate since the Departur of the speachel Comatie delegated from Westmoreland, Washington, Featt & Aleganie countis, in Pensilvenea, & Considering our Selves a Justifyable repsentation of those inhabtents of Ohio County by whome we were Deligated, & a part of that speachell Comitie to whom your proposals wear mead and Accepted yesterday, and the day posding and relying on the faith alr'dy pledged by you and Acepted by the Speachell Comatee, we d'clin entering any further on this Bussens, untell we Consult our Constaituents & the Cometee of Safety.

"We are, Gentl., with esteem,

"Your most Obed. Hu...ble Serv't,

"ROBERT STEPHENSON,

"WILLIAM SUTHERLAND,

"WM. MCKINLEY."

—*Ibid.*, p. 203.

[1] In a deposition before Richard Peters, judge of the United States District Court.—*See Pennsylvania Archives*, 2d Series, vol. iv. p. 390.

[2] Samuel Jackson was a Quaker of great respectability, a man of some wealth, and in part owner of a paper-mill on Redstone Creek. He was conscientiously opposed to the use and manufacture of whiskey, and naturally sided against the insurgents. This caused them to regard him as a foe, and the enmity was increased by a remark which he had made concerning the meeting at Parkinson's Ferry, calling it a "*scrub congress*." It was for this offense that the Muddy Creek men now visited him, took him prisoner, marched him to Brownsville, and arraigned him before the Committee of Sixty. Violence might and probably would have been done him but for the interposition of Judge Brackenridge, a member of the committee, but an acquaintance and personal friend of Mr. Jackson. On the appearance of the latter the judge took the matter into his own hands. He addressed the meeting, saying that Samuel was certainly very culpable for having applied so disrespectful an epithet to such an august and legitimate assemblage of the sovereign people, but that it was probably from lack of thought and reflection more than from sinister design, and that on this account the proper punishment to apply to him would be to pay him in his own coin by stigmatizing him as a "*scrub-Quaker*." The effect was just what the judge had intended. Tom the Tinker's boys yelled with delight, and after admonishing the scrub-Quaker to be more careful of his language in the future, allowed him to depart with no other maltreatment than the jeers of the Muddy Creekers and their compatriots.

[3] Judge Wilkeson.

opposition as ever, and so strong an influence did this exert, even on the leaders who knew that the cause was hopeless, that they dared not openly and fully avow their sentiments and place themselves on record. "Such was the fear of the popular frenzy that it was with difficulty that a vote could be had at this meeting. No one would vote by standing up. None would write a yea or nay, lest his handwriting should be recognized. At last it was determined that *yea* and *nay* should be written by the secretary on the same pieces of paper, and be distributed, leaving each member to chew up or destroy one of the words while he put the other in the box," thus giving each member an opportunity of concealing his opinion, and of sheltering himself from the resentment of those from whom violence was to be apprehended, or whom he wished to avoid offending. In this way a balloting was had, and in the adoption of the resolutions by a vote of thirty-four to twenty-five. When this vote was declared, so strongly in opposition to his views, Col. Bradford withdrew from the meeting in anger and disgust.

It was by the meeting "Resolved, That in the opinion of this Committee it is the interest of the people of this Country to accede to the proposals made by the Commissioners on the part of the United States. Resolved, that a Copy of the foregoing resolution be transmitted to the said Commissioners."

But instead of giving the assurances required by the commissioners, the Committee of Sixty showed a disposition to temporize, and in the hope of obtaining better terms they further "Resolved, That a Committee be appointed[1] to confer with the Commissioners on the part of the United States and of the State of Pennsylvania, with instructions to the said Committee to try to obtain from the said Commissioners such further modification in their proposals as they think will render them more agreeable to the people at large, and also to represent the necessity of granting further time to the people before their final determination is required . . . That the said Committee shall publish and communicate throughout the several counties the day at which the sense of the people is expected to be taken. That on the day thus published the following question be submitted to the citizens duly qualified to vote, according to the election law of the State, of the Counties of Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, Allegheny, and that part of Bedford which lies west of the Allegheny mountains, in Pennsylvania, and of Ohio County, Virginia,—*Will the people submit to the laws of the United States upon the terms proposed by the Commissioners of the United States?*"

The persons appointed to form the committee under these resolutions were John Probst, Robert Dickey, John Nesbitt, Herman Husband, John Corbly, John Marshal, David Phillips, John Heaton, John McClelland, William Ewing, George Wallace, Samuel Wilson, and Richard Brown.

The meeting continued in session at Brownsville for two days, and adjourned on the 29th of August. It was the last meeting of the kind held during the insurrection, and virtually marked its close, as the meeting held at the same place three years before (July 27, 1791) had marked its opening, that being the first public meeting held in opposition to the excise law. Thus it may be said that the famous insurrection was born and died at Redstone Old Fort, in Fayette County.

The committee appointed at the Brownsville meeting met the commissioners of the United States and those of Pennsylvania in conference at Pittsburgh on the 1st of September, at which meeting "it was agreed that the assurances required from the citizens of the Fourth Survey of Pennsylvania [the four western counties] should be given in writing, and their sense ascertained in the following manner:

"That the citizens of the said survey (Allegheny County excepted[2]) of the age of eighteen years and upwards, be required to assemble on Thursday, the 11th instant, in their respective townships, at the usual place for holding township meetings, and that between the hours of twelve and seven, in the afternoon of the same day, any two or more of the members of the meeting who assembled at Parkinson's Ferry on the 14th ultimo, resident in the township, or a justice of the peace of said township, do openly propose to the people assembled the following questions: Do you now engage to submit to the laws of the United States, and that you will not hereafter, directly or indirectly, oppose the execution of the acts for raising the revenue upon distilled spirits and stills? And do you also undertake to support, as far as the laws require, the civil authority in affording the protection due to all officers and other citizens? *Yea or nay?* . . . That a minute of the number of yeas and nays be made immediately after ascertaining the same. That a written or printed declaration of such engagement be signed by all those who vote in the affirmative, of the following tenor, to wit: 'I do solemnly promise henceforth to submit to the laws of the United States; that I will not, directly or indirectly, oppose the execution of the acts for raising a revenue on distilled spirits and stills; and that I will support, so far as the law requires, the civil authority in affording the protection due to all officers and other

[1] The following letter from the chairman of the meeting was addressed to the United States committee:

"BROWNSVILLE, 29th August, 1794.

"GENTLEMEN,—Difficulties having arisen with us, we have thought it necessary to appoint a committee to confer with you in order to procure, if possible, some farther time, in order that the people may have leisure to reflect upon their true situation.

"I am, Gentlemen, your most obt. Humble Servt,

"EDWARD COOK."

[2] The citizens of Allegheny County were required to "meet in their respective election districts on the said day, in the same manner as if they were assembled in townships."

citizens.' This shall be signed in the presence of the said members or justices of the peace, attested by him or them, and lodged in his or their hands.

"That the said persons so proposing the questions stated as aforesaid do assemble at the respective county court-houses on the 13th inst., and do ascertain and make report of the numbers of those who voted in the affirmative in the respective townships or districts, and of the number of those who voted in the negative, together with their opinion whether there be such a general submission of the people in their respective counties that an office of inspection may be immediately and safely established therein; that the said report, opinion, and written or printed declarations be transmitted to the commissioners or any one of them at Uniontown on or before the 16th instant."

On the part of the United States, the commissioners agreed that if the assurances should be given in good faith, as prescribed, no prosecution for treason or any other indictable offense against the United States committed in this survey before the 22d of August, 1794, should be commenced before the 10th of July, 1795, against any person who should, within the time limited, subscribe such assurance and engagement, and perform the same, and that on the 10th of July, 1795, there should be granted "a general pardon and oblivion of all the said offenses;" but excluding therefrom every person refusing or neglecting to subscribe the assurances and engagement, or who having so subscribed, should violate the same, or wilfully obstruct the execution of the excise laws. On behalf of the State of Pennsylvania, the commissioners, McKean and Irvine, promised that if the proposed assurances should be given and performed until July 10, 1795, there should then be granted (so far as the State was concerned) "an act of free and general pardon and oblivion of all treasons, insurrections, arsons, riots, and other offenses inferior to riots committed, counseled, or suffered by any person or persons within the four western counties of Pennsylvania" subsequent to the 14th of July, 1794, but excluding from its operation every person refusing or neglecting to subscribe to such agreement, or violating it after subscribing.

The Pennsylvania commissioners left Pittsburgh on the 3d of September, and Messrs. Yeates and Bradford, United States commissioners, proceeded east soon afterwards. Both bodies were requested by the Governor and the President respectively to remain until after the announcement of the result of the popular vote;[1] but for some reason they did not comply, and only James Ross remained to carry the signatures to Philadelphia.

On the day appointed, September 11th, elections were held in (nearly) all the townships or election districts of the four counties. The result in Fayette was announced as follows:

[1] See Pa. Archives, 2d Series, vol. iv. pp. 260, 261.

"UNIONTOWN, September 16, 1794.

"We, the subscribers, having, according to resolutions of the committee of townships for the county of Fayette, acted as judges on the 11th instant at the meetings of the people of said county, respectively convened at the places in the first, second, and third election districts where the general elections are usually held (no judge or member of the committee attending from the fourth and last district, which consists of the townships of Tyrone and Bullskin), do hereby certify that five hundred and sixty of the people thus convened on the day aforesaid did then and there declare their determination to submit to the laws of the United States in the manner expressed by the commissioners on the part of the Union in their letter dated the 22d day of August last; the total number of those who attended on that occasion being only seven hundred and twenty-one,—that is to say, something less than one-third of the number of citizens of the said three districts. And we do further certify that from our previous knowledge of the disposition of the general body of the people, and from the anxiety since discovered by many (who either from not having had notice, or from not having understood the importance of the question, did not attend) to give similar assurances of submission, we are of opinion that the great majority of those citizens who did not attend are disposed to behave peaceably and with due submission to the laws.

"ALBERT GALLATIN. JOHN JACKSON.
"WILLIAM ROBERTS. ANDREW RABB.
"JAMES WHITE. THOMAS PATTERSON.
"GEORGE DIEUTH [DEARTH?]."

But notwithstanding the favorable report of the judges of election, it appears that the United States commissioners regarded the proceedings in Fayette County as being peculiarly unsatisfactory. In their report to the President[2] they said, "The county of Fayette rejected the mode of ascertaining the sense of the people which had been settled between the undersigned and the last committee of conference at Pittsburgh (September 1st). The standing committee of that county directed those *qualified by the laws of the State*[3] *for voting at elections* to assemble in their election districts[4] and vote by ballot whether they would accede to the proposals made by the commissioners of the United States on the 22d of August or not. The superintendents of these election districts report that five hundred and sixty of the people thus convened had voted for submission, and that one hundred and sixty-one had voted against it: that no judge

[2] Papers Relating to the Whiskey Insurrection; Pa. Archives, Series 2, vol. iv. pp. 257, 258.

[3] The agreement of the committee with the commissioners was, not that *qualified voters by the law of Pennsylvania* alone should vote on the proposition, but that the question should be submitted to "*the citizens of the said survey of the age of eighteen years and upwards.*"

[4] It was in Allegheny County alone that the agreement with the commissioners contemplated voting *by election districts*. In Fayette, Washington, and Westmoreland they were required to vote *by townships*.

or member of their committee had attended from the Fourth District of the county to report the state of the votes there, and that they are of opinion that a great majority of the citizens who did not attend are disposed to live peaceably and with due submission to the laws. But it is proper to mention that *credible and certain* information has been received that in the Fourth District of that county (composed of the townships of Tyrone and Bullskin), of which the standing committee have given no account, six-sevenths of those who voted were for resistance. . . . The written assurances of submission which have been received by the commissioners are not numerous, nor were they given by all those who expressed a willingness to obey the laws. In Fayette County, a different plan being pursued, *no written assurances were given* in the manner required."

In regard to the non-compliance with the methods prescribed by the commissioners, the failure in Fayette County to signify the submission of the people by individual subscription to the terms, and the very light vote cast here, Mr. Gallatin, in a letter to Governor Mifflin,[1] dated Uniontown, September 17th, said, "It was an effort too great, perhaps, to be expected from human nature that a people should at once pass from an avowed intention of resisting to the signing a test of absolute submission, and to a promise of giving active support to the laws. The change would be operated only by degrees; and after having convinced the understanding of the more enlightened, it was not so easy a task to persuade those whose prejudices were more deeply rooted and means of information less extensive. The great body of the people, which consists of moderate men, were also for a time, from a want of knowledge of their own strength, afraid to discover their sentiments, and were in fact kept in awe by a few violent men. This was one of the principal reasons which prevented so many from attending the general meeting on the day on which the sense of the people was taken, to which may be added, in this county, the unconcern of a great number of moderate men, who, having followed peaceably their occupations during the whole time of the disturbances, did not think themselves interested in the event, and were not sufficiently aware of the importance of the question to the whole county. Although, however, all the warmest persons attended, we had a very large and decided majority amongst the voters, and a great many of those who had come with an intention of testifying their intention to resist, were convinced by the arguments made use of, though their pride would not suffer them to make a public retraction on the moment, and they went off without giving any vote.

"A very favorable and decisive change has taken place since, and has indeed been the result of the event of that day. The general disposition now seems to be to submit, and a great many are now signing the proposals of the commissioners, not only in the neighboring counties, but even in this, where we had not thought it necessary. We have therefore thought the moment was come for the people to act with more vigor, and to show something more than mere passive obedience to the laws, and we have in consequence (by the resolutions of this day herein inclosed, and which, we hope, will be attended with salutary effects) recommended associations for the purpose of preserving order, and of supporting the civil authority, as whatever heat existed in this county was chiefly owing to what had passed in the neighboring counties."

The resolutions referred to in the letter were those passed at a meeting of the township committees of Fayette County, held on the 17th of September, at Uniontown, and of which Edward Cook was chairman. As stated by Mr. Gallatin, they recommended township associations in this and adjoining counties to promote submission to the law, and in their preamble recited that "It is necessary to shew our fellow-citizens throughout the United States that the character of the inhabitants of the western country is not such as may have been represented to them, but that on the contrary they are disposed to live in a peaceable manner, and can preserve good order among themselves without the assistance of a military force." Evidently the opponents of the law had at last begun to realize that successful resistance to the government was hopeless, and that voluntary submission was better than that enforced by infantry, cavalry, and artillery. But the knowledge came too late to prevent the exercise, or at least the menace, of the military power. Upon a full knowledge of the result of the meetings held on the 11th of September in the townships and election districts of the disaffected counties, the United States commissioners reported to the President, narrating the events connected with their mission, and concluded by saying that although they firmly believed that a considerable majority of the inhabitants of the four counties were disposed to submit to the execution of the laws, "at the same time they [the commissioners] conceive it their duty explicitly to declare their opinion that such is the state of things in that survey that there is no probability that the act for raising a revenue on distilled spirits and stills can at present be enforced by the usual course of civil authority, and that some more competent force is necessary to cause the laws to be duly executed, and to insure to the officers and well-disposed citizens that protection which it is the duty of government to afford. This opinion is founded on the facts already stated [the accounts of the unsatisfactory result of the township and district meetings], and it is confirmed by that which is entertained by many intelligent and influential persons, officers of justice and others, resident in the western counties, who have lately informed one of the commissioners that what-

[1] Pennsylvania Archives, iv. 316.

ever assurances might be given, it was in their judgment absolutely necessary that the civil authority should be aided by a military force in order to secure a due execution of the laws."

The commissioners' report caused the President to decide, unhesitatingly, to use the military power, and to extinguish the last vestige of insurrection at whatever cost. In taking this course he had (as he afterwards said to a committee from these counties) two great objects in view: first, to show, not only to the inhabitants of the western country, but to the entire Union and to foreign nations, that a republican government could and would exert its physical power to enforce the execution of the laws where opposed, and also that American citizens were ready to make every sacrifice and encounter every difficulty and danger for the sake of supporting that fundamental principle of government; and, second, to effect a full and complete restoration of order and submission to the laws in the insurrectionary district. In pursuance of this determination the forces were promptly put in motion, and on the 25th of September the President issued a proclamation, which, after a preamble, setting forth that the measures taken by government to suppress the lawless combinations in the western counties had failed to have full effect; that "the moment is now come where the overtures of forgiveness, with no other condition than a submission to law, have been only partially accepted; when every form of conciliation not inconsistent with the well-being of government has been adopted without effect," proceeds,—

"Now, therefore, I, George Washington, President of the United States, in obedience to that high and irresistible duty consigned to me by the Constitution, 'to take care that the laws be faithfully executed,' deploring that the American name should be sullied by the outrages of citizens on their own government, commiserating such as remain obstinate from delusion, but resolved, in perfect reliance on that gracious Providence which so signally displays its goodness towards this country, to reduce the refractory to a due subordination to the law: Do hereby declare and make known that, with a satisfaction which can be equaled only by the merits of the militia summoned into service from the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, I have received intelligence of their patriotic alacrity in obeying the call of the present though painful yet commanding necessity; that a force which, according to every reasonable expectation, is adequate to the exigency is already in motion to the scene of disaffection; that those who have confided or shall confide in the protection of government shall meet full succor under the standard and from the arms of the United States; that those who, having offended against the laws, have since entitled themselves to indemnity, will be treated with the most liberal good faith, if they shall not have forfeited their claim by any subsequent conduct, and that instructions are given accordingly. . . ."

The forces called out for the exigency amounted to about fifteen thousand men, in four divisions, one division from each of the States of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, as before mentioned. The Virginia and Maryland troops (commanded respectively by Gen. Daniel Morgan, of the former State, and Brig.-Gen. Samuel Smith, of Baltimore) formed the left wing, which rendezvoused at Cumberland, Md. The right wing (which was rendezvoused at Carlisle, Pa.) was composed of the Pennsylvania troops, commanded by Governor Mifflin, and those of New Jersey, under Governor Richard Howell, of that State. The commander-in-chief of the whole army was Gen. Henry Lee, Governor of Virginia, the "Light-Horse Harry" of Revolutionary fame, and father of Gen. Robert E. Lee, the Confederate commander in the war of 1861–65

In his instructions from the President, the commander-in-chief was directed to "proceed as speedily as may be with the army under your command into the insurgent counties, to attack and as far as shall be in your power to subdue all persons whom you may find in arms in opposition to the laws. You will march your army in two columns from the places where they are now assembled, by the most convenient routes, having regard to the nature of the roads, the convenience of supply, and the facility of co-operation and union, and bearing in mind that you ought to act, until the contrary shall be fully developed, on the general principle of having to contend with the whole force of the counties of Fayette, Westmoreland, Washington, and Allegheny, and of that part of Bedford which lies westward of the town of Bedford, and that you are to put as little as possible to hazard. The approximation, therefore, of your columns is to be sought, and the subdivision of them so as to place the parts out of mutual supporting distance to be avoided as far as local circumstances will permit. Parkinson's Ferry appears to be a proper point towards which to direct the march of the columns for the purpose of ulterior measures.

"When arrived within the insurgent country, if an armed opposition appear, it may be proper to publish a proclamation inviting all good citizens, friends to the constitution and laws, to join the standard of the United States. If no armed opposition exist it may still be proper to publish a proclamation exhorting to a peaceful and dutiful demeanor, and giving assurances of performing with good faith and liberality whatsoever may have been promised by the commissioners to those who have complied with the conditions prescribed by them, and who have not forfeited their title by subsequent misdemeanor. Of those persons in arms, if any, whom you may make prisoners, leaders, including all persons in command, are to be delivered to the civil magistrates, the rest to be disarmed, admonished, and sent home (except such as may have been particularly violent and also influential), causing their own recognizances for their good

behaviour to be taken in the cases which it may be deemed expedient. . . . When the insurrection is subdued, and the requisite means have been put in execution to secure obedience to the laws, so as to render it proper for the army to retire (an event which you will accelerate as much as shall be consistent with the object), you will endeavor to make an arrangement for attaching such a force as you may deem adequate, to be stationed within the disaffected counties in such a manner as best to afford protection to well-disposed citizens and the officers of the revenue, and to suppress, by their presence, the spirit of riot and opposition to the laws. But before you withdraw the army you shall promise, on behalf of the President, a general pardon to all such as shall not have been arrested, with such exceptions as you shall deem proper. . . . You are to exert yourself by all possible means to preserve discipline among the troops, particularly a scrupulous regard to the rights of persons and property, and a respect for the authority of the civil magistrates, taking especial care to inculcate and cause to be observed this principle,—that the duties of the army are confined to attacking and subduing of armed opponents of the laws, and to the supporting and aiding of the civil officers in the execution of their functions.

"It has been settled that the Governor of Pennsylvania will be second, and the Governor of New Jersey third in command, and that the troops of the several States in line on the march and upon detachment are to be posted according to the rule which prevailed in the army during the late war, namely, in moving towards the seaboard the most southern troops will take the right, in moving towards the north the most northern troops will take the right. . . ."

In addition to his military duties as commanding officer of the expeditionary forces, Gen. Lee was also charged to give countenance and support to the civil officers in the execution of the law, in bringing offenders to justice, and enforcing penalties on delinquent distillers, and "the better to effect these purposes" the judge of the United States District Court, Richard Peters, Esq., and the attorney of the district, William Rawle, Esq., accompanying the army.

President Washington, with Gen. Henry Knox, Secretary of War, and Gen. Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury, left Philadelphia on the 1st of October, and proceeded by way of Harrisburg to the headquarters of the right wing of the army at Carlisle. From that place, on the 11th he went to Chambersburg, and thence by way of Williamsport to Fort Cumberland, where he arrived on the 14th, and where he reviewed the Maryland and Virginia troops, composing the left wing; after which he proceeded to Bedford, Pa. (which was then Gen. Lee's headquarters), reaching it on the 19th, and remaining there two or three days, then returning east, and arriving at Philadelphia on the 28th.

In the mean time, after the departure of the Hon. James Ross, United States commissioner, from Pittsburgh and Uniontown, carrying with him to Philadelphia the reports of the elections of the 11th of September, the people of the four counties began to realize that the results of those elections might very probably be regarded as unsatisfactory by the government, and that very unpleasant consequences might ensue by the ordering of the military forces into this region. Upon this a general feeling of alarm became apparent, and spread rapidly. A meeting of the Committee of Sixty (otherwise termed the Committee of Safety) was called and held at Parkinson's Ferry on the 2d of October, Judge Alexander Addison being their secretary. At this meeting William Findley, of Westmoreland, and David Redick, of Washington County, were appointed a committee to wait on the President of the United States and to assure him that submission and order could be restored without the aid of military force. They found the President on the 10th of October at Carlisle, where he had come to review the troops of the right wing of the army, as before mentioned. They there had several interviews with him, in which they informed him of the great change that had taken place; "that the great body of the people who had no concern in the disorders but remained quietly at home and attended to their business had become convinced that the violence used would ruin the country; that they had formed themselves into associations to suppress disorder, and to promote submission to the laws." In reply to this, the President said that as the army was already on its way to the western counties, the orders could not be countermanded, yet he assured the delegates that no violence would be used, and that all that was desired was to have the inhabitants of the disaffected region come back to their allegiance.

This reply was final and ended the mission of the committee. They returned and made their report at another meeting of the Committee of Safety, which was held at Parkinson's on the 24th of October, and of which Judge James Edgar was chairman. At this "meeting of the committees of townships of the four western counties of Pennsylvania and of sundry other citizens" it was resolved, "First,—That in our opinion the civil authority is now fully competent to enforce the laws and punish both past and future offenses, inasmuch as the people at large are determined to support every description of civil officers in the legal discharge of their duty.

"Second,—That in our opinion all persons who may be charged or suspected of having committed any offense against the United States or the State during the late disturbances, and who have not entitled themselves to the benefits of the act of oblivion, ought immediately to surrender themselves to the civil authority, in order to stand their trial; that if there be any such persons among us they are ready to surrender themselves to the civil authority accord-

ingly, and that we will unite in giving our assistance to bring to justice such offenders as shall not surrender.

"Third,—That in our opinion offices of inspection may be immediately opened in the respective counties of this survey, without any danger of violence being offered to any of the officers, and that the distillers are willing and ready to enter their stills.

"Fourth,—That William Findley, David Redick, Ephraim Douglass, and Thomas Morton do wait on the President with the foregoing resolutions."

The four committee-men appointed by the meeting to carry the renewed assurances to the President met at Greensburg preparatory to setting out on their mission, but at that place they received intelligence that the President had already left Bedford for Philadelphia, and that the army was moving towards the Monongahela, and thereupon they decided to await the arrival of the forces, and to report the action of the meeting to the commander-in-chief, as the President's representative.

There was no delay in the movement of the army. The New Jersey and Pennsylvania troops, composing the right wing, marched from Carlisle on the 22d of October, and proceeded by way of Bedford, across that county and Somerset, and along the road skirting the northeastern part of Fayette, to what is now Mount Pleasant, in Westmoreland, at which place the advance brigade arrived and encamped on the 29th. The centre corps (of this wing) encamped on the farm of Col. Bonnett, in Westmoreland, near the line of Fayette County, and the rear went into camp at Lobengier's Mills on the 30th. At these places they remained encamped about one week. Following is an extract from a letter[1] written from the rear brigade, dated Jones' Mill (in Westmoreland, near the northeast line of Fayette County), Oct. 29, 1784: "I am distressed at the ridiculous accounts sometimes published in our papers. I assure you that there has not been a single shot fired at our troops to my knowledge. The whole country trembles. The most turbulent characters, as we advance, turn out to assist us, supply forage, cattle, etc. From Washington we hear of little but fear and flight; a contrary account as to one neighborhood (Pidgeon Creek) has been sent down, but no appearance of an armed opposition, and this the only part of the country where the friends of government are not triumphant. Our army is healthy and happy; the men exhibit unexpected fortitude in supporting the continued fatigues of bad roads and bad weather."

The left wing of the army moved from Fort Cumberland on the 22d of October, and took the route marched over by Gen. Braddock thirty-nine years before, to the Great Meadows, and from there to Uniontown, at which place Gen. Lee arrived on the last day of October, and the main body of the left wing came up and encamped there the same evening.

The committee-men, Findley, Redick, Douglass, and Morton, who, as before mentioned, had been met at Greensburg with the intelligence of the departure of the President from Bedford, which decided them to wait the arrival of the army, went to the headquarters of the right wing at Bonnett's farm on the 30th of October, and presented the resolutions of assurance to Secretary Hamilton, who accompanied the division of Governor Mifflin. The secretary examined them and returned them to the committee, with the remark that, "for the sake of decorum, it would be best to present them to the commander-in-chief." This was what the committee had intended to do, and learning that Gen. Lee was then at or near Uniontown they immediately left for that place, and arriving there on the 31st of October, laid the business of their mission before him, he having full power to act in the name of the President. Secretary Hamilton also came over from the right wing, and arrived at Uniontown on the same evening.

Gen. Lee received the committee with great politeness,[2] and requested them to call on him on the following morning. At the appointed time he gave them his reply, which they embodied in their report, dated Uniontown, Nov. 1, 1794.[3] It was as follows:

"GENTLEMEN,—The resolutions entered into at the late meeting of the people at Parkinson's Ferry, with the various papers declaratory of the determination of the numerous subscribers to maintain the civil authority, manifest strongly a change of sentiment in the inhabitants of this district. To what cause may truly be ascribed this favorable turn in the public mind it is of my province to determine. Yourselves, in the conversation last evening, imputed it to the universal panic which the approach of the army of the United States had excited in the lower orders of the people. If this be the ground of the late change,—and my respect for your opinions will not permit me to doubt it,—the moment the cause is removed the reign of violence and anarchy will return.

"Whatever, therefore, may be the sentiments of the people respecting the present competency of the civil authority to enforce the laws, I feel myself obligated by the trust reposed in me by the President of the United States to hold the army in this country until daily practice shall convince all that the sovereignty of the Constitution and laws is unalterably established. In executing this resolution I do not only

[1] Papers Relating to the Whiskey Insurrection; Pennsylvania Archives, 2d Series, vol. iv. p. 433.

[2] The committee, however, were not very well pleased with their reception by Gen. Lee. One of their number, Mr. Findley, said (in his "History of the Insurrection," p. 199), "Indeed, though we were treated politely in other respects and employed to assist in the fixing of necessaries for the army, and consulted about the ground on which it should encamp when it advanced farther into the country, yet we did not meet with that candour and frankness with which we had been treated by the President at Carlisle."

[3] Pa. Archives, 2d Series, vol. iv. p. 437.

consult the dignity and interest of the United States, which will always command my decided respect and preferential attention, but I also promote the good of this particular district.

"I shall, therefore, as soon as the troops are refreshed, proceed to some central and convenient station, where I shall patiently wait until the competency of the civil authority is experimentally and unequivocally proved. No individual can be more solicitous than I am for this happy event, and you may assure the good people whom you represent that every aid will be cheerfully contributed by me to hasten the delightful epoch.

"On the part of all good citizens I confidently expect the most active and faithful co-operation, which in my judgment cannot be more effectually given than by circulating in the most public manner the truth among the people, and by inducing the various clubs which have so successfully poisoned the minds of the inhabitants to continue their usual meetings for the pious purpose of contradicting, with their customary formalities, their past pernicious doctrines. A conduct so candid should partially atone for the injuries which in a geat degree may be attributed to their instrumentality, and must have a propitious influence in administering a radical cure to the existing disorders.

"On my part, and on the part of the patriotic army I have the honor to command, assure your fellow-citizens that we come to protect and not to destroy, and that our respect for our common government, and respect to our own honor, are ample pledges for the propriety of our demeanor. Quiet, therefore, the apprehensions of all on this score, and recommend universally to the people to prepare for the use of the army whatever they can spare from their farms necessary to its subsistence, for which they shall be paid in cash at the present market price; discourage exaction of every sort, not only because it would testify a disposition very unfriendly, but because it would probably produce very disagreeable scenes. It is my duty to take care that the troops are comfortably subsisted, and I cannot but obey it with the highest pleasure, because I intimately know their worth and excellence.

"I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

"Your most obedient servant,

"With due consideration,

"HENRY LEE."

This reply, or address to the people, was printed and circulated extensively in every part of the four counties.

After a stay of a few days at Uniontown and Mount Pleasant respectively, the two columns of the army moved on in obedience to the general orders of the commander-in-chief, as follows:

"HEADQUARTERS,

"UNION (BEESON'S) TOWN, Nov. 2, 1794.

"The army will resume its march on the morning of the 4th, at the hour of eight, when a signal-gun will be fired. They will advance in two columns, composed of the respective wings. The right column will take the route by Lodge's to Budd's Ferry, under the command of his Excellency Governor Mifflin, who will please to take the most convenient situation in the vicinity of that place for the accommodation of the troops and wait further orders. The left column will proceed on the route to Peterson's, on the east side of Parkinson's Ferry, under the orders of Major-General Morgan; they will march by the left in the following manner: Light corps, cavalry, artillery, Virginia brigade, Maryland brigade, the baggage to follow each corps, and the public stores of every kind in the rear of the Virginia brigade. On the first day the light corps and artillery will march to Washington Bottom, fourteen miles; the Virginia brigade to Peterson's farm, twelve miles; the cavalry under Major Lewis will move with the commander-in-chief; the bullocks to precede the army at daylight. On the second day the column will proceed to the camp directed to be marked out between Parkinson's and Budd's Ferries.

"Should Brigadier-General Smith find the second day's march rather too much, he will be pleased to divide the same into two days. The quartermaster-general will immediately take measures for the full supply of forage and straw at the different stages. The commissary will place the necessary supply of provisions at particular intermediate stages where issues will be necessary; guards over the straw as soon as the van reaches the ground, and to see the same fairly divided amongst the troops. [Here follows the assignment of straw to each brigade, to the cavalry and artillery, and directions for making out the pay-rolls for one month's pay from the commencement of service.] The inspector and muster-master-generals of the respective line will also make pay-rolls for the general staff, to be countersigned by the commander-in-chief previous to payment. HENRY LEE."

"By the Commander-in-Chief.

"G. H. TAYLOR, *Aide-de-Camp.*"

Under these orders the left wing marched from Uniontown, and the right wing from its camps at Mount Pleasant, Bonnett's, and Lobengier's, at the appointed time, and moving to the vicinity of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers, in Westmoreland County, went into camp at the place designated, between Parkinson's and Budd's ferries. From his headquarters, "near Parkinson's Ferry," on the 8th of November, the commander-in-chief issued an address or proclamation to the inhabitants of certain counties lying west of the Laurel Hill, in the State of Pennsylvania," the tone of which was a little after the manner of a conquering chieftain addressing the people of a subjugated province. "You see," he said, "encamped in the bosom of your district a numerous and well-appointed army, formed of citizens of every description from this and the neighboring States of New Jersey, Maryland, and Virginia, whom the violated laws of our common country have called from their homes to vindicate and restore their authority. . . . The scene before your eyes ought to be an instructive one; it ought to teach many useful truths, which should, for your own happiness, make a deep and lasting impression on your minds. . . . Those who have been perverted from their duty may now perceive the dangerous tendency of the doctrines by which they have been misled, and how unworthy of

their confidence are the men by whom, for personal and sinister purposes, they have been brought step by step to the precipice from which they have no escape but in the moderation and benignity of that very government which they have vilified, insulted, and opposed. The friends of order may also perceive in the perils and evils that have for some time surrounded them how unwise and even culpable is that carelessness and apathy with which they have permitted the gradual approaches of disorder and anarchy."

The general then proceeded to recommend to the people to manifest their good intentions by taking and subscribing an oath (the form of which he prescribed) to support the constitution and obey the laws, and by entering into associations to protect and aid all government officers in the execution of their duties. He further recommended to all men able and willing to do military duty, and truly attached to their government and country, "to array themselves into regiments, one for each county, and to place themselves under such officers as may be selected by the Governor of the State, known to be firm friends to order and right, upon the express conditions of holding themselves in constant readiness to act in defense of the civil authority whenever called upon, receiving for their services the same pay and subsistence as is allowed to the militia of the United States when in actual service." He then concluded his proclamation as follows: "In pursuance of the authority vested in me by the President of the United States, and in obedience to his instructions, I do moreover assure all who may have entitled themselves to the benefit of the amnesty proffered by the commissioners heretofore sent by him to this district, and who may not have forfeited their title by subsequent misconduct, that the promise will be faithfully and liberally observed, and that all possible endeavors will be used to prevent injury to the persons or property of peaceable citizens by the troops, whose sole province it is to subdue those, if any there should be, hardy enough to attempt an armed resistance, and to support and aid the civil authority as far as may be required. To the promulgation of these, my orders, I with pleasure add my assurances that every exertion will be made by me—and, from my knowledge of the officers and soldiers of the army, I am persuaded with full success—to carry these wise and benevolent views of the President into complete effect."

The entire army remained in the neighborhood of Parkinson's Ferry for several days, after which the main part of the troops moved down the Monongahela River, and on the 15th of November a detachment was marched from the vicinity of Parkinson's to the town of Washington, accompanied by Secretary Hamilton and Judge Peters, and taking with them a large number of prisoners[1] which had been taken in the eastern part of Washington County. All the prisoners taken by the army excepting three were taken in that county and Allegheny, under Gen. Lee's special orders,[2] issued for that purpose to Gen. Irvine and other officers in command of cavalry.

The time indicated in this order (Thursday morning, November 13th) was the time when most of the arrests were made by the military.

The commander-in-chief, at Uniontown, on the 1st of November, had announced his intention "to hold the army in this country until daily practice shall convince all that the sovereignty of the Constitution and laws is unalterably established." In a few days after his forces marched northward from Uniontown he became so convinced, and at once began to make arrangements for the return of the army. The notification of the reopening of the inspection-offices was made on the 10th,[3] and they were accordingly reopened ten days

[1] "On Thursday, the 13th of November," says Findley, in his "History of the Insurrection," "there were about forty persons brought to Parkinson's house, by order of Gen. White [of New Jersey]. He directed to put the damned rascals in the cellar, to tie them back to back, to make a fire for the guard, but to put the prisoners back to the farther end of the cellar, and to give them neither victuals nor drink. The cellar was wet and muddy, and the night cold; the cellar extended the whole length under a large new log house, which was neither floored nor the openings between the logs daubed. They were kept there until Saturday morning, and then marched to the town of Washington. On the march one of the prisoners, who was subject to convulsions, fell into a fit, but when some of the troops told Gen. White of his situation he ordered them to tie the damned rascal to a horse's tail and drag him along with them, for he had only feigned having the fits. Some of his fellow-prisoners, however, who had a horse, dismounted and let the poor man ride. He had another fit before he reached Washington. This march was about twelve miles. The poor man who had the fits had been in the American service during almost the whole of the war with Great Britain." Findley relates many other instances of barbarous treatment inflicted on prisoners by the soldiery, but it is not improper to say that his statements may have been a good deal exaggerated, as there is to be seen through all his narrative an unmistakable disposition to place in the worst possible light every occurrence or act done by the army, particularly all which could by any assumption be supposed to have been authorized, encouraged, or countenanced by Secretary Hamilton or executed by Brig.-Gen. White.

[2] The following are extracts from Gen. Lee's orders to Gen. William Irvine:

"HEAD QUARTERS NEAR PARKINSON'S FERRY,
"November 9th, 1794.

"SIR,—From the delays and danger of escapes which attend the present situation of judiciary investigations to establish preliminary processes against offenders, it is deemed advisable to proceed in a summary manner in the most disaffected scenes against those who have notoriously committed treasonable acts; that is, to employ the military for the purpose of apprehending and bringing such persons before the judge of the district [Judge Peters], to be by him examined and dealt with according to law; to you is committed the execution of this object within that part of Allegheny County to which you are advancing. . . . The persons apprehended ought to be leading or influential characters or particularly violent. You will find a list (No. 3); this paper comprehends witnesses. The individuals are to be brought forward and treated as such. Direct all who may be apprehended by you to be conveyed to your camp until further orders. Send off your parties of horse with good guides, and at such a period as to make the surprises, however distant or near, at the same moment, or intelligence will precede them and some of the culprits will escape. I presume the proper hour will be at daybreak on Thursday morning, and have therefore desired the operation to be then performed in every quarter.

"I have the honor to be, sir,
"With great respect,
"Your most obedient servant,
"HENRY LEE."

[3] "The announcement by Inspector Neville was as follows:

"Notice is hereby given that on Thursday, the 20th instant, an office of inspection will be opened at Pittsburgh for the county of Allegheny, at

later without opposition at the principal towns of the four counties. The withdrawal of the army was announced, and the order of its return march directed, in orders by Gen. Lee, dated "Headquarters, Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1794," viz.:

"The complete fulfillment of every object dependent on the efforts of the army makes it the duty of the commander-in-chief to take measures for the immediate return of his faithful fellow-soldiers to their respective homes, in execution of which no delay will be permitted but that which results from the consultation of their comfort.

"On Tuesday morning, at the hour of eight, the Pennsylvania Cavalry will be ready to accompany his Excellency Governor Mifflin, whose official duties renders his presence necessary at the seat of government.

"On the next day the first division of the right column, consisting of the Artillery and Proctor's Brigade, under the orders of Maj.-Gen. Irvine, will commence their march to Bedford, on the route commonly called the Old Pennsylvania road.

"The following day at the same hour the New Jersey Line will move under the command of his Excellency Governor Howell, who will be pleased to pursue from Bedford such routes as he may find convenient.

"On the subsequent day at the same hour the residue of the Pennsylvania Line now on this ground will march under the command of Brig.-Gen. Chambers, taking the route heretofore mentioned, and making the same stages as shall have been made by the leading division. Maj.-Gen. Frelinghuysen, with the Elite Corps of the right column, will follow the next day and pursue the same route.

"Brig.-Gen. Smith, with the Maryland Line, will move to Uniontown, agreeably to orders heretofore communicated to him, and from thence to proceed on Braddock's road to Fort Cumberland, where he will adopt the most convenient measures in his power for the return of his troops to their respective countics.

"Brig.-Gen. Matthews will move on Wednesday next to Morgan Town, from thence to Winchester by way of Frankfort. From Winchester the troops will be marched to their respective brigades under the commanding officers from each brigade.

"As soon as the public service will permit afterwards, the Elite Corps of the left column, under Gen. Darke, will follow on the route prescribed for Brig. Matthews, and be disbanded as they reach their respective brigades.

". . . The corps destined for the winter defense will move without delay to Bentley's Farm, on the west side of the Monongahela, near Perry's Ferry, where they will receive orders from Maj.-Gen. Morgan.

"The Virginia Cavalry will take the route by Morgan Town, from thence to Winchester by Romney's; the commandant will receive particular instructions as to their time and manner of march.

"The right column will receive their pay (still due) at Bedford, the Maryland Line at Fort Cumberland, and the Virginia Line at Winchester. . . ."

The army moved on its return in accordance with these orders. The right column marched from Pittsburgh, by way of Greensburg, Ligonier, and Stony Creek, to Bedford, and thence by way of Fort Lyttleton, Strasburg, and Shippensburg to Carlisle. The troops of the left column returned by different routes, the Virginians marching up the Monongahela Valley into their own State, and passing on by way of Morgantown to Winchester; and the Maryland brigade starting from its camp at Pierce's Ferry, thence moving southeastwardly through Fayette County and its county town, to the Great Crossings of the Youghiogheny, and from there to Fort Cumberland by the same route over which it had advanced.

The corps left, under command of Gen. Morgan, to remain in this region through the winter for the preservation of order, and to assist, if necessary, in the execution of the laws, was placed in camp at Bentley's, on the southwest side of the Monongahela. This force was composed in part of troops who had come from the East under Gen. Lee, and partly of men enlisted in the western counties, as advised in the proclamation of the commander-in-chief of November 8th, and authorized to the number of two thousand five hundred men by an act of Assembly of the 29th of the same month. Of those who were thus enlisted, Findley, in his "History of the Insurrection,"[1] says that many of them were reported to have been among the most troublesome of the insurgents; that the people in the neighborhood complained "that many of them, for some time at first, demanded free quarters and such things as they stood in need of without pay, and that some of the officers committed indictable offenses; but when the persons against whom the offenses were committed commenced prosecutions they settled the disputes amicably and behaved well for the future. And when the people took courage to refuse to submit to impositions, the soldiers ceased to demand free quarters, or to be otherwise troublesome." But the tenor of the orders issued by Gen. Morgan[2] to the

the town of Washington for the county of Washington, at Greensburg for the county of Westmoreland, and at Union Town for the county of Fayette. All distillers are required forthwith to enter their stills at the office of the county in which they respectively reside, and to do further what the laws prescribe concerning the same, of which they may receive more particular information from the officer of inspection with whom entry is made.

"JOHN NEVILLE,

"*Inspector of the Revenue, District of Pennsylvania, Fourth Survey.*

"Nov. 10, 1794."

On the 27th of November the inspector announced that he was "directed to notify all persons in the counties of Allegheny, Fayette, and Bedford against whom suits have been commenced in the court of the United States for neglecting to enter their stills that upon their coming forward immediately to the collectors of each county and paying one year's arrearages upon the capacity of the still and the costs of suit, a bill of which will be furnished, the actions will be discontinued."—*Pennsylvania Archives*, iv., pp. 449, 481.

[1] Appendix, p. 321.

[2] They were as follows:

"*General Orders.*

"CAMP, BENTLEY'S FARM, Nov. 30, 1794.

"The General anticipates the happiest issue that the army he has the honor to command will afford to the laws and friends of good order and government in the four western counties of Pennsylvania. The willingness with which the citizens have enrolled themselves to co-operate with the army in the restoration of obedience to the laws are pleasing evidences that the unhappy delusion which lately pervaded this country, under the auspices of the friends to anarchy, are at an end.

"The General hopes that the Army now hutting for winter-quarters will consider themselves as in the bosom of their friends, & that they will vie with each other in promoting the love and esteem of their fel-

troops under his command, and the well-known character of that general in the matter of the enforcement of discipline, render it probable that the above statements of Mr. Findley, like many others made by him in disparagement of the army and its officers, ought to be received with some degree of incredulity.

Gen. Morgan's forces continued in their cantonments at Bentley's Farm (with small detachments at Pittsburgh and Washington) until the following spring, when, order being fully restored and established, the last of the troops marched eastward across the Alleghenies, and the western counties were left in full possession and exercise of their former rights and powers.

Gen. Lee remained in the West for a considerable time after the departure of the main body of the army, and on the 29th of November, in pursuance of authority delegated to him by the President, he issued a "proclamation of pardon" as follows:

"By HENRY LEE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia, Major-General therein, and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia Army in the Service of the United States.

"A PROCLAMATION.

"By virtue of the powers and authority in me vested by the President of the United States, and in obedience to his benign intentions, therewith communicated, I do by this, my proclamation, declare and make known to all concerned that a full, free, and entire pardon (excepting and providing as hereafter mentioned) is hereby granted to all persons residing within the counties of Washington, Allegheny, Westmoreland, and Fayette, in the State of Pennsylvania, and in the county of Ohio, in the State of Virginia, guilty of treason or misprision of treason against the United States, or otherwise directly or indirectly engaged in the wicked and unhappy tumults and disturbances lately existing in those counties, excepting nevertheless from the benefit and effect of this pardon all persons charged with the commission of offenses against the United States, and now actually in custody or held by recognizance to appear and answer for all such offenses at any judicial court or courts, excepting also all persons avoiding fair trial by abandonment of their homes, and excepting, moreover, the following persons, the atrocity of whose conduct renders it proper to mark them by name, for the purpose of subjecting them with all possible certainty to the regular course of judicial proceedings, and whom all officers, civil and military, are required to endeavor to apprehend and bring to justice, to wit: [Here follows the list of excepted persons, given below.]

"Provided,—That no person who shall hereafter wilfully obstruct the execution of any of the laws of the United States, or be in anywise aiding or abetting therein, shall be entitled to any benefit or advantage of the pardon hereinbefore granted; and provided, also, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to the remission or mitigation of any forfeiture of any penalty incurred by reason of infractions of, or obstructions to, the laws of the United States for collecting a revenue upon distilled spirits and stills.

"Given under my hand, at Head Quarters in Elizabeth Town, this twenty-ninth day of November, 1794. HENRY LEE.

"By order of the commander-in-chief.

"G. K. TAYLOR, *Aid-de-Camp.*"

The names of the persons excepted by the terms of this proclamation were

Benjamin Parkinson,	George Parker,
Arthur Gardner,	William Hanna,
John Holcroft,	Edward Magner, Jr.,
Daniel Hamilton,	Thomas Hughes,
Thomas Lapsley,	David Lock,
William Miller,	Ebenezer Gallagher,
Edward Cook,	Peter Lyle,
Edward Wright,	John Shields,
Richard Holcroft,	William Hay,
David Bradford,	William McIlhenny,
John Mitchell,	Thomas Patton,
Alexander Fulton,	Stephenson Jack,
Thomas Spiers,	Patrick Jack, and
William Bradford,	Andrew Highlands,

of the State of Pennsylania.

William Sutherland,	John Moore, and
Robert Stephenson,	John McCormick,
William McKinley,	

of Ohio County, Va.

With reference to the cases of those who were made prisoners by the cavalry, as well as of many proscribed but not captured, formal investigations were made under the direction of Judge Peters, in the course of which it was made apparent that information had been made against many who had really been guilty of no offense against the government. Many of those arrested were taken to Pittsburgh. Some were released through the interposition of influential friends, while others less fortunate were sent to Philadelphia, where they were imprisoned for some months.

Of those who were arrested while the army was in this region, one, and only one, was of Fayette County. This was Caleb Mounts. He was taken East with the forces of the right wing, but it was afterwards found that he was innocent, having been in Kentucky at the time when the riotous proceedings occurred. In regard to the taking of this person, Findley says, "Isaac Meason, a judge of Fayette County, followed

low-citizens, and pointedly avoid every species of spoliation on the property of the inhabitants.

"The officers commanding fatigue parties are particularly directed not to suffer the sugar or other trees producing fruit or comfort to the farmer to be cut down for building, or any other purpose whatever. The burning of fencing, where there is such an abundance of fuel so easily procured, is strictly forbid, and a violence offered to the person or depredation on the property of any individual by the soldiery will be punished in the most exemplary and summary manner.

"DANIEL MORGAN."

Judge Peters near forty miles into Bedford County, and offered himself and Judge Wells, of Bedford, both of them acknowledged friends of the government, as bail for the prisoner, but was absolutely refused. As Mr. Meason knew that the prisoner was guilty of no crime, which evidently appeared to be the case by no bill being found against him on his trial, he and Mr. Wells complain of the judge for not admitting him to bail on their application. Judge Peters being well known to be a man of feeling and humanity, his conduct in this and several other instances can only be accounted for from his apprehension that it was necessary that a considerable number of prisoners should be brought down in order to prevent the inflammatory part of the army from committing outrages at leaving the country." This last remark of Findley seems too clearly absurd to require contradiction. Only two prisoners were taken by the army in Westmoreland County. One of these was afterwards discharged for the reason that no bill was found against him. The other, a very ignorant man of most violent temper, and said to be subject to fits of temporary insanity, was found guilty of setting fire to the house of the Fayette County collector, Benjamin Wells, and was sentenced to death, but was reprieved, and finally pardoned by the President of the United States. The principal witness against this man on his trial was said to have been a chief leader of the rioters who attacked Wells' house, but one of those included in the pardon of the commander-in-chief.

In August, 1795, general pardons to those who had been implicated in the insurrection and who had not subsequently been indicted or convicted were proclaimed by President Washington and Governor Mifflin, in pursuance of the agreement made in the previous year at Pittsburgh by the United States and Pennsylvania commissioners.

CHAPTER XVI.

FAYETTE COUNTY IN THE WAR OF 1812-15 AND MEXICAN WAR.

IMMEDIATELY after the declaration of war by the United States against England, in 1812, recruiting was commenced in Fayette County for the formation of companies to take the field in the government service. The first company completed was that of Thomas Collins, of Uniontown, which marched from the county-seat in August of that year. The service of this company was performed at Oswego, Sackett's Harbor, and other points along the lake frontier in Northern New York, under Maj. John Herkimer.

A company raised and commanded by Capt. John Phillips was completed, and left the county at about the same time as Capt. Collins', and served in the same command under Maj. Herkimer.

Capt. James Whaley, of Connellsville, raised and commanded a company which left the county in September of the same year. On the day of their departure from Connellsville they were entertained at the public-house of David Barnes (afterwards the Page House), where they were addressed in a patriotic strain by Father Connelly, and after the conclusion of these ceremonies moved across the river to a camp in the limits of the present borough of New Haven. Thence they marched to Pittsburgh, where they were mustered into the service Oct. 2, 1812. The company being assigned to duty under Col. Robert Patterson, moved from Pittsburgh to Fort Meigs, and was incorporated with the forces that fought in the campaign under Gen. William H. Harrison, afterwards President of the United States.

Capt. Andrew Moore, of Wharton township, raised and commanded a company, which was mustered on the 2d of October, 1812, and served under command of Brig.-Gen. Richard Crooks.

Capt. Joseph Wadsworth's company was raised in Fayette County, and mustered into service at the same time as Moore's and Whaley's companies, and served with the latter under Col. Robert Patterson.

Capt. Peter Hertzog, of Spring Hill township, commanded a company recruited by him in Fayette County. It was mustered into service Oct. 2, 1812, and was assigned to duty with the forces of Gen. Richard Crooks.

A company of light dragoons was raised by Capt. James McClelland, and mustered into service for one year on the 5th of October, 1812. This company formed part of a squadron under command of Lieut.-Col. James V. Ball.

Capt. John McClean commanded a company of infantry raised in Fayette County and vicinity in 1812. Its principal service was at Erie, Pa.

The companies of Capt. William Craig and Isaac Linn went from Fayette County in the early part of 1813. These companies, with that of Capt. McClean, were in the force of one thousand militia commanded by Col. Rees Hill, and stationed at Erie, Pa. Volunteers from this command were engaged on Commodore Perry's squadron at the time of the battle of Lake Erie and capture of the British fleet, in consideration of which service the Legislature passed a resolution directing the Governor to present a silver medal, engraved with such emblematic devices as he might think proper, to each man (if a citizen of Pennsylvania) who so volunteered.

Capt. James Piper, of Uniontown, raised and commanded a company of Fayette County volunteers, who served with the Fifth Detachment Pennsylvania Militia, under Col. James Fenton, at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1814.

Capt. Valentine Giesey, of Brownsville (who had been first a sergeant, and afterwards a second lieutenant in Capt. Joseph Wadsworth's company), raised a company numbering one hundred and eighteen

men and officers, who left this county in November, 1814. Just before their departure the Rev. William Johnson, pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Brownsville, preached a patriotic sermon from the text, "Cursed be he that doeth the work of the Lord deceitfully; and cursed be he that keepeth back his sword from blood."[1] The company marched hence to Baltimore, Md., but while on their way there they were met by a messenger bearing orders for their return. The eagerness of officers and men for active service was so great, however, that while the company halted and remained at Hagerstown, Capt. Giesey pushed on to Washington City, where by his importunity he prevailed on the Secretary of War to accept the services of the company, and order them forward to report to Gen. Scott, at Baltimore. On arriving there, Capt. Giesey, accompanied by his second lieutenant, Shuman, repaired to the headquarters, where he reported to Scott in person. The general examined the captain's order, and remarked, in some surprise, "What! from Western Pennsylvania?" "Yes, sir, from Western Pennsylvania," answered Giesey. "Well, Capt. Giesey," said the general, "you must have a very patriotic company of men." "I hope I have, sir," replied the captain. Gen. Scott continued the conversation for a short time, expressing the hope that the men of the company might have an opportunity to show their soldierly qualities, and finished by ordering them to duty with the Second Regiment of Maryland Militia. Three days later the company left Baltimore for Annapolis, where they remained until after the declaration of peace, when they were mustered out of service and returned to their homes.

The rolls of the above-mentioned companies (except Capt. Giesey's) are here given as copied from the "Muster-Rolls of the War of 1812–14," published under authority of the State.

Capt. Thomas Collins' Company.

Pay-roll of Capt. Thomas Collins' company of United States volunteers, lately under the command of Maj. John Herkimer, in the service of the United States, discharged at Oswego. Commencement of service, 27th August, 1812; expiration of service, August 26th, 1813.

Captain.

Collins, Thomas.

Lieutenant.

Marshall, J. H.

Ensign.

Fell, Mahlon, dead.

Sergeants.

Price, Benjamin, promoted to the rank of ensign, April 1, 1813.
McFarland, William.
Beeson, Henry, Jr.
Craig, James.

Corporals.

Colhoun, James.
Trusedale, Allen.
Tibbs, John.
Gard, Moses.

Musicians.

Updegraff, William.
Cuntzman, John.

Privates.

Wood, Seth, appointed second sergeant.
Woods, Clement.
Hibben, Thomas, appointed quartermaster-sergeant.
Springer, Job.
Taylor, John.
Price, Simon, employed by Quartermaster Thomas Buffalo, extra duty.
Lynch, Daniel.
Turner, Hanson.
Pryor, Joseph.
Gilman, Samuel.
Knapp, Jacob.
Farr, William.
Reyner, John.
Stewart, James.
Bleeks, William.
Beeson, Henry W.
Henthorn, Noah.
McGuire, Michael.
Butler, Orrick.
Salter, Samuel, discharged for inability.
Springer, David
Yates, Samuel, furloughed and unable to return.
Bayles, Henry.
Ebbert, William.
Butler, Comfort, furloughed and never returned.
Hoover, Phillip.
Goslin, Richard, employed by Quartermaster Thomas, Buffalo, extra duty.
Gaddis, Rice.
Shiles, Isaac.
Stoops, George.
Askerns, Thomas.
Dixon, William.
Hart, William.
Hunsaker, Henry.
Barnes, Daniel, employed by Quartermaster Thomas, Buffalo, extra duty.
Meason, George, died at Sackett's Harbor.
Gaddis, Abner.
Matt, James.
McCoy, William, employed by Quartermaster Thomas, Buffalo, extra duty.

[1] This incident, as also the account of the company which follows it, is found in the *Brownsville Times* of Aug. 30, 1861, as related by Capt. George Shuman, who was second lieutenant of the company, John Sowers, of Uniontown, being the first.

McClean, Moses, discharged for inability.
Flick, Gersham.
Miller, Richard.
Moore, Samuel.
Firestone, Daniel, died at Buffalo.
Barnes, Otho.
Hyshoe, Adam.
Morris, William.
Orange, Thomas.
Stilwell, James.
Stilwell, Joseph.
White, James.

Capt. John Phillips' Company.

Pay-roll of Capt. John Phillips' company of United States volunteers, lately under the command of Maj. John Herkimer, in the service of the United States; discharged at Oswego, Aug. 26, 1813; commencement of service, Aug. 28, 1812.

Captain.

Phillips, John.

Lieutenant.

Wood, Joseph.

Sergeants.

Kalor, Frederick.
Kramer, Balthaser.
Kelléy, Matthew.

Corporals.

Daugherty, Zadoc.
Shaw, James.
Phillips, Peter.

Privates.

Nailor, John.
Daugherty, William.
Tipton, Thomas.
Dorff, Richard.
Cassady, Edward.
Caseman, John.
Black, James.
Ramage, James.
Hannahs, John.
Iliff, Stephen.
Smith, Thomas.
Bear, David.
Morgan, David.
Havel, Philip.
More, Samuel L.
Hardin, Cato, discharged December 9th.
Parke, John, furlough to April 1st, not returned.
Denney, Miller, furlough to March 1st, not returned.
Darling, James, discharged December 9th.
O'Nail, Charles.
Clovous, Matthias, discharged December 9th.
Bothwell, John.
Ogle, Lewis.
Parke, Andrew.

I certify that the within exhibits a true statement of Capt. John Phillips' company.

Joseph Wood,
Lieutenant United States Volunteers.

Capt. James Whaley's Company.

List of members of Capt. James Whaley's company,[1] which marched from Connellsville, Fayette Co., Pa., to Pittsburgh, where it was mustered into the United States service under Col. Robert Patterson Oct. 2, 1812; afterwards moved to Fort Meigs, and served with the forces under Gen. William H. Harrison.

Captain.

James Whaley.

First Lieutenant.

George Huey.

Second Lieutenant.

Hugh Ray.

First Sergeant.

Andrew Reece.

Second Sergeant.

Patrick Adair.

Third Sergeant.

Crawford Springer.

Fourth Sergeant.

Abram Kilpatrick.

First Corporal.

Henry Jones.

Second Corporal.

Aaron Agen.

Third Corporal.

Henry Haselton.

Fourth Corporal.

John Marple.

Drum-Major.

John Robbins.

Drummer.

George Biddle.

Fife-Major.

Charles Long.

Privates.

Nicholas Wallace.	Simon Ruffcorn.
Joseph Walker.	Abram Freed.
Andrew Walker.	William Fisher.
Robert Stewart.	John Ashbill.
Levi Ebert.	Thomas McCullough.
Jacob Stimrel.	John Artist.
Robert Smilie.	William Highger.
James Quigley.	Robert McGlaughlin.
John Martin.	Welden Ragan.
Josiah Martin.	John Hessen.
Lewis Ruffcorn.	John Hodge.

[1] This is copied from the original roll, now in possession of James C. Whaley, of Uniontown.

Michael Spencer.
George Ulery.
Conrad Bowers.
Peter Keffer.
Daniel Midder.
William Baysinger.
Silas Moody.
Reuben Kinner.
Christian Murphy.
Jacob Hophouse.
Jacob Somers.
David Buck.
Aaron Thorp.
Amos Coughanour.
Martin Beatill.
Benjamin Atkins.
Adam Kirkwood.
Daniel O'Bryan
Thomas Matthews.
John Miller.
Thomas Durbin.
George Oldshue.
Henry Wentling.
John Blake.
David Thompson.
James Ragars.

Capt. Andrew Moore's Company.

Pay-roll of a company of infantry commanded by Capt. Andrew Moore, in the service of the United States from Oct. 2, 1812, until April 2, 1813, Second Regiment, Second Brigade, Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Richard Crooks.

Captain.

Moore, Andrew.

Lieutenant.

Flanigin, Andrew.

Ensign.

Allen, Elisha.

Sergeants.

Bailey, Andrew.
Gallagher, John.
Marrow, John, left sick at Canton, October 30th, and returned home.
Swain, Hiram.

Corporals.

Hughs, Reef.
Brewin, Elias.
McClelland, William.
Dunn, John, discharged December 20th.

Privates.

Allen, David, discharged October 20th.
Brown, Solomon.
Brown, Christopher.
Burt, Daniel, left sick at Canton, October 30th.
Bright, David, died since the time expired.
Bardlow, Daniel, discharged December 19th.
McDole, Alexander.
Uptecraft, Jacob.
Jewell, William.
Conquers, Samuel.
Mitchel, John.
Mitchel, Lewis.
Tissue, Sebastian.
Sills, John.
Steel, Isaac.
Lappin, Robert.
Gilliland, William.
Gilliland, Adam.
Fuller, James.
Shanks, Mathew.
Neighbours, William.
Miller, John.
Russell, James.
Low, Daniel, died since the time expired.
Evins, John.
Tissue, Edward, volunteered for fifteen days.
Vanhauten, Cornelius, volunteered for fifteen days.
Emberson, John, volunteered for fifteen days.
Campbell, Jonathan, volunteered for fifteen days.
Wood, Lewis.
Wood, William.
Lewis, John.
Freeman, Edward.
Kemp, Solomon.
Kemp, William.
Heaney, Isaac.
Reynolds, William.
Swick, Martin.
Thompson, Aaron.
Mackelfresh, Eli.
Harris, Joseph.
Robbins, John.
Whetzell, Andrew.
Fisher, Michael.
McKee, John.
McCauce, James.
Daugherty, Patrick.
Yauger, Henry.
Miller, Pressley, discharged December 14th.
Tharp, Job, left sick at Mansfield, December 23d.
Wilson, William, discharged December 14th.
Inks, John, discharged December 14th.
Tharp, David, discharged October 19th.
Weer, James, discharged October 19th.
Coflier, James, discharged October 19th.
McKearns, Charles, left sick at Canton, October 30th.
Flick, Jacob, left sick at Canton, October 30th.
Mareland, Robert.
Marble, Daniel.
Canon, Daniel.
McClean, Alexander.
Jackson, Robert.
Elliot, Benjamin, discharged October 19th.
Leynard, Stephen.

Capt. Joseph Wadsworth's Company.

Pay-roll of a company of infantry, commanded by Capt. Joseph Wadsworth, of the Second Regiment, Second Detachment, Pennsylvania Militia, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Robert Patterson, in the service of the United States. Commencement of service, Oct. 2, 1812; expiration of service, April 2, 1813.

Captain.

Wadsworth, Joseph, died at Fort Meigs after the expiration of the tour.

Lieutenant.

Conrad, Jacob, died on his return home after the expiration of the tour.

Ensign.

Craft, George, resigned on the 22d of January, 1813.

Sergeants.

Giesey, Valentine.
Wherley, Daniel, appointed clerk to the district paymaster.
Gallaher, Thomas, promoted to first sergeant.
Stickle, Henry, promoted to second sergeant.

Corporals.

Shaw, John, promoted to third sergeant and elected ensign; volunteered fifteen days.
Moore, Alexander, promoted to fourth sergeant.
Jackson, John.
Coulter, Samuel.

Privates.

Allison, William, discharged on the 22d of December; allowed fourteen days to go home.
Barton, Roberts, promoted fourth sergeant.
Crosier, Kenada, promoted first corporal.
Hill, Joseph, promoted second corporal.
Armstrong, John C., promoted third corporal.
Sayres, Reuben, promoted fourth corporal.
Tobs, Samuel.
Marthers, Robert.
McLain, John.
Frazier, Even, discharged December 16th; allowed sixteen days to go home.
Blana, Thomas.
McCrorey, William.
Montecth, James, discharged December 15th; allowed sixteen days to go home.
Kelley, James.
Phillips, John.
Nahlon, Jonathan.
Homan, Ucal, discharged Oct. 26, 1812.
Miller, Ephraim.
Ammons, George.
Chandler, Isaac H.
Ammons, Jacob.
Miller, Eli.
Harford, Charles, discharged Oct. 17, 1812.
Shion, Jones.
Doney, Isaac.
Langley, Jonathan, discharged Oct. 19, 1812.
Luce, Henry.
Hutchinson, James.
Hutchinson, Henry.
Hartman, Daniel, volunteered at Fort Meigs, fifteen days.
Pierson, Thomas.
Knap, Daniel.
Joyce, William.
West, William.
Kimber, Predy, volunteered at Fort Meigs, fifteen days.
Miller, Robert.
Stewart, Charles.
Walker, Francis, discharged Nov. 23, 1812.
Rails, William.
Winder, John, died at Fort Meigs, after expiration of tour.
Misser, Job.
Parker, John L.
Misser, Joshua, discharged December 22d; allowed fourteen days home.
Moss, John.
Laughlin, Hugh, volunteered at Fort Meigs, fifteen days.
Nose, Robertson, volunteered at Fort Meigs, fifteen days.
Higinbothom, George.
Burnet, Edward.
Donilson, James.
Bivins, Robert, volunteered at Fort Meigs, fifteen days.
Anderson, Richard.
Coon, John.
Rodgers, John.
Lewis, David, discharged December 15th; allowed fourteen days home.
Doyle, John.
Whipple, Joseph.
Reese, Philip.
Peters, David.
Moore, Anthony.
Walters, Peter.
Rodgers, Jesse.
Irons, John.
Vickers, Able.
Clerk, James.
Crider, John.
Fogle, Peter.
Carson, Thomas, discharged previous to first muster.
Cook, John.
Murdock, Thomas, discharged previous to first muster.
Rees, James.

Capt. Peter Hertzog's Company.

Pay-roll of Capt. Peter Hertzog's company of drafted militia, attached to the Second Regiment, commanded by Col. Patterson, in the service of the United States, from Pennsylvania, Brig.-Gen. Richard Crooks commanding. Commencing of service, Oct. 2, 1812; end of service, April 2, 1815 (3?).

Captain.

Hertzog, Peter.

Lieutenant.

Bowers, Joseph.

Ensign.

Overturf, J.

Sergeants.

Coombs, Edward.
Sangston, William.

Hamilton, James.
Yander, Daniel.

Corporals.

Houpt, Jacob.
Freeman, Alexander R.
Hanna, Robert.
Rogers, Stacy.

Privates.

Black, Henry.
Harshberger, Daniel, volunteered fifteen days.
Gono, John.
Brin, William.
Debolt, Rezon, volunteered fifteen days.
Debolt, Tegarden S., volunteered fifteen days.
Danold, Jonah M., volunteered fifteen days.
Blaney, William.
Rifle, Jacob.
Cronton, Abram.
Hafhill, Abram.
Antle, James.
Reed, Jacob.
Robertson, Robert.
Care, John.
Koupt, Tobias.
Smith, Samuel, died March 22, 1813.
White, John, volunteered fifteen days; died April 7th.
Rees, James, volunteered fifteen days; died April 9th.
Wilson, Thomas.
Numbers, James.
Getzendaner, John, volunteered fifteen days.
Criss, Miceal.
Stuart, James.
Getty, Solomon, volunteered fifteen days.
Getty, Joseph, volunteered fifteen days.
Holmes, John.
Defenbough, Daniel.
Proctor, William.
Willey, Richard.
Rumble, Henry.
Wynn, Jonathan.
Hartmann, Melchi.
Parson, John.
Wilson, Hugh, volunteered.
Price, William.
Coombs, John.
Logan, James.
McDougal, Levi.
Thompson, Thomas.
Willark, David.
Watson, Joseph.
McCarty, Joel.
McCarty, Hiram.
Tipit, William.
McCann, Hugh.
Hardman, Philip.
Rickets, Philoman.
Owl, Jacob.
Feirst, George.
Crowsore, Christian.
Hall, Ephraim.
Lawriner, Philip.
Vance, Hugh.
Patterson, Jesey.

Capt. James A. McClelland's Company.

Pay-roll of a company of twelve month volunteers, light dragoons, commanded by Capt. James A. McClelland, in a squadron commanded by Lieut.-Col. James V. Ball, late in the service of the United States.

Captain.

McClelland, James A.

First Lieutenant.

Gilmore, Hugh, Oct. 5, 1812; discharged April 2, 1813.

Second Lieutenant.

Ramsay, Thomas, died March 25, 1813.

Sergeants.

Porter, Thomas W., Oct. 5, 1812; discharged Oct. 21, 1813; made first sergeant after death of F. Hertzog.
Hertzog, Frederick, Oct. 5, 1812; died July 11, 1813.
Messmore, George.
Balsinger, Christopher.

Corporals.

Pollock, Stephen.
Lawrence, George.
Keckler, Jacob.

Drummer.

Axton, Jeremiah.

Blacksmith.

Morgan, Morris.

Privates.

Messmore, Solomon.
Parshall, Nathaniel.
Hare, James, killed June 30, 1813.
Ackle, Jacob, killed May 1, 1813.
Tucker, Jacob.
Thompson, John.
Abrams, James.
Bowel, Bazael.
Balsinger, John.
Hannah, Ephraim.
Province, Benjamin.
Gilmore, David.
Christopher, Gideon.
Wheaton, Benjamin, died May 30, 1813.
Breading, James.
Graham, John.
Smith, John, died Oct. 15, 1813.
Williams, William.
McClean, Thomas.
Bowde, Thomas.
Vaughan, Thomas.
Martin, Scott.

Brown, Caleb.
Harrison, Isaac, died Aug. 13, 1813.
Harrison, Jacob.
Dougherty, Samuel, discharged from service, time not known.
Herrod, George.
Griffin, James M., killed Dec. 18, 1812.
Smith, Jeremiah, August, 1813.
Brown, Samuel R., August, 1813; promoted April 2, 1814.

I do certify, on honor, that the within exhibits a true roll of the men's names belonging to my troop of twelve month volunteer light dragoons, late in the service of the United States.

JAMES A. McCLELLAND,
Captain United States V. L. D.

CAPT. JOHN McCLEAN'S COMPANY.

Pay-roll of Capt. John McClean's company, belonging to a regiment of Pennsylvania militia in the service of the United States, commanded by Col. Rees Hill, from the date of entering into service to Nov. 5, 1813, inclusive.

Captain.

McClean, John.

Lieutenants.

Taylor, Beriah, resigned Aug. 17, 1813:
Gance, Jacob.
Tillard, Robert.

Ensign.

Smith, Samuel, appointed adjutant Aug. 10, 1813.

Sergeants.

Boyd, William.
Taylor, Joseph.
Barton, Joseph.
Death, John.
Routzenger, Adam, appointed sergeant July 14, 1813.

Corporals.

Foly, David, discharged July 27, 1813.
McFall, William, discharged July 14, 1813.
Cox, Levi, appointed corporal July 1, 1813.
Lewis, Thomas, appointed corporal July 1, 1813.
Gue, Joseph, appointed corporal July 15, 1813.
Byers, Andrew, appointed corporal July 1, 1813.

Fifer.

Roberts, William.

Privates.

Donald, William.
Sample, Samuel.
Shaw, William.
Murphey, Barrich, discharged Aug. 14, 1813.
Edwards, John.
McLaughlin, William, discharged Aug. 15, 1813.
Rankin, Robert.
Downer, Jacob, appointed surgeon's mate May 12, 1813.
Sharp, Levi.
Show, Eli.
Patrick, James.
Matthias, Joseph.
Hamilton, Hance.
Campbell, Hugh.
Fuller, Thomas, enlisted July 13, 1813.
Hopkins, Josiah.
Phillips, Evan.
Mulvine, Edward.
Williams, William.
Golden, James.
Martin, William.
Allison, Major.
Lewis, Robert.
Law, John.
Simpkins, Amos.
Homan, Michael.
Hunt, Daniel.
Shepperd, Fermand.
King, Joseph.
Cummins, James.
Summions, or Timmons, Peter.
Fulton, Thomas.
Smith, Nicholas.
Riddle, Michael.
Stewart, Daniel.
Bear, John.
Kempson, John, discharged Aug. 3, 1813.
Thomas, Benjamin, discharged Aug. 14, 1813.
Dann, John.
Campble, Stephen, discharged Aug. 19, 1813.
McLaughlin, James.
Coffman, Jacob.
McConnel, William, discharged July 7, 1813.
Helmick, John.
Bice, Thomas.
Booker, Henry.
Woodruff, Cornelius.
McCormack, Moses.
Morgan, James.
Black, John.
Shields, Roger.
Wilkins, Thomas.
Gibney, David.
Roach, Thomas.
Badger, Jeremiah.
Johnston, Elijah, discharged June 22, 1813.
Farquer, Chads.
Wood, Joseph.
Singleton, Jacob.
White, David, discharged July 18, 1813.
Swink, Jacob, discharged July 18, 1813.
Goodwin, Joseph.
Davis, James.
Seals, Isaac.
Morce, Alven.
Bunton, Edmund.
Robinson, James.

Thompson, William.
McClean, William, appointed forage-master May 12, 1813.
Gray, John.
Price, Jacob.

Capt. William Craig's Company.

Pay-roll of a company of infantry, commanded by Capt. William Craig, in the regiment of Pennsylvania militia commanded by Col. Rees Hill, in the service of the United States, commencing on the 23d day of April, until Nov. 8, 1813, both days inclusive.

Harvey, Isaac, May 5, 1813; died Aug. 6, 1813.
White, James.
Trimble, Alexander.
Robinson, Hugh, promoted to sergeant July 8, 1813.
Haggerman, Samuel, discharged July 8, 1813, invalid.
Robinson, James.
Cassaday, William.
Fenil, Thomas.
Keister, Michael.
Mitchel, Jesse.
Gray, Israel.
McLaughlin, Michael.
Irwin, Thomas.
Johnston, Uriah.
McVey, Patrick.
Grove, Jacob.
Carney, George.
Weaver, Daniel.
Brown, Peter.
McClean, Thomas.
Brown, George, sick, and discharged by doctor, Aug. 13, 1813.
Sherbondy, George.
Mahan, Robert.
Berry, John.
Irwin, William, discharged June 13, 1813, casualty.
Carson, James.
Kirkpatrick, Henry.
Wade, George.
McGuire, Daniel.
Russell, John, discharged Aug. 17, 1813, sickness.
Kanaan, Jonathan, discharged Sept. 20, 1813, to take care of a sick man.
Walker, John.
McCormick, James.
Aron, Conrad.
Clark, James.
Black, James.
Serenna, Joseph.
Murphy, James, discharged Aug. 17, 1813, on account of sickness.
McHenry, William.
McCormick, John.
Speese, George, discharged Aug. 18, 1813, over age.
Dougal, Henry.
McClean, Robert.
Shaffer, George, discharged Aug. 19, 1813, on account of sickness.
Young, John, discharged Aug. 17, 1813; cut in the foot.
Geiger, Benjamin.
McClean, John.
McKeever, Matthew, discharged Aug. 19, 1813.
Cochran, William.
Murphy, Jeremiah.
Wadle, James, discharged Aug. 19, 1813.
McKee, John.
Williard, Frederick.
Gray, John.
Amilong, Daniel.
Berlin, John.
Wilty, Philip.
Fox, Jacob.
Gibson, Gedion.
Dixon, Samuel.
Gaut, William.
Dillinger, George.
Campbell, Thomas.
Holder, James.
Taylor, John.
Cimmel, John.
Hunter, Thomas.
McQuade, James.
Cassidy, William, Jr.
Morrow, James.
Cole, David.
Leightly, George.
Boyd, John, discharged Aug. 23, 1813.

Capt. Isaac Linn's Company.

Pay-roll of Capt. Isaac Linn's company, belonging to a regiment of Pennsylvania militia commanded by Col. Rees Hill, commencing 18th May, 1813, and ending the 5th November.

Captain.

Linn, Isaac.

Lieutenants.

Oldshue, John.
Meriman, John.
Kendall, Jeremiah.

Ensign.

Lowns, John.

Sergeants.

Shryock, Daniel, appointed wagon-master Aug. 19, 1813.
Andrews, Thomas, discharged October 24th.
Allen, Jonathan, discharged October 24th.
Lewis, John, discharged October 24th.
Reed,[1] John, discharged November 5th.

[1] Died in Jefferson township, Fayette County, in 1881, aged ninety-three years.

Corporals.

Davis, Joseph, discharged October 26th.
Greenlee, Jacob, discharged October 24th.

Drummer.

Shoultz, George, discharged October 24th.

Privates.

Anderson, William, discharged November 5th.
Crooks, William, discharged October 24th.
Fagan, John, discharged November 5th.
Martin, George, discharged October 24th.
Helmick, Joseph, discharged October 24th.
Laylander, James, discharged October 24th.
Caufman, Abraham, discharged November 5th.
Greenland, John, discharged October 24th.
Hilands, John, discharged July 9th.
Latta, Ephraim, discharged November 5th.
Robbison, Robert, discharged October 26th.
Currant, Joel, discharged October 24th.
Updegraff, Jacob, discharged August 21st.
Davis, William, discharged August 22d.
Law, Thomas, discharged October 24th.
Laughlin, Andrew, died October 18th.
Mendingall, John, discharged October 24th.
Bell, Samuel, discharged October 24th.
Price, James, discharged October 24th.
Hartman, Frederick, discharged July 26th.
Briant, James, discharged November 5th.
Lynch, William, died July 9th.
Beeler, John, discharged November 5th.
Cumberland, Thomas, discharged October 24th.
Alloways, Joseph, enlisted June 23d.
Ebbert, Levi, discharged November 5th.
Stewart, Robert, enlisted June 27th.
Thompson, Thomas, discharged October 24th.
Tegret, Hugh, discharged October 26th.
Gage, John R., discharged November 5th.
Brown, Samuel, discharged November 5th.
Brooks, James, discharged November 5th.
Ruvendale, Isaac, discharged November 5th.
Beehly, Martin, discharged October 26th.
Chain, James, discharged November 5th.
River, John, died October 18th.
Reed, Charles, discharged November 5th.
Reed, Thomas, discharged July 1st.
Malaby, James, discharged October 24th.
McGwiggen, Alexander, discharged October 24th.
Johnston, Nicholas, discharged October 24th.
Drinen, David, discharged November 5th.
Badger, Giles, discharged November 5th.
Baner, Daniel, enlisted June 27th.
Foredice, William, enlisted June 13th.
Vicars, Abel, enlisted June 13th.
Rupely, John, on board fleet, August 9th.
Craig, William, discharged November 5th.
McGinnis, Daniel, discharged November 5th.
Clark, John, discharged November 5th.
Drenen, John, discharged November 5th.
Davis, John, discharged October 24th.
Miller, Benjamin, enlisted June 18th.
Loey, Stephen, discharged November 5th.
Croxton, Abra^{m}, discharged October 24th.
King, Robert, enlisted June 29th.
Litman, John, discharged October 24th.
Cole, Daniel, discharged August 28th.
McFarland, Joseph, discharged October 24th.
Dunnom, William, discharged October 24th.
Dickerson, James, discharged October 24th.
Beel, Amos.
Beeson, John, discharged November 5th.
Badger, Weyman, discharged November 5th.
Evy, Benjamin, discharged August 22d.
McClelland, William, enlisted June 1st.
Taylor, Jesse, discharged November 5th.

I certify, on honor, the above pay-roll to be a true statement of the company under my command up to the time of discharge.

ISAAC LINN, *Captain.*
REES HILL, *Colonel Commanding.*

CAPT. JAMES PIPER'S COMPANY.

Muster-roll of Capt. Piper's company of volunteers, belonging to Fifth Detachment, Pennsylvania Militia, now in the service of the United States, at Buffalo, State of New York.

Captain.

Piper, James.

Lieutenant.

Woodburn, James.

Ensign.

Huston, Andrew.

Sergeants.

Weakley, William L.
Weakley, James.
Smith, James.
James, Henry.

Corporals.

Kable, Daniel.
McCulloch, William, Sr.
McCulloch, William, Jr.

Privates.

Morrison, Ezra.
Orr, Samuel.
Stitt, James.
McIntire, James.
Collins, Valentine.
Turner, Joseph.
Casner, Jacob.
Spangler, Peter.
McGaw, Thomas.
McGlaughlin, Samuel.
Jones, William, deceased Aug. 5, 1814.
Bull, John.
Thomas, Enoch.
Williamson, David.
McWilliams, John.
Kelly, John.
Patterson, Hugh.
Walker, John.
Marlin, Thomas.
Thompson, William.
Sowers, Samuel.
Ingram, Samuel.
Wacob, William.
McGlaughlin, Robert.
Donley, Michael.
Harper, Samuel.
Carothers, Andrew

Brown, Alexander.
Buchanan, Robert.
Trago, Joseph.
McKinney, John.
Brown, William.
Graham, James.
Watts, James.
Ramsay, James.
Kinkaid, William.
Jones, Joshua.
Huston, John.
Miller, Robert.
Woodburn, Robert.
Davidson, Andrew.
Gamble, Benjamin.
Lindsay, William.
Oliver, John.
Boner, John.
Miller, Jacob.
Brown, William, Jr.
Burk, William.
Felker, William.
Garrad, John.

I do certify that the above is a correct muster-roll of my company. Given under my hand this 23d day of August, A.D. 1814.

JAMES PIPER, *Captain.*
JAMES FENTON, *Colonel.*

THE MEXICAN WAR.

The county of Fayette furnished to the United States service in the Mexican war one full company of volunteers, raised and commanded by Capt. (afterwards colonel) William B. Roberts, and a large number of men who enlisted in the company of Capt. P. N. Guthrie, both of which commands performed good service on several of the battle-fields of that war.

The company first mentioned was formed and organized in the fall of 1846, and named the "Fayette County Volunteers." It left the county on the 2d of January, 1847, for Pittsburgh, where it was mustered into service on the 4th of the same month, and designated as Company "H" of the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. The first commander of the company was, as has been stated, Capt. Roberts, with William Quail as first lieutenant; but Capt. Roberts was soon after promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment, and Lieut. Quail became captain of "H" Company. The roll of the company[1] as mustered is given below, viz.:

Captain, William B. Roberts.
First Lieutenant, William Quail.
Second Lieutenant, John Sturgeon.
Second Lieutenant, Stewart Speer.
First Sergeant, David Forrey.
Second Sergeant, Absalom Guiler.
Third Sergeant, Edmund Rine.
Fourth Sergeant, Richard Irwin.
First Corporal, Henry N. Stillwagen.
Second Corporal, Peter A. Johns.
Third Corporal, John Crawford.
Fourth Corporal, James P. Downer.
Drummer, Daniel Jarrett.
Fifer, Caleb Crossland.

Privates.

Matthew Allen.
Ephraim Abercrombie.
Zephaniah E. Barnes.
John Bishop.
Noah Bird.
Alexander Baine.
William C. Bayes.
Edmund Beeson.
David Bedker.
Henry Bradford.
Henry Bryan.
Cyrus L. Conner.
Harvey Chipps.
Samuel Coinworthy.
Hiram Downer.
George Ducket.
John Davis (1).
John Davis.
Henry Fowg.
Benjamin F. Frey.
William Freeman.
John W. B. Fetter.
Andrew Ferguson.
Wilson Fee.
Beeson Gardner.
John H. Gibson.
James Gordon.
Eli M. Gregg.
John Gillis.
Elijah Gadd.
Daniel Hardesty.
James Hutchinson.
Henderson Harvey.
John Hutchinson (1).
Samuel Hyde.
Daniel Hazard.
Alexander Hood.
Hezekiah Inks.
Oliver E. Jones.
Jackson Kilpatrick.
John P. Kilpatrick.
John King.
Samuel Morgan.
William Moore.
John Mitz.
Thomas McBride.
John Mustard.
Cornelius McMichael.
William Mendenhall.
Thomas Motes.
William F. Nicholson.
Albert G. Nicholson.
Jacob Orwin.
Samuel Page.
John Pollock.
Andrew Pritchard.
Joseph Roody.
Henry Rist.
William Shaw.
Jesse Smith.
Vincent Seals.
Evans Shriver.
Martin S. Stanly.
Benjamin Stevens.
John Sutton.
Solomon Shaw.
David Silvey.
John W. Skiles.
John Stillwell.
David R. Shaw.
James Shaw.
James Turner (1).
William Turner.
Isaac Woolverton.
James F. Ward.
Josiah W. Winders.
Joseph Widdoes.
Hugh Walker.
Charles Yeaman.
William West.

The Second Regiment, of which the Fayette Volunteers formed a part, proceeded by way of New Orleans to Mexico, and landed at Lobos Island, near Vera Cruz, which was invested by the American forces and fleet. The regiment entered the city after its surrender, and moved thence to the interior by way of Puebla and Pérote, being assigned to Quitman's division. During its term of service it took part in the engagements at Tobasco, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Cherubusco, San Pascual, and at the storming of the Belen Gate,[2] and it was the first regiment to enter

[1] Copied from the original roll of the company, now in possession of William Guiler, son of Absalom Guiler, who was a member of the Fayette County Volunteers, and served with the company in Mexico.

[2] In the assault on the Belen Gate, Sept. 10, 1847, Josiah W. Winders, of the Fayette company, was mortally wounded. He was attended in his last moments by Cyrus L. Conner, who promised him that his body should be sent home, and afterwards faithfully kept the promise. The names of others who fell in that assault have not been ascertained.

within the walls of the capital. Afterwards it was moved to San Angel.

Col. Roberts died of disease in the city of Mexico, on the 3d of October, 1847, and the command of the regiment was assumed by Lieut.-Col. John W. Geary, afterwards Governor of Pennsylvania. The body of the dead colonel was embalmed, and with that of Lieut. John Sturgeon, of the Fayette County company, was sent back to Uniontown, where the remains were received with every demonstration of sorrow and respect. The funeral procession was escorted by the "Union Volunteers" and the "Fayette Cavalry," Capt. James Gilmore. The committee of arrangements (chosen at a public meeting held for that purpose at Uniontown on the 8th of December) was composed of Gen. H. W. Beeson (chairman), John Irons, John M. Austin, Dr. J. Patrick, Armstrong Hadden, E. P. Oliphant, Dr. Smith Fuller, Daniel Kaine, and William Wells. The gentlemen forming the committee of escort were Everhart Bierer (chairman), Col. Robert Patterson, Amzi Fuller, Robert S. Henderson, M. W. Irwin, William T. Roberts, John Huston, Hugh Graham, John L. Dawson, William C. Stevens, W. R. Turner, S. D. Oliphant, John D. Scott, Dr. R. M. Walker, Henry Barkman, William Bailey, D. H. Phillips, E. B. Dawson, William Redick, and John Bierer. The remains of Col. Roberts were interred in the Methodist graveyard in the borough of Uniontown, and a neat marble monument has since been erected over his grave.

The "Fayette County Volunteers" having served with the Second Regiment in Mexico until the close of the war, returned with that command, and on the 13th of July, 1848, arrived at Uniontown, where they received an enthusiastic welcome from the people of the town and surrounding country.

The company of Capt. P. N. Guthrie, in which were many men from Fayette County, was mustered into the service at Pittsburgh in May, 1847, and was assigned to duty in the Eleventh Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, which fought under Gen. Scott in most of the engagements that occurred on the march from Vera Cruz to the Mexican capital. A letter written by Capt. Guthrie at the city of Mexico, mentioning the gallantry of his company in the battle of Molino del Rey and other engagements, is here given:

"My men all behaved in very gallant style through the actions of the 18th and 20th of August and on the 8th of September, also in several skirmishes with the Lancers on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th of September, and I am very proud of them. The action on the 8th of September at Molino del Rey was the hardest and most severely contested battle that has been fought in this country. Sergeant Lenox Rea distinguished himself very much by his acts of heroism; he had five as brave spirits as his own with him,—Corporals William M. Smith, John M. Crammer, Thomas Neil, and Privates Asbury Harvey [of Uniontown] and A. Cook. He penetrated the fort, and followed the enemy right up to one of their batteries, situated immediately under the guns of Chapultepec, and in the very midst of the Mexican army took prisoners three officers and fifty-three men, bringing them back along the very front of the Mexican line, deceiving them by his boldness into the belief that the situation of affairs was *vice versa*. He reported himself and prisoners safely to a lieutenant of the Fifth Infantry, and in a few minutes afterwards had his leg completely torn to atoms by a shell. He is now doing well, and will in all probability be sent home by the first train. The other men who were wounded are all doing well."

No roll of the members of this company has been found, nor any further particulars ascertained in reference to their engagements, the duration of their term of service, or their return to Pennsylvania.

CHAPTER XVII.

WAR OF THE REBELLION—FAYETTE'S FIRST COMPANIES—EIGHTH AND ELEVENTH RESERVES.

In the great conflict of 1861–65, known as the war of the Rebellion, the people of Fayette County exhibited the greatest patriotism and promptness in furnishing and forwarding men for service in the Union armies. On receipt of the proclamation of the President of the United States announcing the opening of war by the assault and capture of Fort Sumter, and calling for seventy-five thousand men to suppress the Rebellion, preparations were at once commenced to form companies to enter the service, and so ready and enthusiastic was the response that on the 21st of April, 1861, only six days from the date of the President's call, the first company,[1] then known as the "Fayette Guards," ninety-eight strong, including officers, left Uniontown for Pittsburgh, where they were soon after mustered into the service for three months,—a term which at that time was considered ample for the closing of the war.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of the "Fayette Guards" were Capt. S. Duncan Oliphant, First Lieut. Jesse B. Gardner, Second Lieut. J. B. Ramsey, Third Lieut. Henry W. Patterson; Sergeants: First, John Bierer; Second, Henry C. Dawson; Third, James H. Springer; Fourth, Peter

[1] It is stated, upon authority which seems entirely reliable, that the first man who left Fayette County to enter the service of the government as a soldier in the war of 1861–65 was Thomas Porter, now of Connellsville. On the morning of Tuesday, April 16, 1861, the day following the issuance of President's Lincoln's call for seventy-five thousand men, he went to Pittsburgh, and there enlisted in a company then commencing to be recruited by Capt. John Poland, and which afterwards became Company K of the (Thirteenth Pennsylvania) regiment commanded by Col. Thomas A. Rowley.

Heck; Corporals: First, B. L. Hunt; Second, O. P. Wells; Third, J. O. Stewart; Fourth, Joseph White. The company was afterwards reorganized, and mustered in for three years as "G" company of the Eighth Reserve Regiment, as will be noticed in another part of this chapter.

When the President's call was made there were in existence in Fayette County several militia organizations, armed and equipped, viz.: the Union Volunteers, Dunlap's Creek Cavalry, Georges Creek Cavalry, Springfield Blues, Youghiogheny Blues, and Falls City Guards. A meeting of the officers of these companies was held at the court-house in Uniontown, where it was voted unanimously to tender their services to the Governor. This was done, but the offer was declined, for the reason that the quota of the State had already been filled.

During the six or seven weeks next following the President's call a company of cavalry was raised by Capt. William A. West, of this county, a veteran of the Mexican war. Of this company sixty-seven were Fayette County men, and the remainder were raised principally in Morgantown and Clarksburg, W. Va. As the Pennsylvania quota was filled, the company could not secure acceptance in this State, and was therefore joined to the First Cavalry Regiment of West Virginia, Col. Sansel, afterwards commanded by Col. Richmond. The officers of this company were Capt. West, First Lieut. H. N. Mackey, Second Lieut. Isaac Brownfield, Ord. Sergt. Dennis Delaney.

In May and June a company of infantry was recruited in Fayette County, principally in Wharton, Henry Clay, and Stewart townships, and was for the same reason as mentioned above, incorporated with the Third Regiment of West Virginia. The officers of this company were Capt. C. E. Swearingen, First Lieut. H. C. Hagan, Second Lieut. C. B. Hadden. On the organization of the regiment at Clarksburg, W. Va., July 4, 1861, Capt. Swearingen was elected major, and Lieut. Hagan promoted to the captaincy, —— Gibson, of West Virginia, being elected first lieutenant. This company served creditably during the war, but no roll of its members has been obtained.

Fayette County furnished during the war large numbers of troops for the armies of the United States. They served in various commands, but were most numerous in the Eighth and Eleventh Reserves, the Eighty-fifth, One Hundred and Sixteenth, and One Hundred and Forty-second Infantry Regiments, the Fourteenth and Sixteenth Cavalry, and the Second Heavy Artillery of Pennsylvania. Of the movements and services of these regiments separate historical sketches will be given, with lists of their Fayette County members.

Besides the soldiers serving in the organizations above mentioned, there was also raised principally in Fayette County a company of men who joined the Sixth Artillery (Two Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Regiment). Of this company the captain was Joseph Keeper, and the first lieutenant Thomas M. Fee, of Connellsville, at which place thirty-four men of the company were enlisted.

The fact that Pennsylvania, by reason of her extended southern frontier bordering on Mason and Dixon's line, was peculiarly exposed to the danger of invasion by the forces of the Confederacy was at once recognized by Governor Curtin, who on the 20th of April, just one week after the fall of Fort Sumter, called an extra session of the Legislature, which convened on the 30th. In his message to that body he said, "To furnish ready support to those who have gone out and to protect our borders we should have a well-regulated military force. I therefore recommend the immediate organization, disciplining, and arming of at least fifteen regiments of cavalry and infantry, exclusive of those called into the service of the United States. As we have already ample warning of the necessity of being prepared for any sudden exigency that may arise, I cannot too much impress this upon you."

In pursuance of this recommendation of the Governor a bill was introduced on the 2d of May, and became a law on the 15th, having among its provisions one authorizing and directing the commander-in-chief to raise and organize a military force, to be called the "Reserve Volunteer Corps of the Commonwealth," to be composed of thirteen regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and one of light artillery, to be enlisted in the service of the State for the term of three years, or during the continuance of the war unless sooner discharged, and to be liable to be called into service at the discretion of the commander-in-chief for the purpose of suppressing insurrection or repelling invasion, and, further, to be liable to be mustered into the service of the United States under requisition made by the President on the State of Pennsylvania. The regiments and companies composing the corps so authorized were entitled to elect, and the Governor was directed to commission, officers similar in rank and equal in number to those allowed to troops in the United States army.

The corps formed under the provisions of this act was quickly and easily recruited, for the enthusiasm and desire to enlist in its ranks was general in every part of the State. The camps of instruction were four in number,—one at Easton, one at West Chester, one at Pittsburgh, and one at Harrisburg. The exigency foreseen by Governor Curtin having arisen, orders were received (July 19th) from the Secretary of War directing all the regiments, excepting the Fifth and Thirteenth,[1] of the Reserves to be assembled at Harrisburg, and there, immediately after the disastrous battle of Bull Run, they were mustered into the United States service. From Harrisburg, "moving rapidly to the points designated by the commander of

[1] These two regiments were already in the field in the vicinity of Cumberland, Md.

the national army, the several regiments remained on duty until all danger from a sudden incursion of the enemy was passed," when all of them were rendezvoused at Tenallytown, Md., in the immediate vicinity of the District of Columbia. There they were formed into three brigades, composing one division, under command of Maj.-Gen. George A. McCall. This was the far-famed division of the Pennsylvania Reserves, which, after the requisite tour of drill and discipline at Tenallytown, moved into Virginia with the forces of Gen. McClellan, and afterwards won imperishable renown on nearly all the principal battle-fields of the Army of the Potomac.

EIGHTH RESERVE REGIMENT.

The Eighth Reserve, or Thirty-seventh Regiment of Pennsylvania (enlisted for three years' service), was raised in the counties of Fayette, Washington, Allegheny, Greene, Armstrong, Butler, and Clarion, all or nearly all of which had been raised for the three months' service, but had failed to secure acceptance by the government for that term. Two of its companies ("D," Capt. C. L. Conner, and "G," Capt. S. D. Oliphant) were recruited in Fayette County, the former at Brownsville and the latter at Uniontown, being previously known as the Fayette Guards.

The rendezvous of the Eighth was at "Camp Wilkins," Pittsburgh, to which camp the companies were ordered early in June, 1861, and on the 28th of the same month the regiment was formally organized, under the following-named field-officers, viz.: Colonel, George S. Hays, M.D., of Allegheny County; Lieutenant-Colonel, S. Duncan Oliphant (original captain of "G" company), of Fayette; Major, John W. Duncan; Adjutant, Henry W. Patterson, promoted from second lieutenant of "G" company.

On the 20th of July the regiment left for Washington, D. C., by way of Harrisburg and Baltimore. Receiving equipments at the former place, and tents at the latter, it arrived at Washington on the 23d, and encamped at Meridian Hill. On the 2d of August it moved thence to Tenallytown, Md., where it encamped with other regiments of the Reserve Division under Maj.-Gen. George A. McCall. The Eighth, together with the First Reserve, Col. R. Biddle Roberts; the Second, Col. William B. Mann; and the Fifth, Col. Seneca G. Simmons, formed the First Brigade, under command of Brig.-Gen. John F. Reynolds.

The regiment remained at Tenallytown about two months, a period which was passed in camp routine, picket duty, and frequent alarms along the line of the Potomac, and on the 9th of October moved with its brigade and division across that historic stream, and took position in the line of the Army of the Potomac at Langley, Va., at which place the Reserve Corps made its winter-quarters. In the battle of Dranesville, which was fought on the 20th of December by the Third Brigade (Gen. Ord's) of the Reserves, neither the Eighth Regiment nor any part of Reynolds' brigade took part, being absent on a reconnoissance to Difficult Creek. On the 7th of December, while the division lay at Langley, Capt. Jesse B. Gardner, of "G" company, was promoted to major of the regiment, in place of Duncan, resigned.

On the 10th of March, 1862, the Eighth, with the entire division, moved from the winter-quarters at Camp Pierpont (Langley) to Hunter's Mills, Va., with the expectation of joining in a general advance of the army on the Confederate position at Manassas. But it was found that the enemy had evacuated his line of defenses and retired towards Gordonsville, and thereupon the plan of the campaign was changed by the commanding general, McClellan, and the Reserve regiments were ordered back to the Potomac. On the 12th, the retrograde march was commenced, and continued through mud, darkness, and a deluge of rain to Alexandria, where it was expected that the division would embark with the rest of the Army of the Potomac for the Peninsula; but this was not the case. The division of McCall was assigned to duty with the First Corps, under Gen. McDowell, which, with the exception of Franklin's division, was held between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers for the protection of the city of Washington.

From Alexandria the Eighth with its brigade marched back to Manassas, thence to Warrenton Junction, to Falmouth, and (May 24th) across the Rappahannock to Fredericksburg, of which place Gen. Reynolds was appointed military governor. An advance from Fredericksburg along the line of the railroad towards Richmond was intended, but this was found to be inexpedient, and as Gen. McClellan was calling urgently for reinforcements in the Peninsula, Reynolds' brigade was recalled from its advanced position on the railroad; the entire division was marched to Gray's Landing, and there embarked for White House, on the Pamunkey River, where it arrived on the 11th of June. There had been a vast quantity of stores collected at White House for the use of the army on the Chickahominy, and the timely arrival of the Reserves prevented the destruction of these stores by a strong detachment of Confederate cavalry under Fitzhugh Lee, who was then on his way towards the Pamunkey for that purpose.

From White House, the Eighth marched with the division by way of Baltimore Cross-Roads to join the Army of the Potomac in the vicinity of Gaines' Mill. Thence the division was moved to the extreme right, where it took position at Mechanicsville and along the line of Beaver Dam Creek.

On Thursday, the 26th of June, was fought the battle of Mechanicsville, the first of that series of bloody engagements known collectively as the Seven Days' Fight, and also (with the exception of the severe skirmish at Dranesville in the previous December) the first engagement in which the Pennsylvania Reserves took part. In this battle the Eighth (having in the morning of that day relieved the Second) occu-

pied the left of its brigade line, and about the centre of the line holding the bank of Beaver Dam Creek. The First Reserve Regiment was on its right. On a crest of ground northeast of the creek was posted Easton's Battery. At the margin of the swamp which skirts the creek the Eighth was deployed, Companies A, D, F, and I being thrown forward as skirmishers under command of Lieut.-Col. Oliphant. The battle commenced at about three o'clock in the afternoon, the Georgia and Louisiana troops of the enemy wading the stream and rushing forward to the attack. "A brief artillery contest, in which the shells burst in rapid succession in the very midst of the infantry, was followed by the advance of the rebel columns, and the battle became general. A charge of the enemy below the swamp, with the design of capturing Easton's Battery, caused the skirmishers to be recalled, and the regiment moved to its support. But the enemy being repulsed by other troops it returned to its former position. Three times the close columns of the enemy charged down the opposite slope with determined valor, but were as often repulsed and driven back. At night the men rested upon the ground where they had fought. The dead were collected, wrapped in their blankets, and consigned to the earth, and the wounded were sent to the rear. The loss of the regiment in killed, wounded, and missing was nearly one hundred. Company F being upon the skirmish line, and not comprehending the order to withdraw, remained at its post, and fell into the hands of the enemy."

At daylight in the morning of the 27th of June the Eighth, with its companion regiments of the Reserve Corps, was withdrawn from the battle-ground of the previous day, and moved down, parallel with the Chickahominy, some two or three miles, to Gaines' Mill, where Gen. Fitz-John Porter's corps (of which the Reserves formed a part) was placed in line of battle for the renewed conflict which was inevitable. Butterfield's brigade occupied the extreme left, Sykes' division of regulars the right, and McCall's Pennsylvanians were placed in the second line. Approaching them were the Confederate commands of Gens. A. P. Hill, Longstreet, D. H. Hill, and the redoubtable "Stonewall" Jackson, in all more than fifty thousand men, against half that number on the Union side. The battle opened by a furious attack on the regulars composing Porter's right. These, after having repulsed the enemy in his first attack, finally gave way before a renewed assault. The Eighth Reserve, in the second line, was posted where a road was cut through rising ground, and the excavation afforded some shelter, but the regiment suffered quite severely from the shells of the enemy, which were directed at a battery which it was posted to support. The battle raged furiously during all the afternoon. At about five o'clock the enemy advanced in heavy masses from the woods, and the Eighth Reserve, with the Second Regulars, were advanced to meet the assault in their front. The hostile line recoiled before them, and was swept back to the woods, but they rallied in superior numbers, and the two regiments were in turn driven back, with a loss to the Eighth of twenty-four in killed and wounded. During the battle the heroic Reynolds, the brigade commander, was taken prisoner by the enemy.

The day of Gaines' Mill closed in blood and defeat to the Union forces, and during the night the shattered Pennsylvania Reserves, with the other troops, succeeded in crossing the Chickahominy and destroying the bridges behind them, though two bridges farther down the stream (Bottom's and Long Bridges) still remained, and it was not long after sunrise on Saturday morning when the Confederate force under the indomitable Jackson was massed at the upper one of these and making preparations to cross to the south side. Other hostile forces were also advancing directly on McClellan's left wing, and in view of this rather alarming situation of affairs, the general had, as early as Friday evening, decided on a retreat by the whole army to James River, where a base of supplies could be held, and communication on the river kept open by the co-operation of the Union gunboats. The troops were informed of the proposed change by an apparently triumphant announcement (intended merely to encourage the soldiers and lighten in some degree the gloom of the great disaster) that a new and mysterious flank movement was about to be executed which would surely and swiftly result in the capture of Richmond. No such assurance, however, could conceal from the intelligent men who formed the Army of the Potomac that their backs and not their faces were now turned towards the rebel capital, and that the much-vaunted "change of base" was made from necessity rather than choice.

During all the day succeeding the battle (Saturday, June 28th) the Eighth lay at Savage Station, on the York River Railroad. On Sunday it moved with the other regiments to and across White Oak Swamp, and at about sunset came to the vicinity of Charles City Cross-Roads, where on the following day a fierce battle was fought, in which the Eighth took gallant part. The first assault of the enemy was received at about one o'clock in the afternoon. "In the formation of the line the First Brigade was held in reserve, but as the struggle became desperate the Eighth was ordered in. Its position fell opposite the Sixth Georgia, which was upon the point of charging, when Gen. McCall gave the order for the Eighth to charge upon it, and Col. Hays leading the way with a shout that rang out above the deafening roar of the conflict, it dashed forward, scattering the Georgians and driving them beyond the marsh in front. A few prisoners were taken. Later the enemy pressed heavily upon that part of the field, and the line was forced back, the Eighth gradually retiring until it reached a new line which had been established, where it remained till darkness put an end to the conflict." The loss to the regiment at Charles City Cross-Roads

was sixteen killed and fourteen severely and many others slightly wounded.

In the terrific battle of Malvern Hill, which was fought in the afternoon of the following day, the Eighth, being held with the division in reserve, did not become engaged. The battle was opened at about four o'clock P.M., and from that time until darkness closed in, the roar of musketry, the crash of artillery, and the howling of canister was unintermitting. Finally the carnage ceased, and the men of the North lay down on the field (as they supposed) of victory. But at about midnight orders were received to fall in for a march, and the Pennsylvania Reserves, with other commands of the Army of the Potomac, moved silently down the hill and away on the road to Berkeley (or Harrison's Landing), where they arrived and encamped on July 2d. The loss of the Eighth Reserve Regiment in killed, wounded, and missing during the Seven Days' battles was two hundred and thirty.

After a dreary stay of more than a month at Harrison's Landing, the Eighth was embarked on the 11th of August, and with the other Reserve regiments proceeded to Acquia Creek, on the Potomac, under orders to reinforce Gen. Pope. The division (except the Second Regiment) was moved to the vicinity of Kelly's Ford, and there joined to the Third Corps, under Gen. McDowell. In the engagements of the 29th and 30th of August the regiment took gallant part, losing five killed, seventeen wounded, and about thirty missing, out of a total strength of about one hundred effective men with which it entered the campaign. At this time the command of the regiment was held by Capt. C. L. Conner, of "D" company, from Fayette County.

Immediately after the close of Pope's disastrous campaign the Reserve division moved with the army into Maryland and fought at South Mountain and Antietam. In the former battle the Eighth lost seventeen killed and thirty-seven wounded, and in the latter twelve killed and forty-three wounded. In this battle (Antietam) the Reserves, being in the corps of Hooker, moved across the creek with that fighting general in the afternoon of September 16th and opened the fight, the position of that corps being on the right of the army. On the following morning the battle opened early, and the First Brigade moved forward, passed through a small wood, and formed line in a large cornfield beyond. The Eighth was ordered into a grove to the left to dislodge a body of the enemy who had sheltered themselves there and were engaged in picking off the Union artillerymen. This duty was well and gallantly performed. "The grove was soon cleared, and from it a steady and effective fire at close range was delivered upon the rebel line concealed in the cornfield. For four hours the battle raged with unabated fury and with varying success when the Reserves were relieved by fresh troops." On the following day the enemy commenced his retreat to the Potomac, covering his design by the feint of bringing in fresh troops from the direction of Harper's Ferry.

At the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., on the 13th of December, 1862, the Eighth again fought with the greatest gallantry, and experienced a heavier loss than on any previous field. In the crossing of the Rappahannock the Reserves covered the laying of the pontoons for the passage of Gen. Franklin's grand division, and after the crossing they were selected to make the first attack on that part of the field. "In the heroic advance of this small division in the face of the concentrated fire of the enemy's intrenched line, in scaling the heights, and in breaking and scattering his well-posted force the Eighth bore a conspicuous and most gallant part. Never before had it been subjected to so terrible an ordeal, and when after being repulsed and driven back by overwhelming numbers it again stood in rank beyond the reach of the enemy's guns scarcely half its numbers were there. Twenty-eight lay dead upon that devoted field, eighty-six were wounded, and twenty-two were captured."

Early in February, 1863, the Reserve regiments were ordered to the defenses of Washington to rest and to receive recruits, which were being sent forward from Pennsylvania to fill their decimated ranks. There the Eighth remained until the opening of the spring campaign of 1864, when it was again ordered to the front, and rejoining the Army of the Potomac moved forward with Gen. Grant into the Wilderness. It left Alexandria on the 19th of April, proceeded to Bristow Station, and thence on the 29th marched to Culpeper Court-House. On the 4th of May it crossed the Rapidan, and on the 5th was once more engaged with the enemy, losing six killed and twenty-seven wounded. On the 8th it moved to Spottsylvania, and in the series of conflicts which continued until the 15th it was almost constantly under fire, and behaved with its accustomed steadiness, though its loss during that time was but three killed and sixteen wounded. Its three years' term of service having now expired, an order of the War Department was received on the 17th of May relieving it from duty at the front, directing the transfer of its recruits and re-enlisted veterans to the One Hundred and Ninety-first Regiment, and the mustering out of its other men and officers. Under this order those whose terms had expired proceeded to Washington, and thence to Pittsburgh, where the remnant of the regiment was mustered out of service.

Gen. S. Duncan Oliphant,[1] the subject of this sketch, is the second son of a family of eleven children—six sons and five daughters—of F. H. and Jane C. Oliphant; was born at Franklin Forge, at the "Little Falls" of the Youghiogheny River, Franklin township, Fayette Co., Pa., Aug. 1, 1826.

[1] By Gen. Joshua T. Owen.

Gen. L. D. Oliphant

His experience of school commenced when quite a child, while his father lived in Pittsburgh,—the instruction of a private tutor in the family at Franklin Forge, and subsequently at different schools from time to time in Uniontown, mostly in the old Madison College building; and his preparation for college at Bethel Academy, near Pittsburgh, and the Grove Academy, at Steubenville, Ohio.

In the fall of 1840 he entered the freshman class of Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Washington Co., Pa., where his older brother John, Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, Rev. Johnson Elliot, John Sturgeon, Daniel Downer, William Parshal, and Thomas Lyons, of Fayette County, were among his college-mates. He was one of the four orators representing the Philo Literary Society, along with Gen. Joshua T. Owen, of Philadelphia, Gen. James S. Jackson, of Kentucky, and Col. Rodney Mason, of Ohio, on the annual exhibition in the spring of 1844, graduating in September following. In October of the same year he entered Harvard Law School; graduated from it in June of 1846; entered the law-office of Gen. J. B. Howell and Hon. E. P. Oliphant, his uncle, and was admitted to practice in the several courts of Fayette County in September, 1847.

Having some passion and taste for the military life he joined the old Union Volunteers in the fall of 1847, and in January, 1848, he was elected and commissioned captain; appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Cyrus P. Markle. In 1849 he was elected and commissioned lieutenant-colonel, commanding the battalion of uniformed militia of Fayette County. Taking an active part in anything useful to the town and county, he commanded the Union Fire-Engine Company for many years, and was for three terms president of the Fayette County Agricultural Society, holding its annual fairs at Brownsville. He was fond of horses, the chase, the rifle, and the shot-gun, and was something of an expert in all manly exercises.

Acquiring some experience at the bar of Fayette County, he moved to Pittsburgh in the fall of 1850, and entered into partnership with Hon. Thomas Williams; but the atmosphere of the "Smoky City" proving uncongenial to his wife's taste and health, he returned to Uniontown in the fall of 1852, and resumed the practice of law there.

About this time the building of a branch railroad from Uniontown to Connellsville began to be seriously agitated. Col. Oliphant took an active interest in the enterprise, calling meetings and soliciting subscriptions for stock, working on when others had abandoned hope. The Fayette County Railroad was due chiefly to his—in conjunction with the Hon. Nathaniel Ewing's—constant and persevering energy. He was secretary and treasurer of the company from the commencement of the enterprise until after the road was finished.

On the 12th of April, 1861, Fort Sumter was fired upon. Col. Oliphant at once commenced to raise a company of volunteers for the defense of the Union. In this he had the active co-operation of Capt. J. B. Ramsey, Maj. J. B. Gardner, Henry W. Patterson, Henry C. Danson, William H. McQuilkin, Martin Hazen, and others. On the 15th the company was full and off to the rendezvous in Pittsburgh, where the company was organized, electing S. D. Oliphant captain; J. B. Gardner, first; J. B. Ramsey, second; and Henry W. Patterson, third lieutenant. The company then went into Camp Wilkins with the name of "Fayette Guard," and was cast in the organization of the Eighth Regiment, Company G, Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, at Camp Wright, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, of which Capt. Oliphant was elected lieutenant-colonel. On the 16th of June, 1861, he was presented with a beautiful sword by his friends in Pittsburgh, of which the *Daily Post* of the 17th says,—

"SWORD PRESENTATION—AN INTERESTING CEREMONIAL.

"Last evening one of the large parlors of the Monongahela House was filled by a party of ladies and gentlemen to witness a pleasing and touching ceremony, not an uncommon one amid the incidents of these times of war, but in this instance a peculiarly graceful and appropriate one. A beautiful sword was presented to Lieutenant-Colonel S. D. Oliphant by his friends as a token of their love for the man and their esteem for the virtues peculiar to the soldier which he so eminently possesses.

"In a speech conceived in most excellent taste, and delivered with true manly feeling, the sword was presented to Col. Oliphant by Algernon S. Bell, Esq., of this city. It was received by Col. Oliphant with deep feeling, and his reply was a model of calm eloquence, such as only comes when the heart speaks out.

"The gentlemen were college-mates together, are both members of the legal profession, and the friendship of their early days has been refreshed and strengthened by the growing esteem of more mature years. The occasion was one which called forth feeling allusions to bygone days and classic remembrances. The generous impulses of both hearts poured out in simple, touching words. There was no effort at display, no high-flown effort at big, round words, but the men spoke to each other as brother might speak to brother.

"We never recollect to have witnessed a similar ceremony more happily consummated. The audience sympathized heartily with the sentiments expressed by the speaker, and at the close of the ceremony gave their hearty congratulations to the officer whom they had assembled to honor."

On the 20th of July, 1861, the regiment received marching orders for Harrisburg; took cars at Pittsburgh on Sunday morning, the 21st, arriving at Harrisburg on Monday morning. "Bull Run" had been heard from, and the regiment was hurried on through Baltimore to the defense of Washington; went into camp at Meridian Hill, moved thence to Tenallytown, where the Pennsylvania Reserves were assembled and organized into brigades under Gen. George A. McCall. The Eighth Regiment was brigaded with the First, Second, and Fifth Regiments, under command of Brig.-Gen. John F. Reynolds.

Late in October, 1861, the Pennsylvania Reserves were ordered to the south side of the Potomac, to the extreme right of McClellan's line, Camp Pierpont, with division headquarters at Langley, on the Dranesville turnpike.

The monotony of the winter of 1861–62 was only broken by the little battle of Dranesville, eight or ten miles south of Camp Pierpont, the first success of the Union arms on the soil of Virginia, fought principally by the Third Brigade of the Reserves, under Gen. Ord; the First Brigade, in which was the Eighth Regiment, under Gen. Reynolds, being in reserve, and coming up near the close of the battle. About the 1st of April the Reserves took up the line of march for Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock River, halting some days at Alexandria, Manassas Junction, and Catlett's Station, arriving at Falmouth, and shelling a detachment of rebels out of the town, but not in time to prevent them from firing and burning a span of the bridge on the Fredericksburg side of the river. The Reserves went into camp on the hill above the town, were incorporated with the army of Gen. McDowell, and remained on duty at Falmouth and Fredericksburg until the 8th of June, 1861, when the division was ordered to the Peninsula, and again assigned to the right of McClellan's line, on the Chickahominy, near Mechanicsville.

On the 26th of June, 1862, Col. Oliphant was on grand guard and picket duty with his regiment at the village of Mechanicsville, and during the afternoon of that day was driven in by the advance of Lee's army. Retiring slowly he fell back to Beaver Dam, where the regiment was formed in line of battle with the rest of the Reserves. "Col. Oliphant rode along the front of his line, addressing each company in turn with words of inspiring eloquence. When he came to his own old company, under the influence of deep feeling and strong emotion, he exclaimed, 'Fayette Guard, remember Pine Knob is looking down upon you, and Lafayette is watching you from the dome of the court-house! You will not go back on me to-day?'[1] The first of the Seven Days' battles was fought, and the 'Old Guard' did not go back upon him."

Next morning the Reserves fell back to Gaines' Mill, where the second of the Seven Days' battles was fought. Col. Hayes having lost his voice, not strong at best, and although he participated in the battle, he turned the command over to Lieut.-Col. Oliphant. The regiment was sent forward some distance in advance of the line to develop the position and force of the enemy; it suffered severely. Every commissioned officer in the left wing excepting Capt. Danson was killed or wounded; among the wounded were Capt. Baily and Lieut. McQuilkin, of Fayette County. Having spent all its ammunition, the regiment retired by the rear rank in good order, mangled and bloody, but not broken. On the crest of the hill, where the line of battle was formed, Col. Simmons, of the Fifth Reserve, opened his ranks to let the Eighth pass through.

The whole line cheered the Eighth, and Col. Simmons, grasping Col. Oliphant's hand, said, "I never expected to see you alive again, or to bring a corporal's guard up out of that rebel hell."

At the White Oak Swamp Col. Oliphant received a severe contusion from a spent round-shot, which involved the right knee-joint. Stunned by the blow he fell unconscious to the ground, when Surgeon Alleman bandaged his knee whilst under fire, and having administered some restoratives, in a few minutes he remounted, and by leave of Gen. Seymour continued on duty on horseback. [Officers below the rank of brigadier-general are required to go into battle on foot.] He continued on duty throughout the day and night, and the next day at the battle of Malvern Hill.

On the 6th of July, at Harrison's Landing, he was stricken down with partial paralysis of the right side, and with entire loss of hearing, and was sent to Washington and thence home for treatment. He suffered great pain in his leg and ears, and on the 29th of December, 1862, on surgeon's recommendation, he was honorably discharged on account of physical disability incurred in service.

Col. Oliphant's hearing improving, along with improvement of his general health, when, in February of 1863, a shock from the discharge of an overloaded musket kicked him over, causing a severe contusion of the shoulder-blade and joint, which hastened the restoration of his hearing to a normal condition; but it is yet dull, and at times inconveniently so, and the injury to the knee-joint is without much relief.

Having thus in a measure recovered from his disability, in June of 1863, Col. Oliphant was appointed and commissioned in the United States Veteran Reserve Corps with the rank of major, ordered on duty at Pittsburgh, then at Harrisburg, and in July was assigned to the command of a detachment at Pottsville, in Schuylkill County. Promoted in August to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and in October to the rank of colonel, and assigned to the command of the second sub-district of the Lehigh, with headquarters at Pottsville, his duty there was to enforce the draft, and give protection to the coal operators who had large contracts with the government.

This was to him the most delicate and anxious period of his military service, to obey and follow out his orders and instructions fully and firmly without coming in conflict with the civil authorities.

Says *The Miners Journal*' of April 2, 1864, "Col. Oliphant, of the 14th Veteran Reserve Corps, recently detached from this post with his command, carries with him the good wishes and kind regards of all who had the pleasure of enjoying his acquaintance; as an officer he was firm and faithful in the discharge of

[1] American Standard, July, 1862.

his duty, and the good order that prevailed here may in a great measure be attributed to his excellent judgment. We part with him with sincere regret."

Arriving at Washington City, he was detached from the active command of his regiment and ordered on duty as the presiding officer of a board for the examination of officers recommended for promotion, and when this board was discontinued he was detailed as the senior officer of a general court-martial in Washington.

In July of 1864, Gen. Jubal Early invaded Maryland and threatened Washington. Col. Oliphant was sent to Philadelphia to bring down all the convalescents from the hospitals fit for service in the defenses of the city. While mustering and equipping the men land communication between Philadelphia and Washington was cut off by the rebels, but he took 1200 men by sea and the Potomac River into the defenses around Washington.

After Gen. Early's repulse he resumed court-martial duty, and so continued until early fall, when he was sent as senior officer of a board of inspection of men in hospitals. This duty brought him to Nashville in December, and he volunteered on the staff of Gen. Thomas for the battles of the 15th and 16th instant, in which the rebel army under Gen. Hood was destroyed.

Returning to Washington after these battles, he was again appointed presiding officer of a board of examination, and continued on this, court-martial and special inspection duty until June 23, 1865, when he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general by brevet, and assigned to the command of the Second Brigade of the garrison of Washington, with headquarters at East Capital Barracks.

While exercising this command the State trials for the murder of President Lincoln were conducted at the arsenal in Washington; the guards were furnished from his brigade, and by special order from Gen. Augur to that effect, he largely increased the force and took command of the guard himself on the day of execution.

From this time he was actively though uncongenially employed on provost duty, while Grant's and Sherman's armies were being passed through Washington and disbanded, until late in November, 1865, when he was relieved and ordered home to await the further order of the War Department.

Gen. Oliphant spent the winter of 1865–66 in Harrisburg, in the service of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and on the 1st of July, 1866, was honorably discharged and mustered out of the military service of the United States.

In the spring of 1867 he moved to Princeton, N. J., for its educational advantages, having a large family of small boys; was admitted to the bar of that State, and resumed the practice of law.

His imperfect hearing and some impediment of speech, resulting from the paralysis, embarrassing him in trials at the bar, and his old friend, Hon. William McKennan, having been appointed judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Third Circuit, including the district of New Jersey, he saw in this the probability of an appointment to office in the line of his profession more congenial to his tastes and physical condition; applied for and was appointed clerk of the court for the district of New Jersey in September, 1870. He is so employed at this writing. In the spring of 1874 he moved from Princeton to Trenton, where he now resides.

In March, 1847, Gen. Oliphant married Mary C., only child of John Campbell, of Uniontown, and has by her ten sons, all living. His wife Mary dying in October, 1875, some time thereafter he married a New Jersey lady, Miss Beulah A. Oliphant. Although of the same name, there is no consanguinity of blood between them.

Gen. Oliphant is a genial man, polite and even courtly in manners, and fond of society. His intimates are few, but they are stanch and true friends. He is a Republican in politics, and though not at all bitter in his advocacy of political doctrines, he is an effective public speaker.

OFFICERS AND MEN IN THE EIGHTH RESERVE FROM FAYETTE COUNTY.

Company D.

Cyrus L. Conner, captain, must. in June 21, 1861; captured at Gaines' Mill, June 27, 1862; returned to company Aug. 19, 1862; res. Dec. 25, 1862.

S. B. Bennington, captain, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. from sergeant to second lieutenant Aug. 1, 1862; to captain May 1, 1863; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va.; must. out with company May 26, 1865.

Adam Jacobs, Jr., first lieutenant, must. in June 21, 1861; res. Jan. 7, 1862.

George W. Miller, first lieutenant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. from sergeant to first sergeant; to first lieutenant Feb. 1, 1862; captured at Charles City Cross-Roads; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.

Thomas McGee, first lieutenant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. from corporal to sergeant Oct. 1, 1861; to quartermaster-sergeant Nov. 1, 1861; to first lieutenant March 1, 1863; app. A. R. Q. M. April 1, 1863; to A. C. S. 2d Brigade Oct. 8, 1863; to A. D. C. Jan. 26, 1864; to A. D. C. to Col. Fisher, 3d Brigade, April 20, 1864; must. out with company May 26, 1864.

Robert Clark, second lieutenant, must. in June 21, 1861; trans. as second lieutenant to U. S. A. Sept. 28, 1861.

Solomon G. Krepps, second lieutenant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. from first sergeant to second lieutenant Oct. 1, 1861; to second lieutenant 4th Regt. U. S. Infantry April 18, 1862.

Joseph J. Bail, second lieutenant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. from sergeant to first sergeant; to second lieutenant May 1, 1862; res. July 18, 1862.

J. M. Annawalt, second lieutenant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to second lieutenant May 1, 1863; killed at Robinson's Farm, May 10, 1864.

J. L. Shaw, first sergeant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to sergeant May 1, 1862; to first sergeant July 1, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1864.

William R. Wilkinson, sergeant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. from corporal July 1, 1861; killed at Charles City Cross-Roads, June 30, 1862.

Archibald F. Hill, sergeant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to corporal July 1, 1861; to sergeant May 1, 1862; wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate December, 1862.

William Fullerton, sergeant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to corporal July 1, 1861; to sergeant Aug. 5, 1862; wounded at Gaines' Mill; must. out with company May 26, 1864.

James B. Evans, sergeant, must. in July 8, 1861; pro. to corporal May 1, 1862; to sergeant Nov. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1864.

David C. Hughes, sergeant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to corporal Nov. 1, 1862; to sergt. Aug. 1, 1863; must. out with company May 26, 1864.

Abram S. Haddock, sergeant, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to corporal Nov. 1, 1862; to sergeant Sept. 1, 1863; must. out with company May 26, 1864.

John H. Gue, corporal, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to corporal July 1, 1861; wounded at Charles City Cross-Roads; disch. on surgeon's certificate Jan. 26, 1863.

Elias H. Dawson, corporal, must. in Oct. 14, 1861; trans. to 191st Regt. P. V. May 15, 1864.

Edward Morgan, Jr., corporal, must. in July 8, 1861; pro. to corporal Nov. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 26, 1864.

Hamon Jeffries, corporal, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to corporal Nov. 1, 1862; wounded at Spottsylvania Court-House May 11, 1864; must. out with company May 26, 1864.

John Young, corporal, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to corporal June 5, 1863; must. out with company May 26, 1864.

Estep Williams, corporal, must. in July 8, 1861; pro. to corporal Aug. 1, 1863; wounded at Robinson's Farm, Va., May 8, 1864; absent at muster out.

E. F. Whitmer, corporal, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to corporal Aug. 1, 1863; must. out with company May 26, 1864.

Henry C. Gapin, musician, must. in June 21, 1861; pro. to first lieutenant U. S. A. June 20, 1862.

Privates.

David Adams, must. in June 21, 1861.
Jacob Archibald, must. in July 8, 1861.
John Burke, must. in June 21, 1861.
William Bane, must. in July 8, 1861.
James S. Binch, must. in June 21, 1861.
John F. Booth, must. in June 21, 1861.
Eugene L. Beckley, must. in June 21, 1861.
John C. Bailey, must. in July 8, 1861.
William N. Baker, must. in June 21, 1861.
Charles E. Brawley, must. in July 8, 1861.
John D. Brawley, must. in June 21, 1861.
James M. Barber, must. in Sept. 2, 1861.
Daniel Campbell, must. in July 8, 1861.
William F. Chess, must. in June 21, 1861.
David L. Croft, must. in June 21, 1861.
William Clarke, must. in Sept. 2, 1861.
Jacob Clarke, must. in Sept. 2, 1861.
Enoch Calvert, must. in June 21, 1861.
Peter Connolly, must. in June 21, 1861.
Benjamin Clarke, must. in Sept. 2, 1861.
Robert Campbell, must. in June 21, 1861.
W. P. Dean, must. in June 21, 1861
James Devlin, must. in June 21, 1861.
Frederick Daubert, must. in June 21, 1861.
John H. Ebbert, must. in July 8, 1861.
Fleming Evans, must. in July 8, 1861.
Thomas Fewster, must. in June 21, 1861.
James E. Gaskill, must. in June 21, 1861.
William K. Gregg, must. in June 21, 1861.
Henry J. Gormley, must. in June 21, 1861.
Thomas Grace, must. in July 8, 1861.
Samuel D. Gaskell, must. in Feb. 19, 1864.
William H. Hoffman, must. in July 8, 1861.
James Hassan, must. in July 8, 1861.
Benjamin A. Hoffman, must. in July 8, 1861.
Worcester Haddock, must. in June 21, 1861.
James Hare, must. in June 21, 1861.
John C. Hughes, must. in Sept. 2, 1861.
J. Hoxenbaugh, Jr., must. in Feb. 19, 1864.
David Hazen, must. in June 21, 1861.
Robert Haught, must. in June 21, 1861.
James Jacobs, must. in Sept. 2, 1862.
Benjamin Jeffries, Jr., must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Victor Jones, must. in June 21, 1861.
John W. Kissinger, must. in July 8, 1861.
Joseph Kennedy, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
George W. Levitre, must in June 21, 1861.*
James Lucas, must. in July 8, 1861.
Edwin H. Layton, must. in March 24, 1864.
William Lucas, must. in Sept. 21, 1861.
Mahlon Lynch, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Daniel McWilliams, must. in June 21, 1861.
D. McWilliams, must. in June 21, 1861.
William Montonia, must. in June 21, 1861.
Isaac Mayhorn, must. in June 21, 1861.
David Malone, must. in June 21, 1861.
William C. Mitchell, must. in June 21, 1861.
William McWilliams, must. in June 21, 1861.
George Ort, must. in July 8, 1861.
N. H. Patterson, must. in Feb. 19, 1864.
Charles W. Page, must. in July 8, 1861.
James S. Rohrer, must. in June 21, 1861.
James Ryan, must. in June 21, 1861.
George Raum, must. in June 21, 1861.
Rudolph Rhyn, must. in July 8, 1861.
Henry Rhyn, must. in July 29, 1861.
James Roland, must. in July 8, 1861.
William H. Ritchie, must. in June 21, 1861.
Nicholas C. Rhyn, must. in June 21, 1861.
William F. Stewart, must. in June 21, 1861.
David Seese, must. in June 21, 1861.
James Smith, must. in July 8, 1861.
George W. Scott, must. in June 21, 1861.
John Simmons, must. in June 21, 1861.
Thomas Simpson, must. in June 21, 1861.
Nicholas C. Swearer, must. in June 21, 1861.
John Swearer, must. in June 21, 1861.
Enos K. Straun, must. in July 8, 1861.
William Sprowles, must. in June 21, 1861.
William Smith, must. in June 21, 1861.
John L. Taylor, must. in June 21, 1861.
James Troth, must. in June 21, 1861.
William P. Trump, must. in June 21, 1861.
W. H. Underwood, must. in June 21, 1861.
George Waggoner, must. in June 21, 1861.
O. A. Waggoner, must. in June 21, 1861.
John W. Watkins, must. in June 21, 1861.
Simeon B. Wigle, must. in June 21, 1861.
George W. Winders, must. in March 24, 1864.
John Woodward, must. in June 21, 1861.
David C. Winder, must. in June 21, 1861.
Robert Young, must. in June 21, 1861.

COMPANY G.

S. Duncan Oliphant, captain, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. to lieutenant-colonel June 28, 1861.

Jesse B. Gardner, captain, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. from first lieutenant to captain June 28, 1861; to major Dec. 7, 1861.

William Searight, captain, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. from sergeant Dec. 30, 1861; res. May 21, 1862.

Henry C. Dawson, captain, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. from sergeant to first sergeant June 28, 1861; to second lieutenant Nov. 15, 1861; to captain May 22, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1864.

Jesse B. Ramsey, first lieutenant, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. from second lieutenant June 28, 1861; must. out with company May 24, 1864.

Henry W. Patterson, second lieutenant, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. from first sergeant to second lieutenant June 28, 1861; to adjutant July, 1861.

H. H. Magnitken, second lieutenant, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. from corporal to sergeant Jan. 28, 1861; to first sergeant Jan. 1, 1862; to second lieutenant June 16, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1864.

John O. Stewart, first sergeant, must. in April 21, 1861; pro. from sergeant to first sergeant; killed at Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862.

Martin V. B. Hazen, first sergeant; must. in April 24, 1861; pro. from corporal to sergeant Jan. 1, 1862; to first sergeant; trans. to Co. G, 191st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.

William Leithead, sergeant, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. from private Jan. 1, 1862; killed at Gainesville, Aug. 28, 1862.

Albert Rohland, sergeant, must. in May 29, 1861; pro. to corporal Jan. 1, 1862; to sergeant; disch. March 26, 1863, for wounds received in action.

Thomas W. Springer, sergeant, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. to corporal; to sergeant; trans. to Co. G, 191st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.

Isaac A. Moore, sergeant, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. to corporal; to sergeant; trans. to Co. G, 191st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.

James W. Eberhart, sergeant, must. in July 12, 1861; pro. to sergeant; trans. to Co. G, 191st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.
Joseph W. Sturgis, sergeant, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. to corporal; to sergeant; trans. to Co. G, 191st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.
George B. Rutter, corporal, must. in April 24, 1861; pro. to corporal Jan. 1, 1862; must. out with company May 24, 1864.
William D. Nesmith, corporal, must. in April 24, 1861; died Oct. 15, 1862; buried at Alexandria, Va., grave 1787.
Thomas H. White, corporal, must. in May 24, 1861; died at Camp Pierpont, Va., Dec. 9, 1861.
William Mitchell, corporal, must. in May 23, 1861; killed at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
Henry Larke, corporal, must. in April 24, 1861; disch. May 30, 1863, for wounds received at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
Rawley H. Jolliff, corporal, must. in April 24, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 191st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.
James C. Darnell, corporal, must. in April 24, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 191st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.
John L. Francis, corporal, must. in July 20, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 191st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.
Henry C. Bunting, musician, must. in April 22, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 191st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.
John Collins, musician, must. in April 24, 1861; trans. to Co. G, 191st Regt. P. V., May 15, 1864; vet.

Privates.

George H. Ashcroft, must. in July 20, 1861.
James P. Ashcroft, must. in July 18, 1861.
James Axton, must. in July 20, 1861.
John Bierer, must. in April 24, 1861.
Morgan Barclay, must. in May 24, 1861.
William Burnham, must. in July 12, 1861.
John Ballringer, must. in Feb. 21, 1864.
Jared Beach, must. in May 24, 1861.
Jacob Bowers, must. in May 30, 1861.
Thomas Brown, must. in May 15, 1861.
Ephraim D. Baer, must. in May 24, 1861.
John T. Booth, must. in May 24, 1861.
F. O'Brien.
James C. Clark, must. in May 24, 1861.
H. Cunningham, must. in April 24, 1861.
James D. Cope, must. in July 20, 1861.
Daniel F. Darr, must. in May 24, 1861.
George W. Darby, must. in April 24, 1861.
Henry C. De Wolfe, must. in June 15, 1861.
Henry D. Doud, must. in June 3, 1861.
Samuel Drum, must. in May 26, 1861.
Cyrus Eislie, must in May 27, 1861.
Amos Fry, must. in Feb. 21, 1864.
John Grimes, must. in April 24, 1861.
James Gamble, must. in Feb. 21, 1864.
James Hoover, must. in May 24, 1861.
Samuel Hixson, must. in June 19, 1861.
Daniel Householder, must. in June 18, 1861.
Charles Herse, must. in April 2, 1864.
Isaac Jaquette, must. in April 24, 1861.
Jeremiah B. Jones, must. in May 13, 1861; re-enl. March 30, 1864
William Z. Kendall, must. in May 31, 1861.
Job King, must. in June 19, 1861.
Nicholas Kissinger, must. in May 23, 1861.
Alfred Kerr, must. in April 24, 1861.
Joseph D. Long, must. in April 24, 1861.
James C. McNamee, must. in May 24, 1861.
Isaac N. Mitchell, must. in June 23, 1863.
Michael P. Miller, must. in June 19, 1861.
James Marshall, must. in May 24, 1861.
John McClean, must. in April 24, 1861.
Gottlieb Myers, must. in March 1, 1862.
John Malone, must. in Feb. 21, 1864.
James C. Malone, must. in Feb. 21, 1864.
John H. Nesmith, must. in May 24, 1861.
Jordan M. Nesmith, must. in May 23, 1861.
Andrew F. Neff, must. in May 24, 1861.
William V. Nesmith.
Levi Ogle, must. in May 14, 1861.
William Peters, must. in May 30, 1861.
George Proud, must. in June 19, 1861.
Thomas J. Parker, must. in July 9, 1861.
William Philip, must. in June 10, 1861.
Reuben Reed, must. in May 24, 1861.
Adoniram J. Reid, must. in April 24, 1861.
David Richie, must. in May 24, 1861.
James D. Ramsey, must. in April 24, 1861.
William Rohland, must. in July 20, 1861.
Thomas Rhodebach, must. in Feb. 21, 1864.
John R. Rutter, must. in April 24, 1861.
Isaac Sampul, must. in April 24, 1861.
John Sisler, must. in April 24, 1861.
Samuel Sager, must. in May 23, 1861.
James Smith, must. in July 18, 1861.
Patrick Toohey, must. in April 24, 1861.
Joseph C. Thornton, must. in April 24, 1861.
Llewellyn Vaughan, must. in May 24, 1861.
Joseph Widdup, must. in May 24, 1861.
Henry G. Whaley, must. in Nov. 20, 1863.
Joseph L. Warrick, must. in June 12, 1861.
George Walker, must. in May 30, 1861.
James M. Wells, must. in April 24, 1861.
Bartholomew Warman, must. in June 19, 1861.
Wilson S. Work, must. in May 26, 1861; re-enl. Jan. 15, 1863.
Samuel Wilcox, must. in June 19, 1861.

ELEVENTH RESERVE REGIMENT.

The Eleventh Reserve, or Fortieth Pennsylvania Regiment (three years' service), was made up of one company from Fayette County, two from Westmoreland, two from Indiana, two from Butler, and one from each of the counties of Cambria, Armstrong, and Jefferson. Most of these companies had been raised for the three months' service, but had failed of acceptance for the short term. The Fayette County company ("F," recruited at Uniontown) had for its original officers Capt. Everard Bierer, First Lieut. Peter A. Johns, Second Lieut. John W. De Ford.

The companies were rendezvoused at Camp Wright, on the Allegheny River, twelve miles above Pittsburgh, and there mustered into the State service. Early in July, 1861, the Eleventh Reserve Regiment was organized under the following-named officers: Colonel, Thomas F. Gallagher; Lieutenant-Colonel, James R. Porter; Major, Samuel M. Jackson; Adjutant, Peter A. Johns, of Uniontown, a soldier of the Mexican war. On the 24th of the same month the regiment moved by way of Harrisburg and Baltimore to Washington, D. C., where it arrived on the 26th, and where, on the 29th and 30th, it was mustered into the United States service, about nine hundred strong. Soon afterwards the regiment marched to Tenallytown, Md., where it encamped with the other regiments of the Reserve division, under Maj.-Gen. McCall. The Eleventh was assigned to duty in the Second Brigade, under command of Brig.-Gen. George G. Meade. The other regiments composing that brigade were the Third Reserve (Col. H. G. Sickel), the Fourth (Col. Robert G. March), the Seventh (Col. E. B. Harvey), and the Thirteenth ("Bucktails"), under Col. Charles J. Biddle.

After a stay of about two months at Tenallytown and vicinity the regiment moved with the division (October 9th) across the Potomac, and took position in the line of the Army of the Potomac between

Langley and Lewinsville, Va., a location on which was made its winter-quarters. On the 10th of March, 1862, it moved from its winter camp, and with the division made the marches (before mentioned in connection with the Eighth Reserve Regiment) to Hunter's Mills, on the advance towards Manassas, and thence back towards the Potomac on the Alexandria road, through almost bottomless mud and drenching rain. Arriving at Fairfax Seminary, south of Alexandria, it went into camp, and remained on duty in that vicinity for more than three weeks. During that time the division was assigned to the First Army Corps under Gen. Irwin McDowell, and on the 9th of April it moved from Fairfax to Catlett's Station, where it encamped for a short time, and then marched to Falmouth, on the Rappahannock. While there (May 17th) Adjt. Peter A. Johns, of Fayette County, was promoted to major, *vice* Litzinger, resigned.

On the 9th of June the regiment with its brigade was embarked for transportation to the Peninsula to join the Army of the Potomac. It arrived at White House, on the Pamunkey River, Va., on the 11th, and was immediately moved to the front on the Chickahominy, taking position on the right of the army line at Mechanicsville. In the severe battle at that place on the 26th of June the Eleventh did not take active part, though it lay for a long time under a heavy fire.

On the following day (June 27th) in the terrific battle of Gaines' Mill the Eleventh fought with the most determined bravery and suffered a great disaster. From its position in the second line it was ordered forward late in the afternoon to relieve the Fourth New Jersey, which had been closely engaged in the front line until its ammunition was almost exhausted. The Eleventh took its place unfalteringly, and delivered a fire that sent the enemy staggering back from its front. But while in this advanced position the troops on its right and left were driven back by overpowering numbers, and the enemy, advancing, poured in a destructive fire on both flanks of the exposed regiment. Maj. Johns rode quickly to the left to stop the firing (supposing it to come from some of the Union troops under a mistake), and in a few moments was a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. Nearly the entire regiment soon afterwards met the same fate, as is recounted in the following extract from Gen. McCall's official report of the operations of the day, viz.: "The only occurrence of this day's battle that I have cause to regret (except the loss of many brave officers and men, whose fall I sincerely mourn) is the capture by the enemy of a large portion of the Eleventh Regiment of the Reserves, Colonel Gallagher commanding. This regiment of Meade's brigade had, in the course of the afternoon, relieved the Fourth New Jersey Regiment, Colonel Simpson (major United States Topographical Engineers), the latter promising to support the former in case of being hard pressed. In the heat of the action, the Eleventh Regiment becoming enveloped in the smoke of battle, continued the fight after the rest of the line had retired, having been closely engaged with a rebel regiment in front, and before the colonel was aware that he had been left alone on the field, he found himself under the fire of two regiments, one on either flank, besides the one in front. Notwithstanding the peril of his position, he gallantly kept up a galling fire on the advancing foe as he himself retired in good order on the Fourth New Jersey. Here, to crown his ill fortune, he found that he, as well as Colonel Simpson, was completely surrounded, a strong force having already taken position in his immediate rear. The situation of these two brave regiments, which had so nobly maintained their ground after all had retired, was now hopeless; their retreat was entirely cut off by the increasing force of the enemy, who were still advancing, and they were compelled to surrender. No censure can possibly attach to either Colonel Gallagher or Colonel Simpson or the brave men of their respective regiments on account of this ill turn of fortune; but, on the contrary, they are entitled to the credit of having held their ground until it was tenable no longer." The loss of the Eleventh in the bloody encounter of the afternoon was forty-six killed and one hundred and nine wounded.

The regiment surrendered just as the shadows of night had begun to close over the crimsoned slopes that stretched away northward from the swampy banks of the Chickahominy. The officers and men were worn out and exhausted by the picketing and marching and fighting of the previous forty-eight hours, but their captors hurried them to the rear, and without allowing any delay for rest or refreshment, marched them by a circuitous route (around the right of McClellan's army) to Richmond, where they arrived at about sunrise in the morning of the 28th, and after having been paraded through the city as a spectacle to the exulting inhabitants, were placed in Libby Prison and the adjacent tobacco-warehouses. A few days later the enlisted men of the regiment were transferred to the bare and cheerless prison-camp on Belle Isle, in the James River. There they remained until the 5th of August, when they were exchanged, marched to Aiken's Landing on the James, and there placed on board United States transports. The officers of the regiment, who had remained at Libby, were exchanged about a week later and sent to the Union lines.

After the return of the officers and men from captivity, the regiment, in a very reduced condition, was transferred to the Rappahannock, to rejoin McDowell's corps and take part in the operations of Gen. Pope's Army of Virginia. It was engaged in the actions of the 29th and 30th of August (second Bull Run), losing fourteen killed and forty-four wounded.

In the Maryland campaign, which followed immediately after the defeats in Virginia, the Eleventh fought well at South Mountain, losing fifteen killed and twenty-eight wounded, and at Antietam (Sep-

tember 16th and 17th), where it lost seven killed and seventeen wounded.

At Fredericksburg, where Burnside hurled the Army of the Potomac against the impregnable works of the enemy, the Eleventh was, with other regiments of the Reserves, assigned to the duty of clearing and holding the banks of the Rappahannock during the laying of the pontoons on which the army was to cross. It was a perilous duty, but bravely performed. In the conflict which followed this regiment moved forward over level and unsheltered ground to assault the enemy's works, a part of which it carried, but was finally forced back with heavy loss, the killed, wounded, and captured amounting to one hundred and twelve out of the total of three hundred and ninety-four officers and men who went into the fight.

After the battle of Fredericksburg the regiment was moved to the defenses of Washington, and remained there in quiet until the opening of the campaign of Gettysburg, when it marched to the field of the great battle, arriving there on the 2d of July (1863). In that engagement the Eleventh charged, leading the brigade, and sustaining a loss of three killed and thirty-eight wounded. During the remainder of the year the regiment saw but little fighting, being engaged only at Bristow Station, Va., October 14th, and in a light action at New Hope Church, on the movement to Mine Run, in December. Its losses in these were but slight.

The Wilderness campaign of 1864 was the last in the experience of the Eleventh Reserve. Leaving its winter encampment at Bristow Station on the 29th of April, it marched with the other regiments of the command to the vicinity of Culpeper Court-House, and thence with Warren's (Fifth) corps, of which it formed a part, to the Germania Ford of the Rapidan, and crossing at about one o'clock in the morning of the 4th of May, and in the afternoon of the same day became engaged with the enemy. Through the next two days in the Wilderness, and during twenty-three succeeding days, it was almost constantly under fire, in the engagements at Spottsylvania Court-House, at the North Anna River, and at Bethesda Church. On the morning after the last-named battle (May 30th) orders were received from the War Department transferring the veterans and recruits of the Eleventh to the One Hundred and Ninetieth Regiment, and withdrawing the Eleventh from the front as its term of service had expired. Under these orders what remained of the regiment was moved by way of White House to Washington; hence it was transported to Harrisburg, and from there to Pittsburgh, where it was mustered out of service June 13, 1864.

OFFICERS AND MEN FROM FAYETTE COUNTY IN THE ELEVENTH RESERVE.

COMPANY F.

Everard Bierer, captain, must. in June 20, 1861; res. Nov. 17, 1862, for pro. to colonel 171st Regt. P. V.

John W. De Ford, captain, must. in June 20, 1861; pro. from second lieutenant; res. Nov. 10, 1862, to enter Signal Corps.

James A. Hayden, captain, must. in June 20, 1861; pro. to sergeant Oct. 1, 1861; to captain April 10, 1863; to brevet major March 13, 1863; prisoner May 5, 1864; disch. March 12, 1865.

Peter A. Johns, first lieutenant, must. in May 23, 1861; pro. to adjutant July 2, 1861; to major May 17, 1862; res. March 30, 1863.

Thomas A. Hopwood, first lieutenant, must. in June 20, 1861; pro. from first sergeant Sept. 22, 1861; res. Dec. 25, 1862.

William R. K. Hook, first lieutenant, must. in June 20, 1861; pro. to corporal; to sergeant Dec. 10, 1862; to first lieutenant April 10, 1863; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

William F. Springer, second lieutenant, must. in June 20, 1861; pro. to corporal; to sergeant Dec. 10, 1862; to second lieutenant Sept. 22, 1863; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

George W. Kremer, first sergeant, must. in June 20, 1861; pro. to first sergeant; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Ephraim W. Robbins, sergeant, must. in June 20, 1861; died at Camp Pierpont, Va., Dec. 20, 1861.

George Downer, sergeant, must in June 20, 1861; disch. to accept promotion as second lieutenant Co. E, 178th Regt. P. V., Dec. 6, 1862.

Daniel T. Smouse, sergeant, must. in June 20, 1861; pro. from corporal; disch. to accept promotion as first lieutenant Co. F, 177th Regt. P. V., Dec 6, 1862.

Samuel D. Sturgis, sergeant, must. in June 20, 1861; pro. from corporal; disch. to accept promotion as adjutant 171st Regt. P. V. Dec. 5, 1862.

Philip Sutton, sergeant, must. in June 20, 1861; pro. to corporal; to sergeant; disch. to accept promotion as second lieutenant Co. H, 179th Regt. P. V., date unknown.

John McCloy, sergeant, must. in July 22, 1861; pro. to sergeant; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.

Thomas B. Whaley, sergeant, must. in July 22, 1861; pro. to sergeant; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Eugenius Tibbs, sergeant, must. in May 23, 1861; absent in Insane Asylum, Washington, at muster out.

Daniel L. Chaggett, sergeant, must. in June 20, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

Alfred M. Gorley, corporal, must. in June 20, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Jan. 2, 1862.

Daniel De Ford, corporal, must. in June 20, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps, U. S. A., Aug. 1, 1863.

Jeremiah Youler, corporal, must. in June 20, 1861; died July 1, 1862; buried in Mil. Asy. Cem., D. C.

Robert G. Dunn, corporal, must. in June 20, 1861; died June 14, 1862; buried at Alexandria, grave 39.

John F. Freeman, corporal, must. in June 20, 1861; died at Richmond, Va., Jan. 7, 1863, of wounds received in action.

James M. Bute, corporal, must. in June 20, 1861; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps, date unknown.

Elijah W. Philips, corporal, must. in June 20, 1861; trans. to 190th Regt. P. V. June 1, 1864; veteran.

James H. Yates, corporal, must. in June 20, 1861; must. out with company June 13, 1864.

John W. Farr, musician, must. in June 20, 1861; died at Camp Pierpont, Va., Dec. 9, 1861.

G. W. Conghanour, musician, must. in June 20, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Nov. 24, 1862.

Privates.

William H. Austin, must. in June 20, 1861.
E. H. Abraham, must. in Oct. 1, 1861.
William H. Abraham, must. in June 20, 1861.
George Anderson, must. in June 20, 1861.
Gaylord Bell, must. in June 20, 1861.
William Berry, must. in June 20, 1861.
Thomas Byerly, must. in June 20, 1861.
John H. Beatty, must. in July 29, 1861.
Robert Bell, must. in June 20, 1861.
Theodore Bixler, must. in June 20, 1861.
Franklin Byerly, must. in Oct. 1, 1861.
Samuel Childs, must. in June 20, 1861.
John W. Crusen, must. in July 16, 1861.
Henry N. Cramer, must. in April 5, 1862.
Arthur Core, must. in July 22, 1862.
Patrick Dooyar, must. in June 20, 1862.
George Delph, must. in Oct. 1, 1861.
Balser H. Deenan, must. in June 20, 1861.
Joseph H. Fisher, must. in June 20, 1861.
William Frasier, must. in June 20, 1861.

Asa Firestone, must. in June 20, 1861.
John Graham, must. in July 16, 1861.
Robert M. Harvey, must. in June 20, 1861.
William Hiles, must. in June 20, 1861.
Robert Holliday, must. in July 29, 1861.
Andrew Hiles, must in June 20, 1861.
Aaron Hostetter, must. in Oct. 31, 1863.
Lawrence Halfin, must. in June 20, 1861.
Simpson W. Hackett, must. in June 20, 1861.
Thomas Jackson, must. in June 20, 1861.
John M. Kefover, must. in June 20, 1861.
Andrew N. Lowry, must. in June 20, 1861.
Albert Miller, must. in June 20, 1861.
Isaac F. Miller, must. in July 16, 1861.
Barney Martin, must. in June 20, 1861.
Joseph C. Marshall, must. in June 20, 1861.
John F. McKerns, must. in July 22, 1861.
John W. McGinnis, must. in June 20, 1861.
Thomas F. Miller, must. in June 20, 1861.
Patrick Morgan, must. in June 20, 1861.
Timothy McNerney, must. in July 6, 1861.
James K. P. McKerns, must. in June 20, 1861.
William F. McGee, must. in June 20, 1861.
Lacy H. Nicholson, must. in June 20, 1861.
Andrew Nicholson, must. in July 22, 1861.
John Nicholson, must. in July 22, 1861.
John Reilly, must. in June 20, 1861.
Jacob Prettyman, must. in June 20, 1861.
William Quay, must. in Oct. 31, 1863.
Madison Robbins, must. in June 20, 1861.
Alexander J. Rogers, must. in June 20, 1861.
Joseph Rossell, must. in June 20, 1861.
Henry F. Rossell, must. in June 20, 1861.
William A. Roney, must. in June 20, 1861.
John F. Rockwell, must. in June 20, 1861.
Hiram Ritchie, must. in June 20, 1861.
Malachi Ritchie, must. in July 22, 1861.
Daniel F. Smith, must. in June 20, 1861.
J. H. Shallenberger, must. in June 20, 1861.
John W. Strickler, must. in July 22, 1861.
Elter B. Sharpneck, must. in June 20, 1861.
John Shoup, must. in June 20, 1861.
David Sennett, must. in June 20, 1861.
Daniel F. Shoup, must. in June 20, 1861.
George H. Sickles, must. in June 20, 1861.
Joseph Swank, must. in June 20, 1861.
Thomas J. Suttle, must. in Oct. 31, 1863.
Reuben A. Sutton, must. in Oct. 31, 1863.
Carey Stuch, must. in June 20, 1861.
Jacob Suttle, must. in June 20, 1861.
Joseph Shaw, must. in June 20, 1861.
George W. Samprell, must. in July 22, 1861.
Frederick Victor, must in June 20, 1861.
Henry Vandell, must. in June 20, 1861.
Henry G. Whaley, must. in July 29, 1861.
John Wilson, must. in June 20, 1861.
Benjamin F. Wimer, must. in June 20, 1861.
William Yates, must. in Sept. 30, 1861.
B. Franklin Youler, must. in June 20, 1861.

CHAPTER XVIII.

WAR OF THE REBELLION—(*Continued*).

Eighty-fifth Regiment and Second Artillery.

THE Eighty-fifth, a three years' infantry regiment, was raised in the summer and fall of 1861, under an order from the War Department, dated August 1st, and directed to Joshua B. Howell, of Uniontown, Fayette Co. The regimental rendezvous was established at "Camp La Fayette," at Uniontown Recruiting was commenced immediately, and completed in less than three months. The companies composing the regiment were recruited as follows: Three companies ("C," "I," and "K") in Fayette County; three companies in Washington County; one company in Greene County; one company in Somerset; one company ("E") in Fayette and Washington, and one company ("G") in Fayette and Greene.

The regiment was organized at Camp La Fayette on the 12th of November, under the following-named field-officers, viz.: Joshua B. Howell, colonel; Norton McGiffin, lieutenant-colonel; Absalom Guiler (of Uniontown, and a Mexican war veteran), major. The adjutant was Andrew Stewart, of Fayette County, son of the distinguished "Tariff Andy" Stewart, long a member of Congress from this district.

While in camp at the rendezvous, the Eighty-fifth received the gift of a national color, presented with the usual ceremonies by the ladies of Uniontown. About the 25th of November the regiment broke camp, and proceeded under orders to Washington by way of Harrisburg, where it received the State colors, presented by Governor Curtin. Soon after its arrival at the national capital it was moved across the Anacostia Bridge, and encamped at "Camp Good Hope," where it remained during the succeeding winter, engaged in the construction of earthworks for the defense of Washington.

In March, 1862, the Eighty-fifth was brigaded with the One Hundred and First and One Hundred and Third Pennsylvania and the Ninety-sixth New York Regiments, forming the Second Brigade (Gen. Keim's) of Casey's (Third) division of the Fourth Army Corps, under command of Maj.-Gen. Erasmus D. Keyes. With that corps the regiment embarked at Alexandria on the 29th of March, and proceeded down the Potomac and Chesapeake Bay to Fortress Monroe, arriving there on the 1st of April, and joining the Army of the Potomac, which then lay encamped on a line extending from the Fortress to Newport News, preparatory to the march up the Peninsula. The movement commenced on the morning of the 4th, and in the evening of the following day Keyes' corps confronted the enemy's lines at and in the vicinity of Warwick Court-House. There it remained until the morning of Sunday, the 4th of May, when it was found that the enemy had during the previous night evacuated his works at Yorktown, and along the line of Warwick River, and the Union army at once moved on in pursuit.

On the morning of Monday, May 5th, the Confederate forces were found strongly intrenched at Williamsburg. They were attacked soon after daylight, and the battle raged through the entire day, resulting in victory to the Union arms, the enemy retreating during the night, leaving his wounded on the field. In this, its first battle, the Eighty-fifth was but slightly engaged, and suffered a loss of only two wounded.

Moving up from Williamsburg towards Richmond in pursuit of the retreating enemy, the regiment with its brigade crossed the Chickahominy at Bottom's Bridge on the 20th of May, and marched thence to a position in the army line at Fair Oaks, within about five miles of Richmond. There at a little past noon on Saturday, the 31st of May, Casey's division was suddenly attacked by an overwhelming force of the enemy, and though fighting most stubbornly was forced back with great loss and in some disorder. The battle continued through the afternoon of the 31st, and the attack was renewed by the enemy on Sunday morning, but resulted in less success to him than that of the previous day. In the battle of Saturday the Eighty-fifth occupied rifle-pits and held them bravely, but was driven from them by assaults from superior numbers. "To be brief," said Gen. Casey, in his report, "the rifle-pits were retained until they were almost enveloped by the enemy, the troops with some exceptions fighting with spirit and gallantry."

In the series of engagements known as the Seven Days' battles, commencing at Mechanicsville, on the Chickahominy, on Thursday, the 26th of June, and ending at Harrison's Landing, on the James, on Wednesday, the 2d of July, the Eighty-fifth was not actively engaged and suffered but little. Its total loss during the Peninsula campaign was eighty-seven killed and wounded, the principal part of this loss being sustained in the battle of Fair Oaks.

When the Army of the Potomac evacuated the Peninsula in August, 1862, the corps of Gen. Keyes was left stationed at Fortress Monroe. From that place the Eighty-fifth with other troops was moved to Suffolk, Va., and remained there until the commencement of winter. At this time its brigade (to which the Eighty-fifth and Ninety-second Regiments had been added) was under command of Gen. Wessells. On the 5th of December this brigade left Suffolk under orders to move to Newbern, N. C., to reinforce Gen. Foster's Eighteenth Corps. It was embarked on transports on the Chowan River, and reached its destination on the 9th. It remained in North Carolina about seven weeks, during which time it was several times engaged,—at West Creek, Kinston, White Hall, and Goldsboro',—the Eighty-fifth sustaining slight loss.

In the last part of January, 1863, the regiment with its brigade and others of Foster's command was transported from Newbern to Hilton Head, S. C., where it arrived on the 1st of February. The brigade was then under command of Col. Howell. Early in April it was moved to Cole's Island, and thence across Folly River to Folly Island. There the men witnessed the bombardment of Fort Sumter by Admiral Dupont, and after its unsuccessful close the brigade of Col. Howell was left to garrison the works on the island, the other troops as well as the fleet, being withdrawn. It remained on duty on Folly and Morris Islands through the remainder of the spring and the entire summer and fall. During this time the Eighty-fifth Regiment suffered very severely, both from the missiles of the enemy and the excessive heat of the weather. From the 20th of August, when it was placed in the advanced trenches in front of the rebel Fort Wagner (which Gen. Gillmore was attempting to take by regular approaches), until the 2d of September its losses were fifty-six killed and wounded by the enemy's shells, and the losses by sickness were still greater. It went on the outer works (August 20th) with an aggregate strength of four hundred and fifty-one, and when relieved (September 2d) it could muster but two hundred and seventy fit for duty. Immediately after this, Fort Wagner was subjected to a bombardment of forty hours' duration, which compelled its evacuation by the enemy and the abandonment of the entire island, which was then at once occupied by the Union troops. There the Eighty-fifth remained until about the 5th of December, when it was transported to Hilton Head, and went into camp near Port Royal, S. C. During its stay of more than four months at that place and its vicinity the health of the men was greatly improved, and the effective strength of the regiment largely increased. It was not called on to take part in any engagement, but sustained a loss of two wounded and one made prisoner in a skirmish at White Marsh, near Savannah, in February, 1864.

In April following, three divisions of Gen. Gillmore's troops were ordered to the James River, Va., to reinforce the army under Gen. Butler. The divisions designated were Ames', Turner's, and Terry's, in which last named was Howell's brigade, containing the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania. On its arrival in Virginia its strength was increased by the return of the veterans of the regiment, who had been home on furlough, also by the accession of a considerable number of conscripts. It was removed to Bermuda Hundred, and there went into position in the army line. Its first engagement with the Army of the James was on the 20th of May, when in an assault on the enemy's rifle-pits in its front, it sustained a loss of twenty-three killed and wounded.

On the 14th of June the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Grant, began crossing the James from the Peninsula. Two days later the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, under Lee, crossed the same river above Drury's Bluff, and the opposing forces at once commenced the long and deadly struggle in front of Petersburg. On the 17th the enemy assaulted a part of the works held by the Eighty-fifth, and the regiment was compelled to retire with a loss of seventeen killed and wounded. On the 9th of July it lost one killed and three wounded by the accidental explosion of a shell. Again, on the 14th and 15th of August, at Deep Bottom and Strawberry Plains, the regiment was engaged, charging with Terry's division, capturing the enemy's works, and sustaining a loss of twenty-

one killed and wounded. On the following day (August 16th) it lost nine killed and fifty-four wounded in a charge upon another part of the hostile works, the regiment capturing three stands of colors and a number of prisoners. The troops recrossed to the right bank of the James on the 20th, and four days later the Eighty-fifth, with its corps (the Tenth), was moved to the south side of the Appomattox, where it occupied a line of works. On the 13th of September it was ordered to occupy Fort Morton, a work mounting fourteen heavy guns.

A short time previous to this last-named movement Col. Howell had been assigned to the command of a division of colored troops. On the 12th of September, while returning at night from the corps headquarters, he was thrown from his horse and so severely injured that he died soon after. He was a brave and faithful officer, and his loss was keenly felt, not only by his own regiment, but by the officers and men of the entire brigade which he so long commanded.

On the 27th of September the regiment was relieved from duty at Fort Morton and returned to its division, with which it took part in the movement of the Tenth and Eighteenth Corps across the James which resulted in the capture of Fort Harrison and a long line of other works of the enemy. In this series of operations it was engaged with the enemy on the 1st, 7th, and 12th of October, and twice advanced to within three miles of Richmond, but sustained no heavy loss.

The term of service of the Eighty-fifth was now drawing to its close. On the 14th of October it was relieved from duty in front of Petersburg, its veterans and recruits were transferred to the One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania, and the remainder, whose time was soon to expire, were moved to Portsmouth, Va., and there encamped. About the middle of November the remnant of the regiment was ordered home, and on the 22d of that month it was mustered out of service at Pittsburgh.

MEMBERS OF THE EIGHTY-FIFTH REGIMENT FROM FAYETTE COUNTY.

Field and Staff.

Joshua B. Howell, colonel, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; pro. to brevet brigadier-general Sept. 12, 1864; died near Petersburg, Va., Sept. 14, 1864.

Edward Campbell, lieutenant-colonel, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; pro. from captain Co. E to major Sept. 6, 1862; to lieutenant-colonel Oct. 16, 1863; must. out with regiment Nov. 22, 1864.

Absalom Guiler, major, must. in Nov. 4, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate May 31, 1862.

Isaac M. Abraham, major, must. in Nov. 4, 1861; pro. from captain Co. G April 28, 1864; wounded near Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 15, 1864; must. out with regiment Nov. 22, 1864.

Andrew Stewart, adjutant, must. in Nov. 11, 1861; pro. from first lieutenant Co. I to captain and A. A. G. Sept. 1, 1862.

Company C.

John C. Williamson, captain, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; res. July 5, 1862.

Robert P. Hughes, captain, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; pro. from first lieutenant Co. B Aug. 21, 1862; to lieutenant-colonel 109th Regt. P. V. Nov. 28, 1864.

Isaac R. Beazell, first lieutenant, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; res. June 24, 1862.

John W. Acheson, first lieutenant, must. in Nov. 14, 1861; pro. from second lieutenant Co. C Aug. 2, 1862; to captain and A. A. G. Feb. 29, 1864.

William H. Davis, first lieutenant, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; pro. from first sergeant to second lieutenant March 6, 1863; to first lieutenant May 21, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

Geo. J. Van Gilder, second lieutenant, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; res. July 31, 1862.

David H. Lancaster, second lieutenant, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; pro. to second lieutenant July 19, 1862; res. March 6, 1863.

James A. Swearer, first sergeant, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

Michael Drumm, first sergeant, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; killed in action Aug. 16, 1864.

Wm. A. Fortner, sergeant, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

James B. Collins, sergeant, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; wounded Aug. 16, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

George W. Smith, sergeant, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate March 26, 1863.

Franklin D. Condon, sergeant, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; wounded Aug. 16, 1864; transferred to Co. D, 188th Regt. P. V., June 28, 1865; veteran.

Walter C. Cravin, sergeant, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 188th Regt. P. V., June 28, 1865; veteran.

John T. Norris, sergeant, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 188th Regt. P. V., June 28, 1865; veteran.

John G. Woodward, sergeant, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; died June 22d, of wounds received near Petersburg, Va., June 17, 1864; buried in National Cemetery at City Point, Va., Sec. A, Div. 4, Grave 179.

Robert F. Holmes, sergeant, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.

George S. Groff, corporal, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

Lewis Reimel, corporal, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

Benj. F. Durbin, corporal, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Sept. 13, 1862.

John B. Groff, corporal, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate, date unknown.

George W. Sherwan, corporal, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Jan. 5, 1863.

Robert M. Fields, corporal, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 188th Regt. P. V., June 28, 1865; veteran.

James R. Cook, corporal, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; trans. to Co. D, 188th Regt. P. V., June 28, 1865; veteran.

John Wood, corporal, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; died at Hampton, Va., May 25th, of wounds received May 20, 1864.

John Maun, corporal, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.

Richard Coates, corporal, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.

Lemuel Thomas, musician, must. in Oct. 31, 1861; died at Hampton, Va., Aug. 16th, of wounds received at Deep Bottom, Aug. 15, 1864.

Privates.[1]

James W. Axton.
John F. Alters, must. in Sept. 18, 1862.
Joseph Banks.
William W. Balsley.
John Braithwaite.
William Beatty.
Thomas Bale.
Hugh Baldwin.
James Beatty.
Henry Bettler.
Israel W. Brashear.
D. V. B. Carlisle.
G. H. Crawford.
Thomas H. Cline.
James Cearney.
William Campbell.
Thomas W. Cox.
Robert Campbell, must. in March 28, 1862.
James Day.
James A. Dowler.
Charles H. Elliott.
Franklin Fear.
George Fear.
Walton J. Field.
Andrew J. Frakis.
William Gould.
William A. Getty.
James Gaines.
Ashbald F. Gabler.
Isaac Gilmore.
William Harvey.
Thomas J. Holmes.
John F. Hewet.
Lewis Hager.
T. H. Lancaster.
Lewis L. Leyton.
John Lopp.
William Leighty.

[1] Mustered in Oct. 31, 1861, except where other dates are given.

Mahlon Lynch.
Lewis P. Leclerc.
Wm. H. Mahoney.
Alex. J. Maxwell.
John T. Macher.
William Mann.
Hugh McGinty, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Cyrus McMillen.
George W. McBride.
Wilson S. Nutt.
George Orbin.
John M. Richards.
George Rodabach.
Thomas Ryan.
Francis Ryan.
Albert D. Ross.
Peter W. Row.
C. F. Shallenberger.
Solomon Smith.
William Sullivan.
Andrew J. Scott.
Robert D. Shaw.
Lafayette Short.
John B. Thompson.
John S. Wagoner, must. in March 28, 1861.
William Whetzel.
Joseph Woods.

COMPANY E.

Harry A. Purviance, captain, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; pro. to lieutenant-colonel May 15, 1862.

Edward Campbell, captain, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; pro. from second lieutenant May 15, 1862; to major Sept 6, 1862.

Lewis Watkins, captain, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; pro. from first lieutenant Sept. 6, 1862; died Sept. 28th, of wounds received at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864.

Jacob Davis, first lieutenant, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; pro. from first sergeant to second lieutenant May 1, 1863; to first lieutenant May 5, 1864; com. captain Sept. 28, 1864; not mustered; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

T. S. Purviance, second lieutenant, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; pro. from sergeant May 15, 1862; killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Robert G. Taylor, second lieutenant, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; res. Nov. 22, 1862.

Samuel Marshall, first sergeant, must. in Nov. 15, 1861; disch. Oct. 31, 1864.

Oliver P. Henderson, first sergeant, must. in Nov. 12, 1864; died at Baltimore, Md., May 25, 1865.

William J. Graham, first sergeant, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; died at Beaufort, August 30th, of wounds received at Morris Island, S. C., Aug. 21, 1863.

William M. Linn, sergeant, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; pro. from private Aug. 18, 1862; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

John D. Heckard, sergeant, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Aug. 18, 1862.

Moses McKeag, sergeant, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; disch. for wounds received at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Jacob D. Moore, sergeant, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; discharged on surgeon's certificate Aug. 18, 1862.

Charles E. Eckles, sergeant, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; wounded Oct. 13, 1864; trans. to 199th Regt. P. V. Oct. 14, 1864; veteran.

Henry M. Hand, sergeant, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; absent (wounded) at muster out.

William G. Miller, sergeant, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; trans. to Co. E, 188th Regt. P. V., June 28, 1865; vet.

James R. Peters, sergeant, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; killed at Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 16, 1864; vet.

George Fisher, corporal, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; wounded Aug. 27, 1863; pro. to corporal Sept. 1, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

Jacob Hand, corporal, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate April 18, 1862.

Hugh B. McNeil, corporal, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; pro. to corporal June, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate July 4, 1863.

James Watkins, corporal, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Dec. 19, 1862.

Adolphus J. Iuks, corporal, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; trans. to 199th Regt. P. V. Oct. 14, 1864; vet.

Jeremiah Dorson, corporal, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; absent (sick) at muster out; vet.

George W. Downer, corporal, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; trans. to 199th Regt. P. V. Oct. 14, 1864; vet.

Robert M. Mitchell, corporal, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; trans. to 199th Regt. P. V. Oct. 14, 1864; vet.

H. J. McCallister, corporal, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; trans. to 199th Regt. P. V. Oct. 14, 1864; vet.

Martin Pope, corporal, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; trans. to 199th Regt. P. V., Oct. 14, 1864; vet.

Davis Himmegar, corporal, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; died at Baltimore, Md., May 26, 1862.

Henry M. Taylor, corporal, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; died at Hilton Head, S. C., February 5th.

William Remmell, musician, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; trans. to 199th Regt. P. V. Oct. 14, 1864; vet.

Privates.

Matthew C. Axton, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
Joseph Andrews, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
John Adams, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
James Byers, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
Thomas Byers, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
John Clark, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
Clark Chew, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
Elbridge Collins, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
Josiah W. Crawford, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
Joseph C. Chase, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
Newton W. Chase, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
Sherman Chase, must. in Oct. 17, 1862.
Milton B. Chase, must. in Oct. 17, 1862.
Greensbury Crossland, must. in Oct. 17, 1862.
William J. Crow, must. in Oct. 17, 1862.
Simeon D. Chase, must. in Oct. 17, 1862.
John Dean, must. in Oct. 17, 1862.
James C. Davis, must. in Oct. 17, 1862.
Andrew Devore, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
Jacob Deselms, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
John Dongan, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
James M. Edingfield, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
John Flinder, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
John Finnegan, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
Isaac Fisher, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
John Fordyce, must. in Nov. 11, 1861.
Benjamin Gill.
Jacob Grover, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
Eli F. Huston, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
Thomas Hennessy, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
Edward M. Hall, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
William Hand, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
William Hays, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
Jeremiah Hartzell, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
James H. Huff, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
William Hartman, must. in Nov. 11, 1861.
William Hill, M.D., must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
Andrew J. Hoff, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
Lindsey Hartman, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
Milton D. Hall, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
Thomas D. Jenkins, must. in Nov. 11, 1861.
James Jordan, must. in Oct. 17, 1862.
Michael Keenan, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
Gideon Knight, must. in Nov. 11, 1861.
Frederick Lowry, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
Mordecai S. Lincoln, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
Jefferson Lowe, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
John P. Lucas, must. in Aug. 19, 1864.
John H. Linn, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
John R. Means, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
Thomas Malone, must. in March 2, 1862.
Henry Marrett, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
James N. Mayhorn, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
William Mahoffey, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
William H. Marquis, must. in March 25, 1862.
John McLean, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
David C. McKeag, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
William McConn, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
John F. McCoy, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
Benjamin McCallister, must. in June 20, 1864.
S. W. McDowell, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
Robert Neely, must. in July 25, 1862.
Joseph Neely, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
David R. Parker, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
George C. Rockey, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
Henry J. Rigdon, must. in Dec. 31, 1861.
Wesley Rolston, must. in Aug. 9, 1864.
Jacob Rockwell, must. in Nov. 11, 1861.
Elijah Rockwell, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.

Cyrus Sproul, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
Henry Smith, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
Rudolph Smith, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
Charles Vorndal, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
John Woodward, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
Christy Welsh, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.
John J. White, must. in Nov. 12, 1861.

COMPANY G.

Isaac M. Abraham, captain, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; pro. to major April 28, 1864.

John A. Gordon, first lieutenant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; com. captain Sept. 8, 1863; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

John F. Crawford, second lieutenant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; res'd March 10, 1864.

Benorie S. Gilmore, first sergeant, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; pro. to sergeant March 1, 1863; to first sergeant; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

David R. Graham, first sergeant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Nov. 22, 1862.

Marquis L. Gordon, sergeant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; pro. to corporal March 1, 1863; to sergeant Nov. 1, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

Hiram Gordon, sergeant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; pro. to sergeant Nov. 1, 1864; absent on detached service when mustered out.

Jesse E. Jones, sergeant, must. in Oct. 20, 1861; wounded Aug. 14, 1864; pro. to sergeant, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

Robert H. Ross, sergeant, must. in Oct. 20, 1861; wounded Aug. 30, 1863; disch. on surgeon's certificate May 11, 1864.

James R. Core, sergeant, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Feb. 6, 1863.

Benjamin F. Campbell, sergeant, must. in March 17, 1862; pro. to corporal Nov. 1, 1863; to sergeant Sept. 1, 1864; absent on detached service at muster out.

Francis M. Rush, sergeant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; died at Hampton, Va., Aug. 19th, of wounds received Aug. 16, 1864.

Myers P. Titus, sergeant, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; died at Hampton, Va., October, 1864, of wounds received in action.

William Pitcock, corporal, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Nov. 21, 1862.

George A. Burchinal, corporal, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; died at Yorktown, Va., June 10, 1862.

James Sturgis, corporal, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; died at Beverly, N. J., Nov. 6th, of wounds received Aug. 16, 1864.

Harrison H. Hoge, corporal, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; died Aug. 2, 1862; buried at Cypress Hill Cemetery, L. I., grave 437; burial record Sept 2, 1862.

Thomas S. Knisely, corporal, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; died at Suffolk, Va., Nov. 4, 1862.

George W. Kenny, corporal, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; pro. to corporal Nov. 1, 1863; killed at Bermuda Hundred, Va., May 20, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, Sec. A, Div. 1; vet.

Adam McGill, musician, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

Hiram Heckman, musician, must. in Oct. 15, 1861; died at Crany Island, Va., Sept. 13, 1862.

Privates.

Henry K. Atchison, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
Baker Bare, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Lindsey Black, must. in Jan. 5, 1864.
William Bovid, must. in Feb. 12, 1862.
William H. Bowers, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
Jesse Barnes, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
George C. Beard, must. in Oct. 24, 1861.
John L. Cline, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
John G. Clumley, must. in Oct. 16, 1861.
Alexander Conrad, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
Jacob Cole, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
William Dean, must. in Oct. 24, 1861.
Welles E. David, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
Philaus E. Dickson, must. in Oct. 25, 1861.
Martin L. Eberhart, must. in Nov. 4, 1861.
Charles M. B. Enrix, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
William Eberhart, must. in Feb. 11, 1862.
Isaac French, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
William P. Greene, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
William A. Graham, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Daniel S. Goodwin, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
James Gray, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
Philarus E. Gabler, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
John Graham, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Charles A. Griffin, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
David Gooden, must. in Feb. 12, 1864.
Benjamin Gehoe, must. in Nov 6, 1861.
John Gregg, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
David L. Grove, must. in Oct. 25, 1861.
Caleb F. Hayden, must. in Nov. 1, 1861.
Nicholas Honsaker, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
John P. Harden, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Isaac Hunter, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
Henry M. Hayden, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
William M. Haney, must. in March 6, 1862.
Frederick Hask, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
James Hask, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
George Hoffman, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Josephus Jacobs, must. in Nov. 9, 1861.
Andrew J. Jenkins, must. in Oct. 22, 1861.
John R. Kent, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
George W. Knisely, must. in Nov. 7, 1861.
Van B. Kennedy, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
George Lloyd, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
James F. Lynn, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
Rolandus Little, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
David W. Martin, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Enrix Meredith, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
Allen W. Mitchell, must. in Oct. 24, 1861.
John P. Moser, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
J. H. L. Murdock, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
John Moore, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Silas L. Moser, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
John McDonald, must. in Oct. 10, 1861.
William McGill, must. in Oct. 10, 1861.
James McMasters, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
J. W. Nicholson, must. in July 10, 1862.
Henry O. Neal, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
Joseph S. Pratt, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
Henry B. Patton, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
W. H. Patterson, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
Ashbel F. Pratt, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
Owen Pitcock, must. in Nov. 1, 1861.
Caleb A. Patton, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
Abberry Phillips, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
John W. Rush, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Minor A. Ramon, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
John D. Rush, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Joel Reid, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
William A. Sutton, must. in Oct. 23, 1861.
John Strickler, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
Israel Shultz, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Reason Strosnider, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
John Spicer, must. in Nov. 7, 1861.
Phineas W. Sturgis, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
David R. Sturgis, must in Oct. 15, 1861.
Benjamin Titus, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
Joshua R. Thomas, must. in Nov. 7, 1861.
William Tell, must. in July 30, 1861.
Joseph Tannehill, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
William H. Utt, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.
Moses Wilcox, must. in Oct. 15, 1861.

COMPANY I.[1]

John B. Weltner, captain, res'd July 20, 1862.

Richard W. Dawson, captain, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; pro from first lieutenant Co. B Aug. 12, 1862; died Feb. 1, 1865, of wounds received at Fort Fisher, N. C.

Andrew Stewart, first lieutenant, pro. to adjutant.

E. H. Oliphant, first lieutenant, died at Yorktown, Va., May 13, 1862.

John W. Brown, first lieutenant, must. in Nov. 21, 1861; pro. to second lieutenant June 9, 1862; to first lieutenant June 16, 1862; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

[1] Mustered in Nov. 11, 1861, except as noted.

Huston Devan, second lieutenant, died at Washington, D. C., June 2, 1862.

W. H. Hackney, second lieütenant, pro. to corporal Nov. 18, 1861; to second lieutenant June 16, 1862; res'd March 3, 1863.

Joseph M. Johnson, second lieutenant, pro. from first sergeant March 6, 1863; wounded at Morris Island, S. C., Aug. 30, 1863; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

John G. Stevens, first sergeant, wounded Aug. 16, 1864; absent on detached service at muster out.

Ellis B. Johnson, first sergeant, disch. on surgeon's certificate May 23, 1862.

George W. Ramage, sergeant, wounded Sept. 10, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

Thomas M. Harford, sergeant, must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

Edward D. Clear, sergeant, must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

Lucius Bunting, sergeant, disch. on surgeon's certificate Sept. 15, 1862.

Henry J. Mollister, sergeant, disch. on surgeon's certificate Jan. 8, 1864.

Thomas J. Black, sergeant, pro. to sergeant-major Oct. 29, 1863.

William E. Brown, sergeant, wounded Sept. 22, 1863; trans. to Co. I, 188th Regt. P. V., June 28, 1865; vet.

Crawford H. Scott, corporal, absent wounded at muster out.

William E. Finnely, corporal, absent on detached service at muster out.

William J. Crawford, corporal, disch., date unknown.

William E. Chick, corporal, trans. to Co. I, 188th Regt. P. V., June 28, 1865; vet.

James Hackney, corporal, killed at Fair Oaks, Va., May 31, 1862.

Moses H. Hayes, corporal, died at New York, June 19, 1862; burial record July 23, 1862.

George W. Grover, corporal, killed at Morris Island, S. C., Aug. 30, 1863.

George W. Devan, corporal, killed in action May 20, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, City Point, Va., Sec. A, Div. 1, Grave 10.

Richard S. Lincoln, corporal.

John Bunting, musician, must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

John Stuck, musician, must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

Ewing D. Hook, musician, disch. on surgeon's certificate June 17, 1862.

Privates.

William Adams.
George W. Bolsinger.
James Beeson.
Albert W. Bolen.
Henry J. Bell.
William A. Brownfield, must. in Oct. 22, 1861.
Thomas Beatty.
Levering Bittle.
Milton F. Bradley, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Andrew J. Bell.
George W. Chick.
George Cunningham.
Isaac Campbell.
Henry C. Crago.
Jacob Deffenbaugh.
Joseph Dull, must. in Feb. 10, 1864.
John Darby.
Moses Freeman.
Johnson Mayhorn.
George W. Miller.
Isaac Minerd, must. in Oct. 18, 1862.
William McClellan.
John McKnight.
Michael O'Conner.
Elias Ogle.
Andrew Ogle.
Levi Ogle, must. in Feb. 11, 1862.
William A. Pratt, must. in March 1, 1862.
William B. Perry, must. in March 26, 1864.
Samuel B. Ramage.
Benjamin Rager.
Thomas Rager.
Albert D. Ross, must. in Oct. 31, 1861.
Edward D. Rolland.
Joseph A. Fisher.
William Grover.
Greenbury Ginnis.
Cornelius Heney.
Patrick Henesy.
Robert Holston.
William N. Harris.
Samuel E. Johnson.
William H. Jones.
Charles E. Keremer.
Warren S. Kilgore.
Thaddeus Laughman.
Thomas P. Lilly.
John W. Lynn.
John Lonis.
Andrew C. Lynn.
John Letter, must. in Oct. 27, 1861.
James G. Lenhard, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Milton F. Lenhard, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
William Minerd.
James Minerd.
Nathan Morgan.
Emanuel Martin.
Joseph Sechrist, must. in Oct. 14, 1861.
Samuel Smiley.
Jonathan Sheets, must. in Oct. 1, 1861.
Stephen Sanders.
John A. Sangston.
Jordan Strosnider, must. in Oct. 14, 1861.
Wilson Scott.
John Thompson.
Benjamin Taylor.
William Vansickel, must. in Sept. 6, 1861.
Charles A. Weltner.
George Wymer.
Abner Woods.
William Wolf, must. in Feb. 11, 1861.
John Williams.
James H. Wynn.
John Wallery.
James Wilson.
Charles Yunger.

COMPANY K.

H. Q. Ludington, captain, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Feb. 8, 1863.

Reason Smurr, first lieutenant, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Feb. 4, 1862.

Andrew J. Gilmore, first lieutenant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; pro. to first lieutenant Feb. 10, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate July 21, 1862.

Samuel L. McHenry, first lieutenant, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; pro. from sergeant-major July 21, 1862; to adjutant Sept. 1, 1862.

John T. Campbell, first lieutenant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; pro. to second lieutenant July 21, 1862; to first lieutenant Sept. 1, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate Feb. 23, 1863.

William F. Campbell, first lieutenant, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; pro. from sergeant to first lieutenant June 5, 1864; killed near Deep Bottom, Va., Aug. 14, 1864.

Stephen K. Brown, second lieutenant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate July 21, 1862.

John Colestock, second lieutenant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; pro. from first sergeant Aug. 1, 1862; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

James H. Immel, first sergeant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate April 7, 1862.

Oliver Sproul, first sergeant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; wounded Aug. 14, 1864; absent on detached service at muster out.

Sylvanus Heasson, sergeant, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; pro. from corporal July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

William H. Showman, sergeant, must. in Oct. 25, 1861; pro. from corporal July 19, 1864; absent on detached service at muster out.

John M. Moore, sergeant, must. in Oct. 16, 1861; pro. from corporal Oct. 1, 1863; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

Jacob F. Miller, sergeant, must. in Nov. 12, 1861; pro. from corporal July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

Zachariah Snyder, sergeant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate June 7, 1862.

Samuel Grim, sergeant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Jan. 8, 1863.

Colson Caughanour, sergeant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Sept. 20, 1863.

Daniel Miller, sergeant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; died at Philadelphia June 10, 1862, of wounds received in action.

William H. Murphy, sergeant, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; detailed on recruiting service; never returned.

Louis P. Gibson, corporal, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; pro. to corporal July 19, 1864; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

James H. Miller, corporal, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; wounded Sept. 5, 1863; pro. to corporal July 19, 1864; absent on detached service at muster out.

Samuel Lister, corporal, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; pro to. corp. May 25, 1862; must. out with company Nov. 22, 1864.

James C. Bailey, corporal, must. in Oct. 12, 1861; captured Feb. 22, 1864; died on transport "Northern Light" Dec. 12, 1864.

Sykes Barnes, corporal, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate Nov. 11, 1862.

John C. Brown, corporal, must. in April 1, 1862; absent on detached service at muster out.

Henry C. Dean, corporal, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; died at Beaufort, S. C., Nov. 22, 1863.

Francis D. Morrison, corporal, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; received furlough and never returned to company.

Isaac Cossell, corporal, must. in Nov. 6, 1861; received furlough and never returned to company.

Privates.

David S. Bailey, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
William H. Brown, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
Archibald Boyd, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
Lorenzo D. Boyd, must. in Oct. 7, 1861.
John Boyd, must. in Oct. 6, 1861.
Andrew Boyd, must. in Oct. 6, 1861.
Matthew Campbell, must. in Oct. 6, 1861.
Henry F. Collins, must. in April 13, 1864.

James R. Campbell, must. in Jan. 5, 1864.
John Devan, must. in Oct. 12, 1864.
David Daniels, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Jonas Dick, must in Feb. 14, 1862.
Harrison Dean, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
John Dare, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
James Edwards, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Thomas J. Edwards, must. in Nov. 7, 1861.
Isaac Eichor, must. in Jan. 5, 1864.
Julius R. Elder, must. in Jan. 5, 1864.
John B. Eichor, must. in Feb. 14, 1862.
Robinson Elder, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Louis Geireke, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Jacob W. Grim, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
John C. Grim, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Jeremiah Groff, must. in Nov. 6, 1861
Simon Grim, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Paul Grim, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Jonathan Grim, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
George Grim, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Levi Hauger, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
Isaac L. Hall, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
George H. Hart, must. in Nov. 1, 1861.
Jeremiah Hann, must. in Oct. 18, 1861.
George Hiles, must. in Oct. 18, 1861.
John N. Hough, must. in Oct. 18, 1861.
Elijah Harbaugh, must. in Oct. 18, 1861.
Richard Hopkins, must. in Oct. 18, 1861.
John Inks, must. in Oct. 18, 1861.
Samuel H. Immel, must. in Jan. 5, 1864.
Samuel K. Johnson, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Charles Johnson, must. in Jan. 5, 1864.
Ludwig A. Kimmel, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
Henry Keefer, must. in Oct. 1, 1862.
David Kerns, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Abraham Kerns, must. in Oct. 26, 1861.
Benjamin Keefer, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
James Kerns, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Charles Lytle, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
Isaac O. Lowes, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
James Leonard, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Isaiah D. Lowrie, must. in April 11, 1861.
Perry Morrison, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
Isaiah Morrison, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Thomas Morrison, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Amzi Miller, must. in March 23, 1864.
Harrison Mountain, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Jacob McMillen, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
Samuel Nicholson, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
David Nicholson, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Barthel New, must. in March 21, 1864.
Josiah Phillipi, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
Jacob Phillipi, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
James Reynolds, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
William Rittenour, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
John Repport, must. in March 21, 1864.
Paul Rankin, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
H. Romesburgh, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Leonard Rowan, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Alexander Rankin, must. in March 23, 1864.
James Rowan, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Henry L. Ragger, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Thomas Stuch, must. in Oct. 12, 1861.
William S. Shaw, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
George Sees, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Joseph Stull, must. in March 22, 1864.
Enoch Solomon, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Charles Stull, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Isaiah P. Stull, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.
Benjamin Taylor, must. in Nov. 9, 1861.
Jeremiah Taylor, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Isaiah Tower, must. in April 11, 1864.
Harrison Trump, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Levi Vanticue, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Ephraim Vanticu, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
John Vaux, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
William Whipkey, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Perry B. Wilson, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Samuel Whipkey, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Thomas Zebley, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.
Perry C. Zebley, must. in Nov. 6, 1861.

Unassigned Men.

Isaac Adams, must. in Jan. 20, 1864.
Nelson E. Cady, must. in Feb. 20, 1864.
John Earnest, must. in Jan. 20, 1864.
Henry Garrett, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.
Ebi Garrison, must. in Feb. 6, 1864.

SECOND REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

The One Hundred and Twelfth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, designated as the Second Artillery, was raised under authority granted in October, 1861, by the War Department to Charles Angeroth, of Philadelphia, to recruit a battalion (afterwards extended to a regiment) of heavy artillery. Recruiting was commenced at once, and proceeded rapidly. One of the batteries ("K") was made up originally of men from Fayette, and its ranks were afterwards very largely recruited from this county.

The regiment was organized in the early part of January, 1862, with Col. Charles Angeroth, Lieut.-Col. John H. Oberteuffer, and Maj. William Candidus as its field-officers.

On the 25th of February the regiment (excepting Companies D, G, and H, which had previously been placed on duty at Fort Delaware, below Philadelphia) was ordered to Washington, and upon its arrival was reported to Gen. Abner Doubleday, by whom it was assigned to duty in the fortifications north of the city. The three companies from Fort Delaware rejoined the others on the 19th of March, and for more than two years from that time the regiment remained in the Washington defenses north of the Potomac. On the 26th of March, 1864, it was transferred to the Virginia side, and placed to garrison Forts Marcy and Ethan Allen, near the Chain Bridge.[1]

On the opening of the spring campaign of 1864 the regiment was ordered to the front, and accordingly embarked at Washington on the 27th of May, and proceeded to Port Royal, on the Rappahannock River, where it arrived on the 28th. From that place it marched across the country, and joined the Eighteenth Army Corps, under Gen. W. F. Smith, at Cold Harbor on the 4th of June. There it was formed into three battalions in order to secure greater facility in manœuvring. These battalions with the Eighty-ninth New York Regiment formed the Second Brigade in the Second Division of the corps.

Moving with the army across the James River, the regiment took its position in the lines investing the city of Petersburg, and during the months of June, July, and August performed constant and severe duty

[1] At that time the regiment had increased by recruiting to about 3300 men, and a new regiment, designated as the Second Provisional Artillery, was formed from its surplus by order of the War Department. The new regiment was organized April 20, 1864, and was sent into the field as a part of the Ninth Corps.

in the trenches from the Appomattox River to the Jerusalem plank-road, being in that time reduced from an effective strength of eighteen hundred and thirty-six to less than nine hundred. This number was increased early in September by an accession to its ranks of about four hundred men, the remnant of the Second Provisional Artillery Regiment, which had originally been formed from its surplus strength.

On the 20th of September the regiment moved with the Army of the James across the river, and took part in the operations which resulted in the capture of Fort Harrison, and in which the First and Second Battalions sustained a loss of over two hundred in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Among these was Lieut. John B. Krepps, of Company K, wounded, and Lieut. Presley Cannon, of the same company, killed, September 29th.

The regiment remained in its position near Fort Harrison until the 2d of December, when it was ordered to Bermuda Hundred, its term of service being then within about a month of its close. At that place a large number of the men re-enlisted as veterans; these, with the recruits who joined, amounting to over two thousand men. The regiment, however, was not called on to do much more fighting. After the evacuation of Petersburg by the enemy it was ordered to duty in that city, and after the surrender of Lee's army the several companies of the Second were distributed through the lower counties of Virginia to maintain order, and remained on this duty till the beginning of 1866. On the 29th of January in that year it was mustered out of service at City Point, Va., and was soon after transported to Philadelphia, where its men were discharged on the 16th of February.

MEMBERS OF THE SECOND ARTILLERY FROM FAYETTE COUNTY.

Battery K.

Amzi S. Fuller, captain, must. in Feb. 11, 1862; com. lieutenant-colonel 189th Regt. P. V. April 30, 1864; not mustered; disch. Feb. 23, 1865, at expiration of term.

John B. Krepps, captain, must. in Feb. 11, 1862; wounded at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; pro. from first lieutenant May 3, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866.

Presley Cannon, first lieutenant, must. in Jan. 29, 1862; com. major 189th Regt. P. V. April 30, 1864; not mustered; killed at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.

James H. Springer, first lieutenant, must. in Jan. 29, 1862; disch. Jan. 28, 1865, at expiration of term.

Louis Fisher, first lieutenant, pro. from first sergeant to second lieutenant Jan. 24, 1865; to first lieutenant May 3, 1865; died at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6, 1865.

Peter Heck, first lieutenant, must. in Jan. 29, 1862; pro. from first sergeant to second lieutenant July 11, 1864; to first lieutenant May 3, 1865; disch. July 24, 1865.

John H. Guisinger, second lieutenant, must. in Feb. 11, 1862; pro to first lieutenant Batt. B Oct. 5, 1862.

Joseph L. Iredell, second lieutenant, must. in Dec. 30, 1862; com. captain Batt. H, 189th Regt. P. V., April 30, 1864; not mustered; pro. to first lieutenant Batt. L Oct. 6, 1864.

George W. Webb, second lieutenant, must. in Dec. 18, 1861; pro. from private Batt. F to second lieutenant Dec. 9, 1863; com. captain Batt. K, 189th Regt. P. V., April 30, 1864; pro. to captain Batt. F May 6, 1865.

Charles W. Rush, second lieutenant, must. in Jan. 30, 1862; pro. to corporal Jan. 1, 1863; to sergeant April 10, 1864; to first sergeant May 1, 1865; to second lieutenant May 3, 1865.

James B. Darrell, second lieutenant, must. in Jan. 30, 1862; pro. to corporal May 22, 1862; to sergeant April 10, 1864; to first sergeant June 1, 1865; to second lieutenant July 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866; veteran.

Rezin L. De Bolt, first sergeant, must. in Jan. 6, 1862; com. first lieutenant Batt C. 189th Regt. P. V., April 30, 1864; not mustered; pro. from private Aug. 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866; veteran.

Meshach Hyatt, sergeant, must. in Jan. 6, 1862; pro. to corporal Jan. 26, 1862; to sergeant Jan. 1, 1863; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1863; veteran.

Jacob G. Draher, sergeant, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; pro. from private Oct. 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866.

George N. Provence, sergeant, must. in Jan. 6, 1862; pro. to corporal April 10, 1864; to sergeant Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866; veteran.

William K. Cooper, sergeant, must. in March 9, 1864; pro. from private June 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866.

Thomas W. L. Miller, sergeant, must. in Feb. 20, 1864; pro. to corporal Feb. 1, 1865; to sergeant Oct. 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866.

Samuel Wilson, sergeant, must. in Feb. 9, 1864; pro. to corporal May 1, 1865; to sergeant Oct. 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866.

William Harmony, sergeant, must. in Jan. 29, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate Dec. 30, 1862.

Miles Hand, sergeant, must. in Nov. 19, 1861; disch. on surgeon's certificate May 2, 1862.

H. T. Davenport, sergeant, must. in Jan. 29, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate Jan. 30, 1864.

Thomas Williams, sergeant, must. in Feb. 8, 1862; disch. Feb. 7, 1865, at expiration of term.

John W. Gue, sergeant, must. in Jan. 29, 1862; disch. Jan. 28, 1865, at expiration of term.

Rezin McBride, sergeant, must. in Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to corporal June 19, 1864; to sergeant May 1, 1865; captured at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864; disch. by G. O. July 5, 1865.

William H. Martin, sergeant, must. in Aug. 27, 1862; pro. to sergeant Dec. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.

John H. Smith, sergeant, must. in Nov. 11, 1862; pro. to sergeant Oct. 1, 1865; disch. Nov. 10, 1865, at expiration of term.

William H. Cox, sergeant, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; prisoner from June 2, 1864, to April 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. Aug. 8, 1865.

Levi B. Pearcell, sergeant, must. in Jan. 29, 1862; killed at Petersburg, Va., June 18, 1864; veteran.

Peter Matson, sergeant, must. in Jan. 29, 1862; died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Nov. 24, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Hampton.

John Rissell, corporal, must. in Feb. 16, 1864; pro. to corporal Dec. 1, 1864; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866.

Harvey Groff, corporal, must. in Feb. 26, 1864; pro. to corporal Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866; veteran.

Robert Agey, corporal, must. in Sept. 9, 1863; pro. to corporal Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866.

John T. Sangston, corporal, must. in Jan. 18, 1862; pro. to corp. Feb. 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866; veteran.

John T. Johnson, corporal, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; pro. to corporal May 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866; veteran.

Henry B. Wilcox, corporal, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; pro. to corp. June 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866.

William Haney, corporal, must. in Dec. 15, 1861; pro. to corporal Oct. 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866; veteran.

James E. Alton, corporal, must. in Jan. 26, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866; veteran.

J. B. Everingham, corporal, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; pro. to corporal Oct. 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866.

Charles A. Palmer, corporal, must. in Jan. 30, 1864; pro. to corp. Oct. 1, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866.

Eugene D. Sperry, corporal, must. in Feb. 25, 1865; pro. to corporal Oct. 24, 1865; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866.

Nicholas Miller, corporal, must. in Jan. 29, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate May 22, 1862.

W. H. Poundstone, corporal, must. in Jan. 29, 1862; disch. Jan. 28, 1865, at expiration of term.

Morris Morris, corporal, must. in Jan. 29, 1862; disch. Jan. 28, 1865, at expiration of term.

Oliver Tate, corporal, must. in Feb. 4, 1862; disch. Jan 28, 1865, at expiration of term.
Andrew J. Hacket, corporal, must. in Feb. 13, 1862; disch. Jan. 28, 1865, at expiration of term.
Cyrus Smith, corporal, must. in Jan. 29, 1862; disch. Jan. 28, 1865, at expiration of term.
Daniel Gibson, corporal, must. in Sept. 20, 1862; pro. to corp. Dec. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.
William Funk, corporal, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; disch. Oct. 2, 1865, at expiration of term.
Benj. F. Davis, corporal, must. in Feb. 11, 1862; missed in action at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.
James R. A. Altman, bugler, must. in Feb. 20, 1864; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866.
David L. Provence, bugler, must. in Dec. 18, 1861; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866; veteran.
Andrew J. Todd, artificer, must. in Jan. 7, 1862; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866; veteran.
John Mortimer, artificer, must. in Jan. 15, 1862; must. out with battery Jan. 29, 1866; veteran.
Walter Birch, artificer, must. in March 10, 1864; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., Nov. 7, 1864; grave 11,894.
Samuel Tresler, artificer, must. in Jan. 29, 1862; died at Fortress Monroe, Va., Sept. 4, 1864, of wounds received at Petersburg.
John Rathbone, artificer, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; trans. to Batt. F, 2d Prov. Artillery, April 20, 1864; captured; died at Andersonville, Ga., date unknown.

Privates.

Wm. Amesburg, must. in Dec. 21, 1861.
James B. Abraham, must. in Dec. 18, 1861.
William B. Alton, must. in Jan. 26, 1864.
James Andrews, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
Joseph Ashbaugh, must. in Jan. 30, 1864.
Benj. P. Anderson, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.
Thomas B. Abraham, must. in Jan. 29, 1864.
Robert Anderson, must. in Jan. 29, 1864.
John P. Altman, must. in Nov. 6, 1862.
Jacob Albright.
Thomas Aflick, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Joseph Albright, must. in Feb. 19, 1864.
S. Achenbach, Jr., must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
Geo. W. Anderson, must. in Jan. 28, 1862.
Robert B. Austin, must. in Jan. 29, 1864.
Thos. J. Abraham, must. in Jan. 12, 1864.
Ephraim Barber, must. in Dec. 30, 1861.
James T. Black, must. in Jan. 27, 1862.
Charles Blob, must. in Feb. 12, 1864.
William H. Beddoes, must. in Sept. 29, 1863.
Jeremiah Bruner, must. in Feb. 6, 1864.
Andrew S. Barnes, must. in March 14, 1864.
Martin M. Barney, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
Seth C. Bowers, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
John E. Brenberger, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
James D. Burman, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
William H. Brock, must. in Feb. 12, 1864.
William H. Barker, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Jackson Brown, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
John Boyd, must. in Jan. 25, 1862.
James C. Brown, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
Allen Briner, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
David Baker, must. in Feb. 16, 1862.
Thomas Buffington, must. in Nov. 11, 1862.
Henry Black, must. in Nov. 11, 1862.
Jesse D. Bumworth, must. in March 15, 1864.
J. L. Breckenridge, must. in Nov. 16, 1862.
Otho Bayne, must. in Feb. 19, 1864.
George E. Bridger, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
John W. Blowser, must. in March 23, 1864.
Levi Brenberger, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Zaddock Brownfield, must. in Sept. 3, 1863.
Aaron Backman.
Henry Brewer, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Johnson L. Bartley, must. in Feb. 11, 1864.
George Bird, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
James G. Bradley, must. in Feb. 10, 1864.
Joseph J. Bale, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.
John Bird, must. in March 7, 1864.
James P. Brock, must. in Feb. 12, 1864.
Sebastian Crugo, must. in June 26, 1864.
Joseph L. Caldwell, must. in June 30, 1864.
Henry C. Conner, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
Charles W. Coates, must. in Feb. 5, 1864.
John Core, must. in Jan. 19, 1864.
Patrick Conway, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.
Robert N. Chew, must. in Feb. 8, 1864.
Peter Cruse, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
Andrew W. Crawford, must. in Jan. 29, 1864.
W. H. Cunningham, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
Samuel Chester, must. in Feb. 13, 1862.
Benjamin F. Conley, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
H. H. Cunningham, must. in Aug. 27, 1862.
John W. Conley, must. in Aug. 27, 1862.
Abner Conn, must. in Sept. 2, 1862.
Harvey Coburn, must. in Feb. 9, 1864.
Peter Clements, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
Clark Chew, must. in Feb. 12, 1864.
Isaac N. Croft, must. in Dec. 8, 1863.
Owen D. Cruse, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
Goerge W. Clabaugh, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.
Abraham Cross, must. in March 30, 1863.
John Campbell, must. in Nov. 6, 1862.
Josiah Carter, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
H. Cunningham.
John W. Chilson, must. in March 29, 1864.
Christopher Coxe, must. in Jan. 30, 1864.
Benjamin F. Crusan, must. in Aug. 12, 1864.
Harmer Denny, must. in Feb. 2, 1862.
Henry Drake, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
William Drake, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
David D. Drake, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.
John Dean, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
Alexander T. Dougherty, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
Thomas Dougherty, must. in Jan. 25, 1862.
James B. Dunn, must. in Feb. 3, 1864.
Simon Dunmire, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.
Jacob Daniels, must. in March 25, 1864.
Jacob M. Dean, must. in Nov. 11, 1862.
Andrew Donaldson, must. in March 31, 1864.
David T. Ebert, must. in Feb. 12, 1864.
Francis J. Engle, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
William H. Everett, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
Thomas Everett, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
John H. Easton, must. in Feb. 10, 1864.
John Evans, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.
Thomas Ellsworth, must. in Jan. 19, 1864.
William D. Eckert, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
Israel P. Fallwood, must. in Feb. 6, 1864.
Francis Forepaugh, must. in April 14, 1864.
George F. Funk, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.
Frederick Friend, must. in Feb. 4, 1864.
Andrew J. Farrier, must. in Nov. 6, 1862.
William Gray, must. in March 5, 1863.
George W. Giles, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
William H. Gormley, must. in March 2, 1864.
John Galvin, must. in March 10, 1864.
Brice Gasnel, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
Alfred M. Gooley, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
Isaac Griffin, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
Thomas Gist, must in Feb. 19, 1864.
James Gray, must. in Aug. 29, 1862.
Alanson Gregory, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
Benjamin Groff, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
Norman Green, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Robert Gardner, must. in Feb. 17, 1864.
Isaac Groff, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
Getson Haney, must. in Dec. 15, 1861.
Ebenezer Huff, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
John Hunter, must. in Jan. 1, 1862.
Elijah Hawk, must. in Jan. 31, 1862.
Henry Hiles, must. in Jan. 25, 1862.
Samuel Hickle, must. in Jan. 13, 1862.
Churtean Haug, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.
John Hilbert, must. in Feb. 12, 1864.

Jacob Haas, must. in March 12, 1864.
Thomas Handsforth, must. in March 16, 1864.
D. J. Hemsicker, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
Henry Harrison, must. in Feb. 13, 1864.
George Humbertson, must. in Feb. 3, 1864.
George R. Held, must. in Sept. 8, 1863.
George W. Hall, must. in Nov. 10, 1862.
Samuel A. Hall, must. in Aug. 27, 1862.
William W. Hartzell, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
Samuel W. Hall, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
Andrew Hopkins, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
William W. Hoover, must. in Feb. 8, 1864.
John W. Holland, must. in Nov. 11, 1862.
James J. Hook, must. in Feb. 8, 1862.
Pardon C. Hewitt.
William Hathcock, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Joshua A. Hart, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
John Hiles, must. in Jan. 5, 1864.
George D. Hazen, must. in Feb. 13, 1864.
James H. House, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
William Hockenbrock, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
Archibald Hyatt, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
J. B. Hockenbrock, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
Daniel Hannen, must. in Jan. 11, 1864.
Samuel Heffley, must. in Jan. 25, 1862.
James Harvey, must. in Feb. 4, 1862.
William Harvey, must. in Jan. 12, 1862.
John G. Hommell, must. in Feb. 1, 1862.
S. J. Helms.
William Hughes.
Samuel Isler, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
M. M. Ingraham, must. in Feb. 10, 1864.
Elijah Johnson, must. in Jan. 18, 1862.
William H. Johnson, must. in Jan. 26, 1862.
Samuel Johnson, must. in Jan. 22, 1862.
James Jordan, must. in Sept. 1, 1863.
Joseph Johnson, must. in Feb. 13, 1864.
Benjamin Jones, must. in March 28, 1864.
Abraham Jacoby, must. in March 25, 1864.
James M. Johnson, must. in March 29, 1864.
Chester Jacoby, must. in March 27, 1864.
John Jackson, must. in March 17, 1864.
Joseph L. Jackson, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
Benjamin F. James, must. in Aug. 11, 1862.
James Johns, must. in Feb. 11, 1864.
Wesley Johnston, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Richard Johnson, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
Frederick Jenny, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
John W. Jewell, must. in Jan. 30, 1864.
Jacob Kinsley, must. in Feb. 6, 1864.
Christian Kinsley, must. in Feb. 6, 1864.
Charles Kleharley, must. in Feb. 17, 1864.
William Keener, must. in Oct. 2, 1862.
John Kirk, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.
Samuel Kirk, must. in Feb. 19, 1864.
Samuel M. Kealer, must. in Feb. 10, 1864.
Monroe Kuntz, must. in March 28, 1864.
John Keener, must. in Nov. 11, 1862.
John Kauf, must. in March 27, 1864.
George Kline, must. in March 29, 1864.
David Kiffer, must. in Feb. 14, 1862.
Alexander Kankin, must. in March 22, 1864.
James Love, must. in Feb. 10, 1864.
Christian Lucius, must. in Feb. 19, 1864.
Jones Lins, must. in March 29, 1864.
L. Z. L. Linten, must. in Feb. 4, 1862.
Charles Linck, must. in Aug. 27, 1862.
John Lobach, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
William S. Leonard, must. in March 25, 1864.
Josiah Luckey, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
Henry Leader, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Robert Leonard, must. in Nov. 11, 1862.
George Laybranch, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
James D. Lawrence, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
George Muir, must. in Jan. 12, 1862.
Alex. B. Mahan, must. in Feb. 9, 1864.
Joseph Malone, must. in Feb. 11, 1864.
Thomas W. Malone, must. in Feb. 12, 1864.
Jonathan Moon, must. in March 25, 1864.
John Meekins, must. in Jan. 30, 1864.
Elisha C. Mitchell, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.
David Miller, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
Christopher Merner, must. in Sept. 23, 1864.
John H. Marshall, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
Stephen Meredith, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
William Melson, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
Benjamin F. Mackey, must. in Feb. 4, 1862.
David Muir, must. in Jan. 30, 1864.
Beltzer Meese, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.
George Miller, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Henry Menden, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
David G. Morris, must. in Aug. 27, 1862.
Alex. Millener, must. in Sept. 9, 1863.
George N. Meekins, must in Jan. 30, 1864.
Newton Mortland, must. in March 29, 1864.
Charles McCarroll, must. in March 14, 1864.
John M McDaniels, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
Daniel McPeck, must. in Jan. 23, 1864.
Thomas K. McClane, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Wesley V. McKelvey, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
William McKinney, must. in Sept. 27, 1862.
A. McGlaughlin, must. in Nov. 11, 1862.
John McCann, must. in Dec. 9, 1862.
James T. McClane, must in Aug. 20, 1862.
Richard McMillen, must. in Sept. 7, 1863.
Charles McCames, must. in Jan. 25, 1862.
T. H. McCormick, must. in Nov. 11, 1862.
John McDaniels, must. in Feb. 20, 1864.
Thomas McRoberts, must. in March 8, 1864.
Henry McMillen, must. in Feb. 11, 1864.
Daniel McDaniels, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.
Jacob Norigong, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
Timothy Nichols, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
David Numan, must. in Feb. 6, 1864.
George Neff, must. in Feb. 11, 1864.
Adam C. Nutt, must. in Nov. 11, 1862.
George W. Nelson, must. in Jan. 27, 1862.
John Neal, must. in Aug. 27, 1862.
John M. Osterly, must. in Feb. 13, 1864.
Joshua Oyster, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
John G. Oakes, must. in Jan. 30, 1864.
James Oliphant, must. in Nov. 26, 1862.
Caleb O'Brien, must. in March 30, 1864.
James Powell, must. in March 28, 1864.
Augustus A. Palmer, must. in Feb. 3, 1864.
George W. Piffer, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
Merrill G. Pingree, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Jacob H. Peterson, must. in Sept. 26, 1862.
James H. Porter, must. in Sept. 10, 1862.
Peter M. Poling, must. in Feb. 8, 1862.
William Pearce, must. in Jan. 12, 1864.
Lorenzo Pierce, must. in Jan. 26, 1864.
William M. Peeler, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
Wellington Peeler, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
George Pegg, must. in Jan. 18, 1864.
Josiah H. Passmore, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
H. W. Patton, must. in March 2, 1864.
J. W. Pike.
A. F. Peterman.
David D. Porter, must. in Jan. 19, 1864.
William D. Richardson, must. in Feb. 9, 1864.
Henry Rodney, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Aaron Rugg, must. in March 25, 1864.
Alex. Rankin, must. in March 31, 1864.
And. J. Reed, must. in Feb. 9, 1864.
John Ristine, must. in Feb. 19, 1864.
William J. Redman, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
David Riggin, must. in Jan. 20, 1862.
Warwick H. Ross, must. in Jan. 20, 1862.
Robert Rankin, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.
John H. Richards, must. in Aug. 22, 1862.
William Reedinger, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
Hamblin C. Rankin, must. in Aug. 27, 1862.
Jacob Rathbone, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.

William Reed, must. in Nov. 11, 1862.
Jeremiah B. Rodgers, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Francis Richley.
Thomas Stanton, must. in Jan. 21, 1862.
James E. Gedebottom, must. in March 15, 1862.
John R. Stuart, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
Joseph W. Swartz, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
William H. Showers, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
Jacob S. Shaffer, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
William H. Starner, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
Elijah L. Shipley, must. in March 25, 1864.
Robert Beaunell, must. in March 17, 1864.
James R. Sloan, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
William H. Scott, must. in Feb. 9, 1864.
Samuel Sidell, must. in April 1, 1864.
George Shiver, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
William Stevenson, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
William Spotts, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
Henry C. Shannon, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
Westall P. Shaffer, must. in June 30, 1864.
James Scannell, must. in March 19, 1864.
S. F. Sidebottom, must. in April 30, 1862.
Samuel W. Shaffer, must. in April 30, 1862.
George W. Sampsell, must. in Jan. 29, 1862.
Joseph Strider, must. in March 8, 1862.
James M. Scott, must. in March 30, 1862.
William Stroud, must. in Aug. 27, 1862.
John Shepherd, must. in Aug. 27, 1862.
Thomas Saunders, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
James F. Suter, must. in Feb. 10, 1864.
Andrew J Stanton, must. in Sept. 10, 1862.
John S. Showers, must. in March 25, 1864.
John Stevens, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
James M. Smith, must. in Aug. 30, 1862.
Robinson Secrist, must. in Feb. 11, 1864.
George W. Smithley, must. in Nov. 11, 1862.
Ellis B. Sharpneck, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Erasmus Salyards, must. in March 11, 1862.
William S. Show, must. in Jan. 13, 1864.
Everhart Shipley, must. in March 25, 1864.
William Snyder, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
John Shroder, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
William B. Stewart, must. in Jan. 13, 1864.
Oliver Troup, must. in Feb. 8, 1864.
William Till, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Samuel Thomas, must. in Feb. 15, 1864.
George W. Topley, must. in Feb. 17, 1864.
Eli Tannyhill, must. in Nov. 11, 1862.
James Tate, must. in Feb. 16, 1864.
James Vare, must. in Feb. 6, 1864
John Vamdell, must. in Jan. 30, 1864.
Richard Vamdell, must. in Jan. 30, 1864.
Jacob Whoolery, must. in Feb. 24, 1862.
William Wier, must. in Jan. 18, 1862.
Jacob Winter, must. in Feb. 2, 1864.
William Woodfall, must. in Feb. 11, 1864.
Francis Wood, must. in Feb. 5, 1864.
Joseph B. White, must. in Jan. 12, 1864.
David Williams, must. in March 31, 1864.
F. W. Whaley, must. in Feb. 8, 1862.
David Washabaugh, must. in Nov. 11, 1862.
Henry H. Wiggins, must. in Sept. 5, 1862.
Michael Wirt, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
Israel Wright, must. in Feb. 10, 1864.
John Wilson, must. in Sept. 10. 1864.
Theodore Wendell.
Henry H. Wilson.
Alfred Wolf, must. in Feb. 20, 1864.
David White, must. in March 29, 1864.
Samuel J. Walker, must. in March 31, 1864.
S. A. Warburton, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Samuel Williams, must. in Jan. 29 1862.
M. B. Westley.
James M. Wood, must. in Feb. 8, 1864.
William Young, must. in Feb. 20, 1864.

CHAPTER XIX.

WAR OF THE REBELLION—(*Continued*).

One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Forty-second Regiments.

THE One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment was formed in the summer of 1862, its rendezvous being at Jones' Woods, near the city of Philadelphia. One distinctively Fayette County company ("K") was embraced in its organization. The original field-officers of the regiment were Col. Dennis Heenan, Lieut.-Col. St. Clair A. Mulholland, and Maj. George H. Bardwell.

Before the ranks of the regiment had been filled ("A," "F," and "J" companies being still but partially recruited), on the 31st of August, it was ordered to move forward at once to the front. Under this order it moved (about seven hundred strong) to Washington, D. C., where it received arms and camp equipage, and marched thence to Rockville, Md., where it was reported to Maj.-Gen. D. N. Couch. It had been hastened to the field on account of the forced retreat of Gen. N. P. Banks down the Shenandoah Valley, and the consequent advance of the enemy in that direction, but before it arrived at Rockville the immediate danger had passed, and Gen. Couch thereupon ordered it back to Washington, whence, on the 21st of September, it moved across the Potomac and to Fairfax Court-House, where it came under command of Gen. Sigel.

On the 6th of October it marched from Fairfax and proceeded to Harper's Ferry, where it was incorporated with Gen. T. F. Meagher's "Irish Brigade," of which the other regiments were the Twenty-ninth, Sixty-third, Sixty-ninth, and Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers. This brigade was the Second of Gen. W. S. Hancock's (First) division of the Second Corps, commanded by Gen. Couch.

The regiment, after having had a little experience under a rather sharp artillery fire for about an hour, entered Charlestown, Va., and camped there. About the end of October it moved across the Shenandoah, crossed the ridge, and entered the Loudon Valley. Thence it marched by way of Warrenton, Va., to a position near Falmouth, on the Rappahannock.

The regiment, with its brigade, took a prominent part in the terrible battle of Fredericksburg on the 13th of December, charging bravely up to the enemy's impregnable position behind the stone wall which stretched along the front of the bristling heights, and losing in the assault eighty-eight in killed and wounded, this being over two-fifths of its entire strength. After this battle the regiment, being so greatly reduced in numbers, was consolidated into a battalion of four companies, under command of Lieut.-Col. Mulholland. The battalion was engaged, and fought well, at the battle of Chancellorsville, on the 2d of May, 1863, saving the guns of the Fifth

Maine Battery from capture after its horses were nearly all killed or wounded, its caissons blown up, its gunners fallen, and the enemy within a few hundred yards, rushing forward to take it. After the fight the battalion recrossed the Rappahannock, and again encamped near Falmouth, where it remained about six weeks, and then marched northward to the field of Gettysburg, where it was again engaged, but without very heavy loss. In the later operations of the year the battalion participated, and after the close of the Mine Run campaign it retired across the Rapidan, on the 2d of December, and went into winter-quarters at Stevensburg. Early in the spring of 1864 the regimental organization of the One Hundred and Sixteenth was resumed, it having been raised by recruitment to a strength of eight hundred men.

In the Wilderness campaign the regiment fought in most of the battles which took place, from the Rapidan to Cold Harbor, losing one hundred and sixty-nine killed and wounded and forty missing.

Moving with the army from Cold Harbor, it crossed the James River on the 14th of June, and arrived in front of Petersburg on the 15th. On the following day it became engaged, losing thirty killed and wounded and sixteen missing. During the remainder of the year it took part in many of the engagements fought by the army investing Petersburg, among which were those of Williams' Farm, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom (where it lost very heavily), Ream's Station (two engagements), Boydton plank-road, and Hatcher's Run. In the final campaign of the spring of 1865 it fought at Dabney's Mills, and at Five Forks on the 31st of March. After the surrender of the Confederate army under Lee, the regiment moved to Alexandria, Va., where four of its companies (A, B, C, and D) were mustered out on the 3d of June. The other companies were mustered out of the service at Washington on the 14th of July.

FAYETTE COUNTY OFFICERS AND MEN IN THE ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

COMPANY K.

John O. O'Neill, captain, must. in Sept. 1, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; trans. to 22d Regt., Veteran Reserve Corps, April 14, 1863.

John R. Weltner, captain, must. in April 7, 1864; disch. by general order June 22, 1865.

Patrick Casey, first lieutenant, must. in Sept. 1, 1862; died at Philadelphia, Pa., November 9th, of wounds received Oct. 7, 1862.

James D. Cope, first lieutenant, must. in March 17, 1864; captured at Williams' Farm, Va., June 22, 1864; com. captain June 22, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Bernard Loughery, second lieutenant, must. in Sept. 3, 1862; disch. May 12th, to date Jan. 27, 1863.

Zadoch B. Springer, second lieutenant, must. in April 7, 1864; captured at Ream's Station, Va., Aug. 25, 1864; com. quartermaster June 3, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

James E. Joliff, first sergeant, must. in March 31, 1864; wounded at Five Forks, Va., March 31, 1865; absent in hospital at muster out.

E K. Crathamel, first sergeant, must. in July 31, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; not on muster-out roll.

Samuel A. Clear, sergeant, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; pro. from corporal May 29, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Wm. H. Semboner, sergeant, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; pro. to sergeant April 16, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

James Collins, sergeant, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; pro. from corporal Dec. 26, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Alex. Chisholm, sergeant, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; pro. from corporal June 1, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Edward Pence, sergeant, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; died at Annapolis, Md., June 24th, of wounds received at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864.

Thomas P. Crown, sergeant, must. in Aug. 4, 1862; trans. to Co. A Jan. 26, 1863.

Joseph Slinker, sergeant, must. in Aug. 1, 1862; trans. to Co. A Jan. 26, 1863.

Daniel Root, sergeant, must. in Aug. 12, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

William H. Tyrrell, sergeant, must. in Aug. 12, 1862; wounded at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862; pro. to second lieutenant Co. C May 1, 1863.

Stephen B. Becket, corporal, must. in March 7, 1864; pro. to corporal April 16, 1864; wounded at Petersburg, Va., June 16, 1864; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Lloyd Patterson, corporal, must. in March 30, 1864; pro. to corporal June 4, 1864; must. out with company, July 14, 1865.

Andrew J. Seese, corporal, must. in March 3, 1864; pro. to corporal March 16, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

George W. Ganoe, corporal, must. in April 1, 1864; pro. to corporal June 2, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Wm. H. Nycum, corporal, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; captured; pro. to corporal June 2, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

Ephraim Keim, corporal, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; pro. to corporal June 2, 1865; must. out with company July 14, 1865.

George J. Cruise, corporal, must. in March 30, 1864; wounded at Tolopotomoy, Va., May 31, 1864; and at Five Forks, March 31, 1865; trans. to Co. G, 18th Regt., Veteran Reserve Corps; disch. by general order Aug. 14, 1865.

Timothy M. Inerney, corporal, must. in March 13, 1864; wounded at Five Forks, Va., March 31, 1865; absent in hospital at muster out.

Robert J. Brownsfield, corporal, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; died June 12th, of wounds received at Spottsylvania Court House, Va., May 12, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, Arlington.

Thomas Wallace, corporal, must. in Aug. 7, 1862; trans. to Co. D Jan. 26, 1863.

Eugene Brady, corporal, must. in Aug. 15, 1862; trans. to Co. D Jan. 26, 1863.

Michael J. McKenna, corporal, must. in Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Co. D Jan. 26, 1863.

George P. Snyder, corporal, must. in Aug. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. D Jan. 26, 1863.

Charles McLaughlin, corporal, must. in July 29, 1862; trans. to Co. D Jan. 26, 1863.

George Mahoffey, corporal, must. in Aug. 5, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate.

John Remanter, corporal, must. in Aug. 6, 1862; not on muster roll.

Joseph Hudson, corporal, must. in Aug. 8, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Daniel Rodgers, musician, must. in Aug. 16, 1862; trans. to Co. D Jan. 26, 1863.

George Allen, musician, must. in Aug. 22, 1862; trans. to Co. D Jan. 26, 1863.

Privates.

Jacob Allaman, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Robert Allingham, must. in Jan. 28, 1862.
Albert W. Bolen, must. in March 23, 1864.
John H. Bagshaw, must. in Feb. 15, 1864.
Andrew J. Bailes, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Wm. P. Bricker, must. in March 31, 1864.
Parkes A. Boyd, must. in March 31, 1864.
C. Burkholder, must. in March 31, 1864.
Henry J. Bell, must. in March 23, 1864.
John C. Boylan, must. in Aug. 28, 1862.
Thomas Barker, must. in Aug. 28, 1862.
Albert S. Bishop, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
John Burns, must. in Aug. 13, 1862.
Charles Berrell, must. in Aug. 11, 1862.
Morris Bibbs, must. in March 7, 1864.
Oliver Brooks, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Alfred Blair, Jr., must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
John Campbell, must. in March 31, 1864.
Daniel Chisholm, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.

John W. Chalfant, must. in March 22, 1864.
William A. Conn, must. in Feb. 20, 1864.
Michael Clemmer, must. in March 31, 1864.
James Cavanaugh, must. in March 31, 1864.
Bernard Coffey, must. in Aug. 20, 1862.
Hezekiah Dean, must. in Aug 2, 1862.
Wm. H. Ditmore, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Stephen H. Dean, must. in March 3, 1864.
Edward Dougherty, must. in March 30, 1864.
Hugh Duming, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
John Davis, must. in Aug. 29, 1862.
Thomas Edwards, must. in Aug. 20, 1862.
Emanuel Elsinger, must. in Feb. 20, 1864.
Michael Fisher, must. in Aug. 4, 1862.
Albert Frazier, must. in March 23, 1864.
Peter Finegan, must. in Aug. 29, 1862.
John Farrell, must. in Sept. 2, 1862.
Levi Gilmore, must. in March 30, 1864.
Robert Glendenning, must. in March 21, 1864.
Martin Gallagher, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Thomas Garoh, must. in Aug. 16, 1862.
Charles Green, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
John Hart, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.
Henry Hall, must. in March 23, 1864.
William Hagar, must. in March 30, 1864.
John R. Hayden, must. in March 23, 1864.
George W. Hayan, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Wm. Hall, must. in March 23, 1864.
Joseph J. Haynan, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
John Haus, must. in March 30, 1864.
Scott Hutchinson, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Abraham Hall, must. in March 23, 1864.
John J. Hall, must. in March 23, 1864.
William Hanlon, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
Michael Hukey, must. in Aug. 2, 1862.
Wm. Horner, must. in Aug. 11, 1862.
James Harr, must. in Aug. 29, 1862.
James Hughes, must. in Sept. 1, 1862.
John H. Inks, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
Joseph A. Jordan, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Francis James, must. in Aug. 13, 1862.
John Kearns, must. in Feb 24, 1864.
W. S. Killgore, must. in March 1, 1864.
George Kunkle, must. in Aug. 4, 1862.
James L. King, must. in July 25, 1862.
Daniel King, must. in Aug. 23, 1862.
Elias Lehman, must. in March 21, 1864.
John W. Luckey, must. in Feb 29, 1864.
Joshua Luckey, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Charles Long, must. in Aug. 22, 1862.
James Long, must. in Aug. 23, 1862.
James Logue, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
Daniel Logue, must. in Sept. 1, 1862.
William Leister, must. in Aug. 28, 1862.
James Murray, must. in March 1, 1864.
John D. Mallory, must. in March 31, 1864.
John Moore, must. in March 29, 1864.
Ross Morrison, must. in March 30, 1864.
Jacob Maust, must. in March 3, 1864.
John Martin, must. in Aug. 28, 1862.
Joseph Merrick, must. in Aug. 7, 1862.
John H. Munson, must. in July 28, 1862.
Henry Mahaffey, must. in Aug. 8, 1862.
George H. Miles, must. in Aug. 12, 1862.
John McDonold, must. in March 1, 1864.
John McCuen, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Richard S. McClean, must. in Feb. 29, 1864
Andrew McDowell, must. in Aug. 6, 1862.
John McIlhenny, must. in Aug. 12, 1862.
Thomas McFadden, must. in Aug. 13, 1862.
Wm. McGiveney, must. in Aug. 23, 1862
Hugh McVey, must. in Aug. 13, 1862.
Hugh McGinty, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
Henry O'Neal, must. in March 31, 1864.
Thomas O'Brien, must. in Aug. 29, 1862.
William O'Brien, must. in Sept. 2, 1862.
John O'Brien, must. in Aug. 13, 1862.
John T. Ottara, must. in Aug. 28, 1862.
James Oliver, must. in March 9, 1864.
Jacob Prettyman, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
John Powers, must. in Aug. 29, 1862.
Edward Price, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
James Quinn, must. in Aug. 12, 1862.
Isaac L. Ryan, must. in Feb. 12, 1864.
John Ryan, must. in March 8, 1864.
David J. Rifle, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Milton Rathbun, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Robert Roe, must. in Sept 2, 1862.
Simeon Samprell, must. in March 28, 1864.
Edmund Savage, must. in March 23, 1864.
William D. Shipley, must. in March 31, 1864.
James Smith, must. in March 31, 1864.
Joseph J. Smith, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
John W. Smith, must. in Feb. 29, 1864
Daniel Sickles, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
John Sweeney, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
Michael Sweeney, must. in Aug. 23, 1862.
John Sheean, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Jonathan Sheets, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
John Toner, must. in Feb. 17, 1864.
Benjamin Taylor, must. in March 23, 1864.
John Tiernan, Jr., must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Thomas Thorndell, must. in March 7, 1864.
Patrick Tulley, must. in Aug. 14, 1862.
Egbert Townsend, must. in Aug. 13, 1862
Edward Tracy, must. in Sept. 1, 1862.
Edward W. Torbert, must. in Sept. 2, 1862.
Newton Umble, must. in April 1, 1864.
Warren Whitaker, must. in Feb. 8, 1864.
William Whoolery, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Thomas B. Williams, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Aaron S. Watson, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
John Wilson, must. in Sept. 1, 1862.
William A. Wallace, must. in Aug. 5, 1862.
Thomas Wilson, must. in Sept. 1, 1862.
John Williams, must. in July 25, 1862.
Thomas Wilkinson, must. in Sept. 2, 1862.
John W. Wood, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Charles Yaniger, must. in March 23, 1864.

Unassigned Men.

Thomas Agan, must. in March 30, 1864.
John W. Aukins, must. in March 10, 1864.
John Bronson, must. in March 30, 1864.
John Brown, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Michael Dugman, must. in Jan. 19, 1865.
Lewis Goggus, must. in March 21, 1864.
Simon Gallagher, must. in Feb. 8, 1864.
Henry Hammer, must. in March 11, 1864.
Zach. McCormick, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
Benjamin Wandel, must. in Feb. 10, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

This regiment was made up of three companies from Somerset County, and one from each of the counties of Westmoreland, Mercer, Union, Monroe, Venango, Luzerne, and Fayette, the last named being "H" company, commanded by Capt. Joshua M. Dushane, of Connellsville.

The regimental rendezvous was at Camp Curtin, Harrisburg, where the companies were mustered into the service as they arrived during the month of August, 1862. On the 1st of September the organization of the regiment was effected, under the following-named field-officers: Colonel, Robert P. Cummins, of Somerset County; Lieutenant-Colonel, Alfred B. McCalmont, of Venango; Major, John Bradley, of Luzerne County. Within two days from the time its organization was completed the regiment moved to

Washington, D. C., where it was first employed in the construction of fortifications for the defense of the city. In the latter part of September it was moved to Frederick, Md., where it remained a few weeks, and early in October marched to Warrenton, Va., it having been assigned to duty in the Second Brigade, Third Division (the Pennsylvania Reserves) of the First Corps. From Warrenton it moved to Brooks' Station, on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad.

The men of the regiment first smelt the smoke of battle at Fredericksburg, on the 13th of December. The Reserve division formed a part of Gen. Franklin's grand division, and at noon on the 12th crossed the Rappahannock, and took up a position for the night along the river-bank. Early on the following morning the division crossed the ravine which cuts the plain nearly parallel with the river and formed in line of battle. The One Hundred and Forty-second Regiment was deployed on the left of the division, supporting a battery. Finally the order was given to charge, and the regiment went forward with a cheer, but was met by a fusilade so deadly that its advance was checked. "Exposed to a destructive fire, from which the rest of the brigade was shielded, it could only await destruction, without the privilege of returning it, and with no prospect of gaining an advantage; but with a nerve which veterans might envy it heroically maintained its position till ordered to retire. Out of five hundred and fifty men who stood in well-ordered ranks in the morning, two hundred and fifty in one brief hour were stricken down. After this disastrous charge the division fell back to the position west of the ravine which it had occupied on the previous day, where it remained until with the army it recrossed the river on the night of the 15th, and two days after went into winter-quarters near Belle Plain Landing."[1]

In February, 1863, the regiment, with the Reserves, was sent to the defenses of Washington, and remained there there till late in April, when it again moved to the Rappahannock. During the progress of the great battle of Chancellorsville, which occurred a few days later, it was held in readiness for service, and remained for many hours under a heavy artillery fire, but did not become actually engaged. After the battle it recrossed the river with the army, and reoccupied its old camp near the Rappahannock until the advance of the army to Gettysburg. In that great conflict the regiment fought with conspicuous bravery on the 1st and 3d of July, not being called into action but held in reserve during the struggle of the 2d. Its losses in the entire battle were one hundred and forty-one killed and wounded and eighty-four missing (most of whom were made prisoners), a total of two hundred and twenty-five. Among the wounded were Col. Cummins (mortally) and Capt. Dushane, of the Fayette County company.

[1] Bates.

During the remainder of the year 1863 the regiment took part in the general movements of the army (including the advance against the enemy's strong position at Mine Run), but was not actively engaged in battle. Its winter-quarters were made near Culpeper, Va.

On the 4th of May, 1864, it left its winter-quarters and moved across the Rapidan on the campaign of the wilderness. At noon on the 5th it became hotly engaged, and fought with determination, holding its ground stubbornly until near night, when it was forced to retire. Its losses were heavy. Among the killed was Lieut. George H. Collins, of "K" company. On the 6th it again saw heavy fighting along the line of the Gordonsville road. On the 7th it moved to Laurel Hill, and held position there until the 13th, when it moved to Spottsylvania Court-House. There it remained a week throwing up defenses, and a great part of the time under heavy artillery fire. On the 21st it again moved on, and in its advance southward fought at North Anna, Bethesda Church, and Tolopotomoy, arriving at Cold Harbor on the 6th of June. Moving thence across the Chickahominy to the James, it crossed that river on the 16th, and took position in front of Petersburg. Its first fight there was on the 18th, on which occasion it succeeded in dislodging the enemy in its front, and held the ground thus gained. It took part in two actions on the line of the Weldon Railroad, also in that at Peebles' Farm (September 30th), and others during the operations of the summer and fall. On the 6th of February, 1865, it fought and suffered considerable loss in the action at Dabney's Mills.

Breaking its winter camp on the 30th of March, it participated in the assault on the enemy's works on the Boydton plank-road, and again fought at Five Forks on the 1st of April, suffering severe loss. Eight days after Gen. Lee surrendered at Appomattox, and the brigade of which the One Hundred and Forty-second formed a part moved to Burkesville Station as a guard to stores and other property captured from the enemy. After a stay of two weeks at Burkesville the regiment was ordered to Petersburg, and moving thence by way of Richmond to Washington, D. C., was there mustered out of service on the 29th of May, 1865.

FAYETTE COUNTY SOLDIERS IN THE ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

COMPANY H.

Joshua M. Dushane, captain, must. in Aug. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.

Daniel W. Dull, first lieutenant, must. in Aug. 30, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate May 26, 1863.

George H. Collins, first lieutenant, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. from first sergeant to second lieutenant April 10, 1863; to first lieutenant June 28, 1863; killed at Wilderness, Va., May 5, 1864.

Isaac Francis, Jr., first lieutenant, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. from first sergeant to second lieutenant July 1, 1863; to first lieutenant June 26, 1864; died at City Point, Va., Feb. 15, 1865, of wounds received in action.

Hugh Cameron, second lieutenant, must. in Aug. 18, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate March 7, 1863.

Joseph F. Forrey, first sergeant, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to corporal June 1, 1863; to sergeant March 1, 1864; to first sergeant April 1, 1864; must. out with company May 29, 1865.
William F. Kurtz, first sergeant, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
Samuel Wilson, sergeant, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865.
John V. Stouffer, sergeant, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 17, 1865.
James X. Walter, sergeant, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to corporal Sept. 1, 1864; to sergeant Feb. 6, 1865; must. out with company May 29, 1865.
David B. Hood, sergeant, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate March 16, 1863.
Samuel H. Dull, sergeant, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to sergeant-major, date unknown.
Robinson Balsley, sergeant, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps May 1, 1864.
Joseph R. Brown, sergeant, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to 2d Battery, Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 1, 1865; disch. Aug. 19, 1865.
Joseph Balsley, sergeant, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; died December 24th, of wounds received at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
William Whaley, sergeant, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; died July 27th, of wounds received at Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1863.
Romanus Dull, sergeant, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; captured; died at Richmond, Va., March 4, 1865.
Frederick Shearer, corporal, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865.
James D. Connell, corporal, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Va., March 29, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 3, 1865.
James Milts, corporal, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to corporal March 14, 1864; must. out with company May 29, 1865.
Levi Firestone, corporal, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; wounded at Petersburg, Va., April 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 27, 1865.
Strickler Demuth, corporal, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; pro. to corporal March 1, 1865; must. out with company May 29, 1865.
Richard Evans, corporal, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; disch. Feb. 26, 1863.
William Helms, corporal, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; disch. March 10, 1863.
Edward T. White, corporal, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 15, 1865.
William H. Shaw, corporal, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. E, 9th Regt., Vet. Res. Corps, Oct. 30, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 29, 1865.
Abraham Eicher, corporal, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to Co. D, 11th Regt., Vet. Res. Corps, Oct. 30, 1863; disch. by G. O. July 7, 1865.
Henry Kurtz, corporal, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Oct. 17, 1863.
Winfield S. Hood, corporal, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; trans. to 2d Batt., Vet. Res. Corps, Feb. 2, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 20, 1865.
Josiah R Balsley, corporal, must. in Aug. 19, 1862; killed at Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.
David R. Gallatin, corporal, must in Aug. 19, 1862.

Privates.

Jacob Artis, must. in Aug 26, 1862.
William A. Artis, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
William Artis, must. in Sept. 10, 1862.
David Balsley, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
David Bingham, must. in Sept. 10, 1862.
Husing Cooper, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
Alex. Collins, must. in Sept. 2, 1862.
Jacob Clark, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
Joseph Coughman, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
Thaddeus Cunningham, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
James Cooley, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
Walter Dull, must. in Aug. 26, 1862.
Stewart Durbin, must in Aug. 19, 1862.
John W. Eaglen, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
John C. Francis, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
Hawkins Firestone, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
Leroy W. Freeman, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
Gibson Helms, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
Garrett Hall, must. in Sept. 20, 1862.
Samuel Heffley, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
Josiah Hodge, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
William H. Harvey, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
Joshua M. Hart, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
Jesse Ingraham, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
Lloyd Johnson, must. in March 30, 1864.
Joseph N. Johnston, must. in Aug. 13, 1864.
John H. Kern, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
Singleton Kimmel, must. in Aug. 26, 1862.
Alexander Koorer, must. in Sept. 20, 1862.
Isaac Kerr, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
Henry Loughrey, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
John Loughrey, must. in Aug. 26, 1862.
Leonard May, must. in Aug. 26, 1862.
John Milts, must. in Sept. 2, 1862.
William Miller, must. in Sept. 10, 1862.
Frederick Martin, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
Nathan W. Morris, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
Robert McLaughlin, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
Henry Nicholson, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
Jacob Ober, must. in Aug 26, 1862.
William H. Porter, must. in Aug. 26, 1862.
John Rowen, must. in Aug. 26, 1862.
William Ritenour, must. in Aug. 26, 1862.
Conrad F. Rist, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
Jeremiah Ritenour, must. in Aug. 26, 1862.
Matthew Robbins, must. in Sept. 2, 1862.
Gabriel Rugg, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
Levi Stoner, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
William H. Sheppard, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
William Shirley, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
Jacob Saylor, must. in Sept. 20, 1862.
John B. Stouffer, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
L. W. Shallenberger, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
Clayton Vance, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
William Williams, must. in Sept. 20, 1862.
Charles H. Whitley, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
Jacob O. Walker, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
William H. Whipkey, must. in Sept. 20, 1862.

CHAPTER XX.

WAR OF THE REBELLION—(*Continued*).

The Fourteenth Cavalry.

THE Fourteenth Cavalry, or One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, was raised in the summer and fall of 1862, under authority given by the War Department to James M. Schoonmaker, of Pittsburgh, who was at that time a line-officer in the First Maryland Cavalry. The regiment was principally made up of men recruited in the counties of Fayette, Washington, Allegheny, Armstrong, Lawrence, Warren, Erie, and Philadelphia. Fayette County contributed three companies, viz.: "B" company, Capt. Zadock Walker; "E" company, Capt. Ashbel F. Duncan; and "F" company, Capt. Calvin Springer.

The regimental rendezvous was first at Camp Home, and afterwards at Camp Montgomery, near the city of Pittsburgh. There, on the 24th of November, the Fourteenth completed its organization under the following-named field-officers: Colonel, James M. Schoonmaker; Lieutenant-Colonel, William Blakeley; Majors, Thomas Gibson, Shadrach Foley, and John M. Daily. On the same day the regiment left its camp and proceeded to Hagerstown, Md., where the men were mounted, armed, accoutred, and drilled. On the 28th of December it moved to Harper's Ferry, and encamped on the road leading thence to Charles-

town. In that vicinity it passed the winter, engaged in picketing, scouting, and occasionally skirmishing with the enemy's guerrilla bands which infested the Shenandoah Valley and the passes of the Blue Ridge.

In May, 1863, the Fourteenth moved to Grafton, W. Va., where it was attached to Gen. Averill's cavalry division, and for two months succeeding was engaged in constant marches and skirmishings with the forces of the enemy under "Mudwall" Jackson, Jenkins, and other Confederate leaders, but without incurring much loss. On the evening of the 4th of July information of the great battle of Gettysburg was received, and the regiment thereupon was moved at once to Webster, W. Va., thence to Cumberland, Md., and from there, after two or three days' delay, to Williamsport, Md., where it joined the Army of the Potomac. Advancing on the track of Gen. Lee's retreating columns, on the 15th of July it skirmished with the rear-guard of the enemy near Martinsburg, and a few days later marched to Winchester. On the 4th of August it moved with Averill on his raid to Rocky Gap. It was slightly engaged at Moorfield, W. Va., again more heavily at Warm Springs, and on the 26th and 27th of August took gallant part in an action with the cavalry and infantry forces under the Confederate Gen. Jones, near Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, holding its ground most obstinately, but at last compelled to retreat with a loss of eighty in killed, wounded, and missing. On the 31st the command reached Beverly, having been on the march or engaged with the enemy constantly for twenty-seven days, traveling during that time more than six hundred miles.

After some weeks of comparative rest, the regiment again moved (November 1st) with Gen. Averill on another long raid to the southward. Passing through Huntersville, Pocahontas Co., on the 4th, it proceeded to Droop Mountain, where the enemy was found intrenched and prepared to fight, but was driven from his position with considerable loss and pursued to Lewisburg, but not overtaken. The regiment, with the rest of Averill's command, returned to New Creek, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Again, on the 8th of December, the Fourteenth was faced southward, bound for Salem, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, which point was reached on the 16th. There the troops destroyed railroad track, bridges, and an immense quantity of army stores gathered there for the use of the Confederate army, in all more than three million dollars in value. Having thus accomplished the object of the expedition, and knowing that the enemy would concentrate in force for his destruction, Averill at once commenced his retreat northward, but this was only accomplished with the greatest difficulty. "On the 20th, at Jackson's River, the Fourteenth, while in the rear struggling with the trains, which could with difficulty be moved, the horses being worn out with incessant marching, was cut off from the column by the destruction of the bridge, and was supposed at headquarters to have been captured. Gen. Early [Confederate] had demanded its surrender under a flag of truce, but setting fire to the train, which was completely destroyed, it forded the stream and made good its escape, rejoining the main column between Callahan's and White Sulphur Springs. That night the command swam the Greenbrier, now swollen to a perfect torrent, and crossing the Allegheny Mountains by an old bridle-path, and moving the artillery by hand, it finally reached Hillsboro', at the foot of Droop Mountain, at midnight and encamped."[1] The regiment reached Beverly on the 25th. The regiment lost in the expedition about fifty men killed, wounded, and missing. From Beverly it moved to Webster, and thence by railroad to Martinsburg, where it went into winter-quarters. During the winter, however, its duties were nearly as arduous as ever, being employed on picket, guard, and in scouting almost incessantly. It was now a part of the First (Col. Schoonmaker's) Brigade of Averill's division.

Moving from winter-quarters on the 12th of April, 1864, the command was transported to Parkersburg, on the Ohio, and thence set out on a raid southward through West Virginia to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and having also in view the destruction of the Confederate salt-works at Saltville. The latter was not accomplished, but a great amount of damage was done to the railroad in the vicinity of Blacksville. At Cove Gap, on the 10th of May, the column was attacked by the enemy, and a battle of four hours' duration ensued, in which the Fourteenth lost twelve killed and thirty-seven wounded. Joining Gen. Crook the combined forces of the command moved to Lewisburg. On the 3d of June they were ordered to move thence to Staunton, Va., to join Gen. Hunter in his campaign against Lynchburg.

At Staunton the regiment was rejoined by a detachment which (being then dismounted) was left behind at Martinsburg when the command moved from its winter-quarters in April. This detachment was under command of Capt. Ashbel F. Duncan, of "E" company. The men were soon afterwards armed and mounted, and assigned, by order of Gen. Sigel, to Stahl's brigade. At New Market, May 15th, this detachment was engaged, and sustained considerable loss. Soon afterwards it moved with Gen. Hunter on his campaign. At Piedmont, on the 5th of June, Capt. Duncan's detachment, being in the advance, suddenly encountered the enemy. In the battle which followed it advanced, dismounted, and carried an earthwork, taking a number of prisoners, and afterwards receiving high commendation from the superior officers for its gallantry in action.

Marching from Staunton on the 9th of June, the forces reached Lexington on the 11th, and Buchanan on the 13th. On the 15th the column moved to New

[1] Dates.

London, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and thence towards the objective-point of the expedition, Lynchburg. But the enemy was encountered near the city, and during the succeeding night an entire Confederate corps arrived from the Army of Northern Virginia, which made it impracticable to capture the place. Gen. Hunter then ordered a retreat, in which Schoonmaker's brigade, being then the rear-guard, was attacked by the enemy at Liberty, and sustained the assault alone for four hours, the Fourteenth Regiment losing twenty-four killed and wounded. It was again engaged north of Salem with Rosser's cavalry, losing eight killed and wounded. Finally, after an excessively toilsome march, and being at one time five days without food, it reached Parkersburg, and from there moved by rail to Martinsburg.

The enemy's forces under Early were now marching down the valley to the invasion of Maryland. Averill's troops were again put in motion, and a battle took place between them and the rebel force at Winchester on the 20th of July, the Fourteenth being engaged with some loss. On the 24th, Early's combined forces attacked Averill and Crook, and drove them to the Potomac, which they crossed and retired to Hagerstown. When the enemy, under Gen. McCausland, was retiring from the destruction of Chambersburg, Pa., he was overtaken by Averill's forces at Moorfield, W. Va., and a severe battle ensued, resulting in the defeat of the enemy and the capture of several cannon and a large number of prisoners. In this action the Fourteenth, which had the right of the first line, lost thirty-five killed and wounded. After this fight the command returned to Martinsburg, and thence to and across the Potomac, guarding the fords.

During Sheridan's brilliant campaign in the Shenandoah Valley in the fall of 1864 the Fourteenth was active and frequently engaged. In the action of September 14th it fought well, capturing an earthwork and losing heavily. At Fisher's Hill it was again engaged, but with light loss. On the 27th of September it fought with a spirit and bravery which caused an order to be issued that the name of the battle (Weyer's Cave) be inscribed on its flag. It was again engaged at Cedar Creek, October 19th, and did excellent service on that field. On the 24th, in the Luray Valley, it fought in a brisk encounter, taking some prisoners, and was again engaged with the forces of McCausland at Front Royal on the 12th of November, losing fifteen killed and wounded. Soon after this it went into winter-quarters, but was employed in constant and arduous duty through the winter. The spring campaign was opened on the 4th of April, 1865, when the regiment with its brigade moved up the valley, but met no enemy and returned to Berryville on the 6th. Gen. Lee's surrender immediately after, virtually ended the war, and on the 20th of April the regiment was ordered to Washington, and remained there for about six weeks, taking part in the grand reviews of the armies of Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan in May. On the 11th of June it was ordered West, and proceeded to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, where it was consolidated into six companies, the surplus officers being mustered out. The men were mustered out of the service at Fort Leavenworth on the 24th of August, 1865, and returned in a body to Pittsburgh, where they were discharged.

OFFICERS AND MEN IN THE FOURTEENTH CAVALRY FROM FAYETTE COUNTY.

COMPANY B.

Zadock Walker, captain, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; discharged June 5, 1865.

James L. Kelly, captain, must. in Nov. 18, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

Thomas R. Torrence, first lieutenant, must. in Nov. 28, 1862; disch. Feb. 10, 1865.

John H. Byers, first lieutenant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; pro. from second lieutenant Feb 14, 1865; discharged June 5, 1865.

J. B. McLaughlin, first lieutenant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; must. out Aug. 24, 1865.

Thomas P. Walker, second lieutenant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; pro. from quartermaster-sergeant Feb. 14, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

William M. McNutt, first sergeant, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865; veteran.

William Parkhill, first sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 28, 1865.

Joseph A. Ripple, first sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; pro. to corporal April 1, 1864; to first sergeant May 28, 1865; com. first lieutenant June 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 31, 1865.

Benjamin F. Townsend, quartermaster-sergeant, must. in March 31, 1864; com. second lieutenant June 6, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

Henry Page, quartermaster-sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 28, 1865.

John D. Felmly, com.-sergeant, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

D. B. Gilchrist, com.-sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 28, 1865.

D. J. Armstrong, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

John McNary, sergeant, must. in Nov. 22, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

James J. Rankin, sergeant, must. in March 15, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865; veteran.

Joseph Houk, sergeant, must. in Nov. 25, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

Joseph Hughes, sergeant, must. in Nov. 22, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

Benjamin F. Hoopes, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate Aug. 20, 1863.

Charles Townsend, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 28, 1865.

H. R. Brenneman, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; pro. to adjutant Jan. 27, 1865.

Jonathan C. Knight, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 28, 1865.

William H. Strickley, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 28, 1865.

James A. Wilson, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 28, 1865.

Joseph Herwick, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 28, 1865.

James N. Tatem, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 28, 1865.

John R. Fisher, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; not on muster-roll.

Jesse H. McElhore, corporal, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865; veteran.

Alex P. Wilson, corporal, must. in March 23, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

Robert Johnston, corporal, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865; veteran.

James W. Shaffer, corporal, must. in Feb. 26, 18[illegible]; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865; veteran.
Henry F. Russell, corporal, must. in March 3, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
Samuel M. Kennedy, corporal, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
Benjamin F. McCreight, corporal, must. in Feb. 4, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
Joseph S. Fry, corporal, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865; veteran.
Marcus M. Darr, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.
William Smith, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.
John C. Dewoody, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.
Jonas C. Gilmore, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.
George Hensell, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 26, 1865.
Josiah C. Strickler, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1864; died at Gallipolis, Ohio, July 5, 1864; buried in National Cemetery, grave 133.
John Craig, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1864; captured and died at Richmond, Va., March 8, 1864.
William H. White, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1864; killed at Ashby's Gap, Va., Feb. 19, 1865.
John F. Gruber, bugler, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
Hugh R. Morrison, blacksmith, must. in Feb. 11, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
John Walker, blacksmith, must. in March 28, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
Robert M. Smith, farrier, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 28, 1865.
Andrew B. Davis, saddler, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 28, 1865.

Privates.

Daniel J. Allen, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
George Allshouse, must. in Nov. 23, 1863.
William Allshouse, must. in March 28, 1864.
James Allison, must. in Dec. 21, 1863.
Daniel B. Allen, must. in Dec. 21, 1863.
John Aul, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
John S. Aultman, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
George Bothell, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
David C. Bothell, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Alex. Ballentine, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Orlando B. Bardick, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
John Byers, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Elijah Bailey, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Hermann Buhl, must. in March 28, 1864.
Samuel Bostick, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Adam Blinn, must. in March 28, 1864.
Aaron Broad, must. in March 29, 1864.
Wm. Bolsinger, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
Franklin Bigham, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.
David A. Byers, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Abraham H. Bute, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John F. Bowser, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Andrew Berry, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Christian Blinn, must. in March 29, 1864.
Andrew Barnhart, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Joseph Barnhart, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
George C. Bidwell, must. in May 4, 1864.
George W. Betts, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John Brown, must. in Sept. 25, 1862.
David Bowman, must. in Oct. 23, 1862.
Eli Brooks, must. in Sept. 14, 1862.
William Barnhart, must. in March 23, 1862.
Frederick Byers, must. in Feb. 23, 1862.
John Bauer, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
James Boyce, must. in Aug. 25, 1864.
Peter Crouse, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
James Cain, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
John A. Caldwell, must. in March 29, 1864.
George W. Critzer, must. in Feb. 17, 1864.
Peter S. Carothers, must. in Jan. 15, 1864.
Joseph H. Cox, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Andrew Crise, must. in March 8, 1864.
Jasper B. Comstock, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
James Conroy, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John Conn, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Eli Crawford, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
T. S. Cumberland, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
James Cook, must. in Dec. 24, 1863.
James Campbell, must. in Aug. 23, 1862.
John Congherty, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Wm. F. Dexter, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
Ebenezer Daniels, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
James Dugan, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Jeremiah Dillen, must. in Oct. 10, 1862.
Christian Emmel, must. in March 28, 1864.
James A. Edmondson, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
William Fussell, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Reuben Farren, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
Samuel C. Fosten, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Solomon W. Flowers, must. in Aug. 6, 1864.
Perry Graham, must. in March 28, 1864.
George W. Geary, must. in March 7, 1864.
William Golden, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Frederick Grupp, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.
B. Gallagher, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Joseph D. Gibson, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
William Gilliland, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Sarax Gibson, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.
Edward Gunion, must. in May 5, 1864.
Anthony Haney, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Patrick Hogan, must. in Dec. 27, 1863.
Milton Hepler, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
W. G. Heffelfinger, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Lamont D. B. Hill, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Michael Havill, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John Hazen, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Socrates Hill, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
David Houk, must. in Aug. 17, 1864.
Henry Hart, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
Stephen A. Hunter, must. in March 30, 1864.
Solomon W. Hayes, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
David Hartz, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John Irwin, must. in March 29, 1864.
Samuel H. Imel, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Samuel Johnston, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Simeon Johnston, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
William Johnston, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
John Kerr, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John Keener, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Andrew Kidd, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
William Kelly, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Jacob Klink, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Richard A. King, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Elias S. Lavan, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
George F. Luther, must. in March 29, 1864.
Lewis Lowry, must. in March 14, 1864.
Gann Linton, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Thomas Lowe, must. in March 15, 1864.
Reuben Lane, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
William M. Lewis, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Philip Landis, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Jacob Lantz, must. in Sept. 3, 1862.
Daniel Laughery, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John A. Lee, must. in Oct. 23, 1862.
David Lafellet, must. in March 25, 1864.
Thomas J. Miguels, must. in Dec. 28, 1863.
Sylvester Morton, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Jacob K. Mitchell, must. in March 9, 1864.
Daniel Murray, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Frederick C. Muller, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
William Michaels, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John L. Merrills, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Samuel Maxwell, must. in March 31, 1864.
James Miller, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Emanuel Martin, must. in Oct. 22, 1862.
John Moore, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.
Richard Morrison, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.

Leander Miller, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Lewis A. Metts, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
James McCausien, must. in April 13, 1864.
Wm. H. McIntyre, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Joseph McGregor, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
James McCorkle, must. in Jan. 3, 1865.
Joseph McDaniels, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Robert L. McGinnis, must. in Aug. 26, 1862.
Daniel Neil, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Andrew L. Nutts, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Benjamin Nuzum, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Wm. R. Patterson, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
John Powell, must. in Nov. 1, 1862.
James Ritchie, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
Jacob Riggle, must. in March 9, 1864.
Samuel Riggle, must. in March 15, 1864.
Augustus Raul, must. in March 5, 1864.
William H. Repine, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
William Robinson, must. in Dec. 29, 1863.
Joseph Robinson, must. in Dec. 29, 1863.
John Robinson, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Seth Rigby, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John S. Reagan, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Harrison Ringer, must. in March 8, 1864.
John J. Rayrer, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
George Roblar, must. in Sept. 9, 1864.
William Reedy, must. in Sept. 5, 1864.
Allen Stewart, must. in March 21, 1864.
Abraham Shaffer, must. in Dec. 25, 1863.
George W. Shaffer, must. in Dec. 14, 1863.
Franklin Shaffer, must. in Dec. 11, 1863.
David S. Sherrard, must. in Dec. 28, 1863.
Henry Small, must. in April 13, 1864.
William B. Shaum, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
James H. Steffey, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
Martin T. Smith, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Augustus Spence, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Uriah Sheffler, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Fred. N. Speelman, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Isaac Stewart, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Daniel J. Speelman, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Jacob D. Stickle, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
William H. Shaffer, must. in Dec. 10, 1863.
Abraham P. Shaffer, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
Hugh H. Smiley, must. in Aug. 17, 1864.
Adam Swagger, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.
Richard Swagger, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.
Samuel Shook, must. in March 31, 1864.
Richard Stapleton, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Henry C. Scott, must. in Oct. 16, 1862.
Joseph T. Shrum, must. in March 31, 1862.
C. A. Templeton, must. in March 5, 1862.
John S. Thompson, must. in March 29, 1862.
Hugh Townsend, must. in March 23, 1862.
George Thompson, must. in Sept. 28, 1862.
Allen Tatem, must. in Nov. 29, 1862.
James Tingley, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Samuel Tingley, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
Thomas Turner, must. in Sept. 30, 1862.
Andrew Wissinger, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Isaac W. Woods, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
Peter Whitemire, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Stephen Whetzel, must. in Nov. 24, 1862.
David Wilson, must. in March 8, 1864.
Henry Winters, must. in March 22, 1864.
Ansell G. West, must. in March 31, 1864.
David Welch, must. in March 3, 1864.
Samuel White, must. in March 9, 1864.
Solomon Whipkey, must. in Oct. 22, 1862.
James Wallace, must. in Oct. 16, 1862.
Abraham Walker, must. in March 29, 1864.
Christopher Tockey, must. in Feb. 18, 1864.
Samuel Zebley, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

COMPANY E.

Ashbel F. Duncan, captain, must. in Nov. 21, 1862; died September 25th, of wounds received at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

George H. North, captain, must. in Nov. 3, 1862; pro. from quartermaster March 3, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 31, 1865.
Samuel D. Hazlett, captain, must. in Nov. 14, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
James Hamilton, first lieut., must. in Nov. 21, 1862; res. Feb. 22, 1864.
James M. Hustead, first lieutenant, must. in Nov. 21, 1862; pro. from second lieutenant July 6, 1864; res. March 31, 1865.
Albert G. Hague, first lieutenant, must. in Nov. 21, 1862; pro. from first sergeant to second lieutenant July 7, 1864; to first lieutenant May 20, 1865; res. June 9, 1865.
Henry B. Hagy, first lieutenant, must. in Nov. 18, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
John W. Barclay, second lieutenant, must. in Sept. 30, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
Evan R. Davis, first sergeant, must. in Jan. 25, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
George J. Miller, first sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
George J. Keener, first sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; pro. to corporal Aug. 26, 1864; to first sergeant May 20, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 31, 1865.
John W. Shryock, quartermaster-sergeant, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; pro. from corporal Aug. 15, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865; veteran.
Benjamin E Robinson, quartermaster-sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Eli H. Titus, quartermaster-sergeant, must. in March 30, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 13, 1865.
Alpheus W. Swaney, quartermaster-sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. July 31, 1865.
Robert L. Galbreith, quartermaster-sergeant, must. in Feb. 15, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 8, 1865.
Alexander English, commissary-sergeant, must. in Nov. 14, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
James M. Nobers, commissary-sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
William T. Edward, sergeant, must. in Jan. 25, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865; veteran.
Peter B. Brown, sergeant, must. in Feb. 28, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865; veteran.
Thomas H. Banks, sergeant, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865; veteran.
Lewis Hazlett, sergeant, must. in Feb. 24, 1864; must. out with company Aug 24, 1865.
S. M. Thompson, sergeant, must. in March 5, 1864; pro. to corporal June 6, 1865; to sergeant July 23, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
Wartman Davis, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; com. second lieutenant May 20, 1865; not mustered; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Otho W. Core, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Anderson L. Osborn, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Andrew Core, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
William Robinson, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Jabez W. McCloy, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. D July 11, 1865.
Frederick Eisenlager, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. D July 11, 1865.
William Abraham, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; died at Baltimore, Md., Aug. 6, 1864
Johnston Matthews, corporal, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865; veteran.
Levi Campbell, corporal, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865; veteran.
William V. Beaman, corporal, must. in Feb. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
Amos Pfabe, corporal, must. in Feb. 2, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
William B. Matthews, corporal, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865; veteran.
Henry Skyles, corporal, must. in Nov. 14, 1862; pro. to corporal Aug. 15, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
Joseph W. Linton, corporal, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; pro. to corporal Aug. 15, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

David L. Wilson, corporal, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; pro. to corporal Aug. 15, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
Robert E. Pastorius, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
William J. Stewart, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
James M. Neil, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Henry M. Hayden, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
John C. Pastorius, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Benjamin Launtz, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Barton S. Robinson, corporal, must. in Feb. 25, 1864; disch. by G. O. Aug. 8, 1865.
Samuel H. Brown, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. D July 11, 1865.
George W. Arrison, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. D July 11, 1865.
James J. Gruver, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; trans. to Co. D July 11, 1865.
Joseph C. Curry, corporal, must. in March 29, 1864.
Isaac H. Hall, bugler, must. in March 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1864.
Frank M. Smith, corporal, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
Robert Porter, blacksmith, must. in Nov. 14, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
John M. Brown, farrier, must. in Nov. 14, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
Nathan L. Walters, farrier, must. in Nov. 14, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
James A. Pratt, farrier, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Jonathan Grinder, saddler, must. in June 23, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
Albert Sheets, saddler, must. in June 23, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.

Privates.

Samuel Artist, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
George W. Artist, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
James H. Acklin, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
Charles Allen, must. in Aug. 31, 1864.
Joseph Aston, must. in Sept. 22, 1864.
Elijah Artist, must. in Sept. 16, 1864.
Oliver Abel, must. in April 13, 1864.
John H. Allison, must. in Jan. 30, 1864.
Robert Atchison, must. in Nov. 13, 1862.
Harvey C. Boyd, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Eli Black, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Corby Barrackman, must. in March 24, 1864.
George W. Brooks, must. in March 9, 1864.
John W. Beatty, must. in April 7, 1864.
John C. Brown, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John Butler, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Caldwell G. Byers, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Milton Barmore, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Samuel Bliss, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John Bell, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
A. D. Brownfield, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
James W. Bunner, must. in Sept. 12, 1864.
John A. Brown, must. in March 10, 1864.
Isaac Bouch, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Luther Bromfield, must. in Sept. 14, 1864.
John C. Brown, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
George W. Bowers, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Thomas H. Bower, must. in March 30, 1864.
Henry C. Blauey, must. in March 9, 1864.
Joseph Biglow, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Samuel Baker, must. in Oct. 5, 1864.
William C. Blaney, must. in March 9, 1864.
William F. Baulton, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
George Bowman, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Daniel Crise, must. in Dec. 14, 1863.
Edward Camp, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.
John J. Conn, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
George W. Cover, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
George W. Crooks, must. in Sept. 13, 1864.
Samuel A. Conn, must. in Sept. 14, 1864.
Jacob Conn, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
Elias Carey, must. in Sept. 13, 1864.
Conrad Cramer, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
John Cain, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Charles H. Comer, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John W. Crotts, must. in Sept. 8, 1864.
Elijah Coleman, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Daniel Casey, must. in April 7, 1864.
Archibald Clarke, must. in Jan. 14, 1864.
Robert R. Creeks, must. in Feb. 5, 1864.
John Deets, must. in March 28, 1864.
Henry Dean, must. in March 24, 1864.
Jonathan Dunlap, must. in March 24, 1864.
Otho Darr, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Joseph E. Delliner, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John F. Darrell, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
James W. Dougherty, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
W. C. Degmond, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Samuel E. Davis, must. in Sept. 12, 1862.
Lewis Davis, must. in Sept. 13, 1864.
Samuel C. Dunbar, must. in Sept. 13, 1864.
Robert Dinsmore, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
John A. Dehaven, must. in March 25, 1864.
F. H. Duncan, must. in March 31, 1864.
David Dore, must. in Jan. 18, 1864.
Alonzo A. Everly, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Michael Emerie, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
William Epley, must. in April 6, 1864.
William Erley, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Benjamin Fogg, must. in March 25, 1864.
Henry C. Fowler, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
Jasper C. Fox, must. in March 25, 1864.
Amos M. Frock, must. in March 16, 1864.
Jacob Farr, must. in Nov. 23, 1864.
John W. Gillen, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
John C. Green, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Ashbel F. Green, must. in March 9, 1864.
Lewis Gaskell, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
David Garrison, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
George Garrison, must in April 27, 1864.
Charles Galbraith, must. in March 24, 1864.
Matthew N. Greer, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Joseph W. Green, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Moreland Gribble, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Michael Howton, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
James M. Harrison, must. in March 16, 1864.
David Heisner, must. in Jan. 15, 1864.
George Hays, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
William Hankton, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Ethelbert O. Hickle, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Aaron B. Hickle, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Thomas H. Hill, must. in Sept. 13, 1864.
William Hopton, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Richard Hill, must. in Sept. 13, 1864.
Jacob Hull, must. in March 9, 1864.
James C. Huhm, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John Harvey, must. in April 13, 1864.
Levi Hays, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Philip G. Hughes, must. in March 12, 1864.
William Hiles, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
John M. Hartman, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Andrew Humbert, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Robert M. Harvey, must. in Aug. 5, 1864.
William Irwin, must. in March 16, 1864.
Nicholas Iseman, must. in Feb. 15, 1864.
James S. Jack, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
Thomas Johnston, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
William J. Janes, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
James W. Janes, must. in Oct. 23, 1864.
William Jaco, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.
Adrian Johnston, must. in Nov 23, 1862.
Daniel D. Kepple, must. in Feb. 20, 1864.
Josiah Kiskaden, must. in Feb. 20, 1864.

Joseph Kennison, must. in Feb. 20, 1864.
Robert L. Keener, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Henry C. Keys, must. in March 28, 1864.
William Lago, must. in Jan. 4, 1864.
James Lockwood, must. in March 29, 1864.
John H. Lynch, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Charles Ludwig, must. in Sept. 8, 1864.
Noah Lape, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
James W. D. Lowe, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Andrew P. Loughry, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Andrew J. Malarky, must. in Feb. 3, 1864.
James W. Malone, must. in Feb. 8, 1864.
Abraham B. Maurt, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
M. D. Mercer, must. in Oct. 22, 1863.
Alpheus Maple, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Street F. Marsteller, must. in Aug. 27, 1864.
William Mallaby, must. in Sept. 14, 1864.
Harvey Monteith, must. in Sept. 14, 1864.
Elijah Myers, must. in March 10, 1864.
Thomas Martin, must. in Dec. 9, 1863.
Lewis R. Mechling, must. in Feb. 2, 1864.
Reason Moore, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
William Mauler, must. in Nov. 18, 1864.
Josiah Mitchell, must. in March 10, 1864.
William V. Mayfield, must. in April 8, 1864.
Reese J. Mosier, must. in March 9, 1864.
Andrew J. Martin, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Charles A. Mesterget, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
David R. Means, must. in March 25, 1864.
Joseph Miller, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Samuel McCarty, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John F. McCarty, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Joseph McCormick, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
Alexander McLain, must. in Feb. 13, 1864.
James McDonald, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Isaac H. Neff, must. in Nov. 14, 1862.
William T. Neal, must. in March 29, 1864.
Isaiah H. Ollinger, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
Hugh O'Neil, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Wilkins W. Osborn, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Henry M. Osborn, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Charles O'Neil, must. in Oct. 26, 1864.
John W. O'Neil, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Isaac B. Osborn, must. in Aug. 24, 1864.
Adolph Provance, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.
Oliver Parker, must. in March 28, 1864.
Henry H. Poundstone, must. in April 7, 1864.
Thomas H. Pearson, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Edward F. Pugh, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Ashbel F. Pratt, must. in Sept. 20, 1864.
James K. Provance, must. in March 6, 1864.
John Pastorious, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Isaac Pratt, must. in Sept. 26, 1864.
James W. Pastorius, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John Recht, must. in Nov. 14, 1862.
George W. Reep, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.
David Rumbaugh, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
George W. Rogers, must. in March 25, 1864.
Perry Robins, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Thomas S. Rector, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Alexander Rush, must. in Sept. 21, 1864.
John C. Ruble, must. in Sept. 12, 1864.
John Rodgers, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
Albert H. Rea, must. in Feb. 15, 1864.
John Rumble, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Franklin Richard, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Wilbur F. Ritchie, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John Robinson, must. in Jan. 9, 1864.
Otho M. Rhodes, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
Elmer Snyder, must. in March 24, 1864.
H. Schiveiertering, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
Adam W. Snyder, must. in Feb. 2, 1864.
Isaac D. Seese, must. in March 10, 1864.
Henry Sherer, must. in March 9, 1864.
William Sturgeon, must. in March 24, 1864.
Wm. M. C. K. Smith, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
George W. Shuff, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Jeremiah Stewart, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Samuel M. Simonton, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Clark R. Stoner, must. in Sept. 14, 1864.
Gottlieb Sterner, must. in Sept. 24, 1864.
John H. Simpson, must. in Sept. 14, 1864.
Matthew Sheridan, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
John Sutton, must. in Sept. 5, 1864.
Estep Smith, must. in Sept. 22, 1864.
Joseph M. Sangston, must. in Sept. 24, 1864.
James S. Saunders, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
Winfield S. Shepard, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
William Snow, must. in March 24, 1864.
George W. Stewart, must. in Nov. 18, 1864.
Alpheus Swearingen, must. in Oct. 28, 1864.
Edward Seiberts, must. in Nov. 23, 1864.
William M. Stone, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.
Woodbury Smith, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Arthur Stevens, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Martin Stoner, must. in Sept. 14, 1864.
Philip Troutman, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
John Thompson, must. in Sept. 14, 1864.
Benjamin F. Tobin, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
And. J. Thompson, must. in Sept. 14, 1864.
Robert Thompson, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Thomas M. Williamson, must. in March 31, 1864.
Alphens Woody, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Henry K. Ward, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Thomas Williams, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John Williams, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Morgan B. Wilcox, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Daniel Walters, must. in July 27, 1864.
John M. Weltner, must. in July 26, 1864.
Samuel Whetsler, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John Weaver, must. in March 29, 1864.
Thomas B. Walker, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Benjamin Woody, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
William H. Younkers, must. in Aug. 2, 1864.
William F. Young, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.
James W. Yager, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Uriah T. Young, must. in Sept. 1, 1864.

Company F.

Calvin Springer, captain, must. in Nov. 29, 1862; disch. Jan. 18, 1864.

James J. Jackson, captain, must. in Nov. 29, 1862; wounded at White Sulphur Springs, Va., Aug. 26, 1863; pro. from first lieutenant Jan. 14, 1864; disch. Dec. 6, 1864.

J. S. Schoonmaker, captain, must. in Nov. 29, 1862; pro. from second to first lieutenant Jan. 14, 1864; to captain Jan. 28, 1865; disch. by general order July 31, 1865.

Charles W. E. Welty, captain, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

John H. Nesmith, first lieutenant, must. in Oct. 21, 1862; pro. from first sergeant to second lieutenant May 15, 1864; to first lieutenant Jan. 28, 1865; wounded at Ashby's Gap, Va., Feb. 19, 1865; disch. by general order July 31, 1865.

Wm. H. Colling, first lieutenant, must. in Sept. 11, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

N. E. Huntsman, second lieutenant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; pro. from first sergeant Co. D Jan. 27, 1865; trans. to Co. D July 31, 1865.

Milton H. McCormick, second lieutenant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

Jordan M. Nesmith, first sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

James H. Nesmith, first sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

Jesse F. Core, quartermaster-sergeant, must. in Jan. 7, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

John J. Hertzog, quartermaster-sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; pro. from sergeant Jan. 14, 1864; disch. by general order May 30, 1865.

Clark McLaughlin, commissary-sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

Daniel W. Dull, sergeant, must. in Feb. 23, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

Benjamin F. Siple, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

Samuel M. Kerr, sergeant, must. in Feb. 14, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.

Aaron T. Crow, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; pro. from corporal July 31, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
William Liston, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; pro. from private May 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
John M. Holmes, sergeant, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; absent in hospital at must. out.
Jonathan Boyd, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
William Dull, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
John A. Mikesell, corporal, must. in Feb. 4, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
William Stull, corporal, must. in Feb. 28, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
Joseph E. Richey, corporal, must. in Feb. 8, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
John Fleming, corporal, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
Samuel A. Bryson, must. in Feb. 6, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
Robert Hazlett, corporal, must. in Jan. 5, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
Hamilton C. Inglis, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; pro. to corporal March 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Harry Prophet, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Sampson B. Hart, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1865; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Herman Detrick, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Theodore Mondolle, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1864; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
David McKinney, corporal, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Jacob Aurell, bugler, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
John G. Hart, bugler, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; pro. to chief bugler June 1, 1865.
Abner S. Roberts, blacksmith, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.
Michael Frick, farrier, must. in March 31, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 24, 1865.
Anderson Minerd, farrier, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Hugh C. Brown, saddler, must. in Nov. 23, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 30, 1865.

Privates.

Francis S. Altman, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Frank Abel, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
David Brooks, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Daniel Brooks, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.
Lewis D. Buzzard, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Samuel R. Banks, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.
George W. Bowie, must. in Dec. 2, 1863.
Henry Burns, must. in Dec. 2, 1863.
John Baker, must. in Oct. 7, 1864.
John Ball, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Edward M. Brynon, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Isaac Balsinger, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Allen Bryner, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Andrew Brobst, must. in Aug. 24, 1864.
John Bierworth, must. in Aug. 24, 1864.
Wm. Brownfield, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
George W. Burner, must. in Sept. 16, 1864.
Joseph C. Brady, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.
T. J. Buner, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Judson Bodkins, must. in Aug. 1, 1862.
W. M. Burchinal, must. in April 14, 1864.
John C. Bumer, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Wm. T. Bumer, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Samuel Bumsworth, must. in Feb. 28, 1862.
James K. Burgess, must. in March 9, 1862.
James Braddie, must. in Sept. 7, 1862.
T. M. Clelland, must. in Feb. 16, 1862.
G. W. Campbell, must. in Feb. 25, 1862.
John Cain, must. in Dec. 2, 1863.
Ewing Christopher, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John C. Core, must. in Dec. 25, 1863.
John C. Cartin, must. in Sept. 5, 1864.
Francis Carney, must. in March 31, 1864.
Andrew Cooper, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Patrick B. Cooley, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John Collins, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Andrew E. Collins, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.
Andrew Dodson, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Stewart Durban, must. in Aug. 1, 1863.
Thomas Dougherty, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Abraham Evans, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John A. Early, must. in July 12, 1864.
A. H. Eshenbaugh, must. in March 24, 1864.
Thomas W. Elliott, must. in March 20, 1864.
David Emerson, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
David T. Fry, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
Wm. A. Fleming, must. in Feb. 4, 1864.
James Frazier, must. in Jan. 20, 1864.
Wm. H. Fry, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Nicholas Frishcom, must. in Aug. 24, 1864.
F. M. Fleming, must. in Jan. 4, 1864.
James Dougherty, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
William A. Evans, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
Philip Frederick, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Allison Freeman, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Edmund Federer, must. in Aug. 26, 1862.
James A. George, must. in March 27, 1864.
Richard German, must. in Jan. 20, 1864.
Henry D. Gilmore, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Leopold Gross, must. in Aug. 12, 1864.
George P. Green, must. in Sept. 3, 1864.
Levi Goodwin, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Wm. B. Gowl, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John Gardner, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Eckhart Houk, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.
Jacob Houk, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
Willis B. Harbaugh, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.
Isaac R. Houk, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.
Henry Hair, must. in Feb. 4, 1864.
John Hand, must. in Jan. 20, 1864.
Miles Hand, must. in Aug. 1, 1863.
Edward S. Hayden, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Reuben Houk, must. in Jan. 4, 1864.
Alanson Hudson, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
David L. Hall, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Abraham Hill, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
Jacob Hill, must. in Nov. 25, 1864.
Alexander Hager, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Fred. M. Hicks, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John M. Hackett, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Mitchell Hamil, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
James Hagan, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Andrew Hall, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Robert Hamilton, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Jesse Hall, must. in Feb. 27, 1862.
Thomas Hughes, must. in March 29, 1862.
Peter Ingles, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Samuel Ingles, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Peter K. Johnson, must. in Feb. 25, 1862.
John Johnson, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
William James, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Joseph Johnson, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Wm. Kirkwood, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Butler Kissinger, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
James W. Kenan, must. in Sept. 15, 1864.
John Keiser, must. in Aug. 24, 1864.
W. H. Kent, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Jacob Leonard, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
Valorius Lilly, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Abraham Liston, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
David Lafferty, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Matthias Lilly, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
James W. Luellan, must. in Sept. 8, 1862.
Wm. F. Leech, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Wm. C. Leasty, must. in Feb. 12, 1864.
Andrew Lancaster, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
David Leech, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John Lowrie, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Jacob Lowrie, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.

Noah Lape, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Lucius S. Marten, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Wm. B. Mitchell, must. in March 12, 1864.
Peter Mitchell, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
James H. Morrison, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Frederick R. Martin, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Michael C. Monroe, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Conrad Myers, must. in Sept. 5, 1864.
John Morrow, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.
George Miller, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Zachariah Moon, must. in March 15, 1864.
Joseph Miller, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Harry L. Maple, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Everett Meyers, must. in Feb. 2, 1864.
Curtis McQuillian, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Wm. A. McDowell, must. in Sept. 15, 1864.
Matthew S. McGarvey, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
Francis McHenry, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
John B. McMullen, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Robert P. McClellan, must. in Sept. 17, 1864.
Wm. McCloskey, must. in Aug. 26, 1862.
John Neeman, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Joseph M. Olinger, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.
James W. Orr, must. in Feb. 1, 1864.
Andrew Ochnes, must. in Jan. 4, 1864.
George D. Peterman, must. in Feb. 29, 1864.
Martin Peterman, must. in Feb. 13, 1864.
J. W. Poundstone, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Wm. H. Parker, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Bliss Palmer, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John H. Preston, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Jimp S. Patterson, must. in Dec. 24, 1863.
Joseph Rowen, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
David Rowen, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John Rutlege, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John Richards, must. in Dec. 28, 1863.
George Reshel, must. in Aug. 30, 1864.
John Rhoe, must. in Aug. 24, 1864.
Absalom Riggle, must. in Sept. 15, 1864.
David J. Roberts, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Joseph Randolph, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Newton D. Shannon, must. in April 26, 1864.
William Snyder, must. in March 28, 1864.
Henry Shaffer, must. in Feb. 20, 1864.
Jacob Siple, Jr., must. in March 23, 1864.
Amos Sybert, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Sylvester C. Skinner, must. in Feb. 27, 1864.
James Staunton, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Philip Smalley, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Wm. W. Shimp, must. in Feb. 22, 1864.
Samuel Sidebottom, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Cyrus B. Sargent, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John Skelly, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Matthew Silks, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
George Smith, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Archibald Skyles, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Adam Speiker, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
James Sherry, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
H. F. Smallwood, must. in Dec. 24, 1863.
Lafayette Salisbury, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
Jonathan Sheetz, must in Nov. 23, 1862.
Daniel Soverns, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John C. Stares, must. in Aug. 20, 1864.
John Shepler, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
James Stockdill, must. in March 18, 1864.
John Seybold, must. in Oct. 27, 1862.
Scott Sprague, must. in Oct. 27, 1862.
John Seip, must. in Aug. 26, 1864.
Alexander Tarr, must. in March 17, 1864.
Joseph Toy, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Henry Turney, must. in Feb. 15, 1864.
Job Thorp, must. in Nov. 24, 1862.
George W. Taylor, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Andrew Thorp, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Jacob Tressler, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Wm. Tibbs, must. in April 14, 1862.
Wm. Vansickle, must. in Sept. 17, 1862.
Joseph A. Wott, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Wallace Watterson, must. in July 12, 1864.
Charles Wamer, must. in Nov. 22, 1862.
William Warrick, must. in Jan. 7, 1864.
Matthew Wilson, must. in Dec. 14, 1863.
Alpheus Wilson, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
John Wannan, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
David C. Winders, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
George Wygold, must. in Aug. 24, 1864.
Martin Wygold, must. in Aug. 24, 1864.
Frank Woodsides, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Isaiah Wilson, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
S. P. Waltonbaugh, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
James Williams, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
William Willy, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
William Woods, must. in Nov. 23, 1862.
Joel T. Woods, must. in Aug. 18, 1864.
George W. Zinn, must. in Sept. 7, 1864.

CHAPTER XXI.

WAR OF THE REBELLION—(*Continued*).

The Sixteenth Cavalry.

THE Sixteenth Cavalry, numbered the One Hundred and Sixty-first of the Pennsylvania Line, and one of the most renowned cavalry regiments in the service of the United States in the war of the Rebellion, was raised in the fall of 1862, and composed of men from twenty counties of the State of Pennsylvania. The rendezvous was first established at Camp Simmons, near Harrisburg, but was afterwards removed to Camp McClellan, where the regimental organization was completed about the middle of November. The field-officers of the Sixteenth at its organization were: Colonel, John Irvin Gregg, a veteran of the Mexican war and a line-officer in the regular army; Lieutenant-Colonel, Lorenzo D. Rodgers, of Venango County; Majors, William A. West, of Fayette County, William H. Fry, of Philadelphia, and John Stroup, of Mifflin. Two companies of the regiment were composed of men recruited in Fayette County, viz.: Company B, Capt. John T. Hurst, and Company G, Capt. John K. Fisher.

On the 30th of November the regiment proceeded to Washington, D. C., and was moved thence to a camp near Bladensburg, Md. On the 3d of January, 1863, it moved to the Rappahannock, and went into winter-quarters near the railroad bridge over Potomac Creek, being assigned to duty with Averill's brigade, which was then attached to the Army of the Potomac. Its winter duty was severe, it being almost continually on picket duty on a line nearly eight miles from the regimental camp. On the 17th of March, 1863, the Sixteenth fought its first battle at Kelly's Ford, on which occasion it occupied the right of the line and did its duty well, though with slight loss.

In the spring campaign of 1863, which culminated in the battle of Chancellorsville, the Sixteenth was constantly active, the men being almost continually in the saddle from the 13th of April, when they left

their winter-quarters, until the 5th of May, when the Army of the Potomac recrossed the Rappahannock after the disaster of Chancellorsville. During this time the regiment skirmished with the enemy's cavalry at Brandy Station (April 29th) and at Ely's Ford (May 2d), but in these affairs lost only one man killed. On the 25th of May the cavalry of the two armies were hotly engaged at Brandy Station, but the Sixteenth, being without saddles, did not take an active part in the fight. On the 11th of June it was brigaded with the Fourth Pennsylvania, Tenth New York, and First Maine Regiments of cavalry, forming the Second Brigade (under Col. J. I. Gregg) of the Second Division of the cavalry corps under Gen. Pleasonton.

The Confederate army under Gen. Lee was moving to the invasion of Pennsylvania, and on the 13th of June the cavalry corps commenced the northward march which led to the battle-field of Gettysburg. On the 18th the Sixteenth took the advance, and was compelled to fight its way through nearly the entire day. On the following day it was the same, the Sixteenth fighting dismounted and taking the enemy's positions one after another, but only losing eleven killed and wounded. On the 21st the enemy again disputed the way, and were driven in some disorder through Ashby's Gap.

In the conflict at Gettysburg the regiment with its brigade was partially engaged on the 2d of July, but suffered very slight loss. On the 3d it was in line and under artillery fire, but not actively engaged. In the pursuit of Lee's retreating army, after the battle, it took active part, and on the 16th of July, beyond Shepherdstown, Va., it stood in line for eight hours, during a part of which time it bore the weight of a fierce attack of the Confederate cavalry, losing twenty-one killed and wounded. Among the latter was Capt. John K. Fisher, of "G" company, who received wounds by which he was disabled for service.

After the escape of Gen. Lee and the crossing of the Army of the Potomac into Virginia, the Sixteenth took part in nearly all the marches, countermarches, skirmishes, and fights of the cavalry corps during the remainder of the year down to the movement against the enemy's strong works at Mine Run, its aggregate losses in these operations being quite large. After the abandonment of the Mine Run campaign it recrossed the Rapidan and encamped near Bealton Station. From the 21st to the 31st of December it was employed with the brigade in an expedition to Luray, where some factories and a large amount of Confederate stores were destroyed. Immediately after this it took part in a raid to Front Royal, from which it returned by way of Manassas Gap, and about the middle of January, 1864, went into winter-quarters at Turkey Run, near Warrenton.

In the spring campaign of 1864 the brigade of which the Sixteenth was a part, crossed the Rapidan and entered the Wilderness with the Second Corps of the Army of the Potomac. It became engaged on the 6th of May, and again on the 7th, when the Sixteenth fought dismounted, and bravely held its position against determined attacks of the enemy. On the 8th eight companies of the regiment, mounted, charged with the sabre, suffering considerable loss. On the 9th the cavalry, under Gen. P. H. Sheridan, moved around the right flank of Lee's army, destined for a raid against Richmond. A large number of Union prisoners on their way from the Wilderness battle-grounds to the Southern prisons were released, and the cavalry column destroyed immense quantities of stores at the Beaver Dam Station of the Richmond and Potomac Railroad. On the morning of the 11th, at Hanover Church, the enemy attacked furiously, but was repulsed. In the fighting of that day the Confederate cavalry general J. E. B. Stuart was killed. On the 12th, at daybreak, the Union cavalry entered the outer works of Richmond, but the position could not be held. The enemy closed in overwhelming numbers on three sides of the Union force, whose situation became hourly more critical, but Sheridan released himself by desperate fighting, and crossing the Chickahominy, rejoined the main army on the 25th of May.

A movement by Gregg and Merritt down the Pamunkey, on the 26th, resulted in the heavy engagement at Hawes' Shop in the afternoon of the 28th, in which action the Sixteenth lost twenty-four killed and wounded. A few days later the regiment with its brigade accompanied Sheridan in his expedition towards Lynchburg, and in a sharp fight which resulted at Trevillian Station the Sixteenth lost sixteen killed and wounded. Unable to reach Lynchburg, Sheridan turned back and made his way to White House, on the Pamunkey, from which place with his own train and eight hundred additional wagons belonging to the Army of the Potomac he marched on the 25th of June for the James River. The enemy was determined to capture the trains if possible, and for that purpose made a most desperate assault in greatly superior numbers at St. Mary's Church, but were repelled and finally driven back by Gregg's command, which covered the right on the roads leading from Richmond. In this engagement the Sixteenth took prominent part, and fought with its customary stubbornness and gallantry, repelling repeated charges of the enemy. Crossing the James, the command was sent on the 1st of July to the relief of Gen. Wilson, who was in a critical situation on the Weldon Railroad, but he escaped from his perilous position without assistance.

Late in July the regiment with its division and a column of infantry recrossed the James on a reconnoissance in force, in which the Sixteenth became engaged near Malvern Hill, charging, mounted, and lost nine killed and wounded. The expedition returned on the 30th. About the middle of August the division again crossed to the north side of the James,

and fought at Deep Run and White's Tavern. In the latter fight the Sixteenth lost thirty-one killed and wounded out of a total of less than two hundred men which it took in. Again, on an expedition to the Weldon Railroad, it was engaged on the 23d, 24th, and 25th of August, losing in the three days' skirmish twelve killed and wounded. On the 15th and 16th of September it was again skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry near Poplar Spring Church. About this time the regiment was armed with the Spencer repeater in place of the Sharp's carbine previously used. On the 27th of October it was heavily engaged at Boydton plank-road, losing thirty-one killed and wounded. From the 1st to the 7th of December it was engaged in raiding along the Weldon Railroad, but suffered no loss. On the 12th it returned to camp, and soon after went into winter-quarters at Hancock's Station. During the winter (February 6th) it fought in the battle of Hatcher's Run, dismounted, and sustained a loss of fifteen killed and wounded, among the latter being Lieut. George W. Brooks, of "B" company.

In the closing campaign of 1865, the Sixteenth, like the rest of the cavalry, was in constant activity. On the 31st of March, in an engagement at Dinwiddie Court-House, it lost eighteen killed and wounded, Capt. Frederick W. Heslop, of "G" company, being among the latter. In the fight at Five Forks, April 2d, it lost seven killed and wounded. On the 5th, at Amelia Springs, and on the 6th, at Sailor's Creek, its loss was eighteen killed and wounded, the list of the latter including Capt. H. H. Oliphant, of "G," and Lieut. William M. Everhart, of "B" company. Lieut. Norman J. Ball, of "G" company, was among the wounded in the engagement at Farmville, on the 7th.

After the surrender of Lee (April 9th) the regiment was moved to Petersburg, and thence to North Carolina, to support the advancing columns of Sherman, but soon returned, and was sent to Lynchburg to guard the captured stores and preserve order. It remained there till the beginning of August, when it was moved to Richmond, and there mustered out of service on the 7th of that month.

FAYETTE COUNTY MEMBERS OF THE SIXTEENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY B.

John T. Hurst, captain, must. in Nov. 7, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate March 30, 1863.

Robert W. McDowell, captain, must. in Sept. 26, 1862; pro. from first lieutenant March 30, 1863; brevet major March 13, 1865; com. major May 18, 1865; not must.; trans. to Co. A July 24, 1865.

Henry H. Oliphant, captain, trans. from Co. G July 24, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

George W. Brooks, first lieutenant, must. in Nov. 8, 1862; pro. from second lieutenant March 30, 1863; brevet captain March 13, 1865; com. captain May 18, 1865; wounded at Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.

Michael Cannon, first lieutenant, must. in Sept. 5, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Samuel Thompson, second lieutenant, must. in Sept. 24, 1862; pro. from first sergeant March 30, 1863; wounded at Ely's Ford, Va., May 2, 1863; disch. on surgeon's certificate Nov. 24, 1863.

William M. Everhart, second lieutenant, must. in Aug. 28, 1864; pro. from sergeant Co. L July 24, 1864; brevet captain March 3, 1865; com. first lieutenant May 18, 1865; wounded at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.

Henry Schively, second lieutenant, must. in Oct. 13, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

James Rawl, first sergeant, must. in Feb. 16, 1865; pro. from private June 15, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

William A. McDowell, first sergeant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to commissary subsistence Nov. 16, 1862.

William H. Hagans, first sergeant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate March 6, 1863.

Isaac P. Eberhart, first sergeant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 13, 1865.

William F. Walter, first sergeant, must. in Sept. 24, 1862; pro. from sergeant to quartermaster-sergeant Nov. 16, 1863; first sergeant Sept. 1, 1864; com. second lieutenant May 18, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

James E. Easton, quartermaster-sergeant, must. in Feb. 14, 1865; pro. from private Co. M June 15, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

William Wood, quartermaster-sergeant, must. in Oct. 1, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps March 16, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 28, 1865.

Abraham F. Foutch, quartermaster-sergeant, must. in Sept. 24, 1862; pro. from corporal to sergeant Nov. 16, 1863; quartermaster-sergeant Sept. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

John Dugan, commissary-sergeant, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; pro. from private June 15, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Jonathan Cable, commissary-sergeant, must. in Sept. 24, 1862; wounded at Malvern Hill, Va., July 28, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Henry F. Blair, sergeant, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; pro. from bugler to corporal May 1, 1865; sergeant June 15, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Ezekiel Thomas, sergeant, must. in Oct. 25, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Andrew Brink, sergeant, must. in Oct. 28, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Henry A. Fisher, sergeant, must. in Oct. 22, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Alonzo Crippin, sergeant, must. in Oct. 25, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Jeremiah B. Foulke, sergeant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate April 9, 1863.

Benjamin F. Harris, sergeant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 24, 1865.

Thomas Etling, sergeant, must. in Sept. 24, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Nathan Smith, sergeant, must. in Sept. 24, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

William Colvin, sergeant, must. in Sept. 24, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Samuel L. Brown, sergeant, must. in Oct 7, 1862; trans. to Co. A.

Joseph R. Brooks, sergeant, must. in Sept. 24, 1862; trans. to Co. A.

Jonas Edinfield, corporal, must. in Oct. 24, 1862; pro. to corporal June 15, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Jacob Wynn, corporal, must. in Oct. 16, 1862; pro. to corporal June 15, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

George Lupfer, corporal, must. in March 3, 1865; pro. to corporal June 15, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Lewis O'Connell, corporal, must. in Oct. 9, 1862; pro. to corporal June 15, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

John M. Q. Smith, corporal, must. in Jan. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

James A. McCormick, corporal, must. in Feb. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Charles A. Bailey, corporal, must. in Aug. 29, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Edgar A. Dunham, corporal, must. in Feb. 8, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Joseph R. Norris, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate March 16, 1863.

Joseph N. Lewis, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate March 16, 1863.

George W. Palmer, corporal, must. in Sept. 19, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate Feb. 19, 1865.

Albert G. Dougherty, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 9, 1865.

Tobias J. Coil, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Dec. 15, 1862.
Allen Barriclow, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 7, 1863.
Nathan Perden, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; died at Stony Creek, Dec. 1, 1864.
Alexander Brown, corporal, must. in Sept. 30, 1864; died at Dinwiddie Court-House, Va., March 31, 1865.
Andrew J. Purdy, corporal, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.
George W. Gilmore, corporal, must. in Sept. 18, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.
John B. Mayhorn, corporal, must. in Sept. 24, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.
James D. Dixon, corporal, must. in Sept. 24, 1862; pro. to corporal Nov. 16, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
Jacob F. Mauk, corporal, must. in Nov. 5, 1862; trans. to Co. A.
John W. Lewis, corporal, must. in Sept. 24, 1862; trans. to Co. A.
Nicholas Dick, corporal, must. in Sept. 24, 1862; trans. to Co. A.
John Colvin, corporal, must. in Sept. 24, 1862; trans. to Co. A.
Robert Foster, corporal, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; trans. to Co. A.
Jonathan D. Moyer, bugler, must. in March 7, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
William Stapleton, bugler, must. in March 1, 1865; pro. to bugler July 24, 1865; must. out Aug. 11, 1865.
Robert H. Haines, blacksmith, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Harrison Cox, blacksmith, must. in Sept. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
John Kell, blacksmith, must. in Sept. 24, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.
John M. Glotfelty, farrier, must. in March 1, 1865; pro. to farrier July 24, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Samuel Betts, farrier, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; disch. by G. O. April 9, 1863.
George W. Hagan, saddler, must. in Oct. 2, 1862; pro. from bugler July 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Daniel E. Whetsel, saddler, must. in Sept. 24, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 16, 1865.

Privates.

Alfred T. Augustine, must. in March 1, 1865.
Reuben G. Altman, must. in March 3, 1865.
James Anderson, must. in March 3, 1865.
Amos Abby, must. in Oct. 28, 1862.
Thomas J. Archer, must. in Oct. 28, 1862.
Lewis Andrews, must. in Nov. 5, 1862.
George Butler, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.
Archibald Bird, must. in March 1, 1865.
Edward Barr, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
Ambrose J. Binacle, must. in Sept. 19, 1864.
Henry Baylor, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
James Barneard, must. in Jan. 1, 1865.
John Balky, must. in Jan. 14, 1864.
John Beans, must. in Jan. 22, 1865.
Zephaniah B. Bane, must. in Dec. 19, 1863.
Henry W. Beeson, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
George Browneller, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Albert W. Bohlen, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
George Barricklow, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
George Brooks, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
Henry H. Beeson, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
William Brooks, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Leander Buttermore, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
John Bundorf, must. in Oct. 7, 1862.
Russell Bush, must. in Oct. 27, 1862.
Thomas Bowel, must. in Oct. 28, 1862.
James Brown, must. in Oct. 30, 1862.
George W. Campbell, must. in March 1, 1865.
James Casey, must. in March 1, 1863.
Thomas Canfield, must. in March 6, 1865.
Wm. J. Confer, must in March 22, 1864.
Simon T. Culver, must. in Jan. 26, 1865.
Stewart Christopher, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
George B. Craft, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
James L. Cook, must. in Oct. 26, 1862.
Charles G. Campbell, must. in Oct. 27, 1862.
George B. Canfield, must. in Feb. 6, 1864.
David Carver, must. in Feb. 26, 1864.
John Deter, must. in Feb. 4, 1865.
George Deter, must. in Feb. 4, 1865.
Gabriel Derr, must. in March 6, 1865.
George S. Dart, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Peter Drew, must. in March 6, 1865.
Abraham Dunham, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Edward Delaney, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
Henry Dick, must. in Sept. 24, 1862
Benjamin Dick, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Jeremiah Duff, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
William H. Deibert, must. in Feb. 27, 1865.
George Ecknard, must. in Jan. 1, 1865.
Elijah Ellenberger, must. in Oct. 15, 1862.
John S. Etling, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
James Flannary, must. in March 3, 1865.
John Fields, must. in March 3, 1865.
Edward Fox, must. in Feb. 3, 1865.
George Featners, must. in Jan. 1, 1865.
David Fetz, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Levi Francis, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Lazarus K. Foulke, must. in Oct. 22, 1862.
James Fleming, must. in Oct. 17, 1862.
John Fulton, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Isaac P. Foster, must. in Oct. 27, 1862.
Samuel G. Fulmer, must. in Oct. 7, 1862.
Peter J. Gallagher, must. in March 3, 1865.
Henry Garrett, must. in March 7, 1865.
Andrew J. Gordon, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Jonathan Gans, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
James Gaddis, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Cookson D. Green, must. in Aug. 12, 1862.
Joseph Glassburn, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Peter C. Grimm, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Joseph Grimm, must. in Sept. 10, 1864.
Henry Grimm, must. in Oct. 17, 1862.
Valentine Hecknor, must. in March 8, 1865.
John Hall, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
David M. Hand, must. in March 6, 1865.
Henry P. Horn, must. in Jan. 25, 1865.
Irvin S. Harkness, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
William Hall, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Jacob Helsel, must. in Oct. 1, 1862.
Hatfield Hayden, must. in Oct. 20, 1862.
John Herberger, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
S. Higginbotham, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Daniel Ives, must. in Oct. 25, 1862.
William G. Jenkins, must. in March 1, 1865.
William H. Jordan, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
Frederick Johnston, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Benj. F. Johnston, must. in Oct. 27, 1862.
Alfred M. Kincell, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
Hiram Kimmell, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
David J. Karchner, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Jacob Kessler, must. in Feb. 15, 1865.
Charles Katz, must. in Aug. 15, 1862.
Henry King, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
George W. Kelly, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
David P. Kelly, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Victor L. Keltz, must. in Oct. 28, 1862.
John Lent, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
Geo. L. Levengood, must. in March 7, 1865.
Samuel Lindsay, must. in March 4, 1864.
Isaac Levett, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Cyrus Laughrey, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.
Edward Laughrey, must. in Oct. 21, 1862.
David Levy, must. in Feb. 13, 1865.
J. D. Lancaster, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Robert Lytle, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Joseph Laughrey, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Joseph P. Love, must. in Nov. 4, 1862.
Samuel Lindermuth, must. in Feb. 20, 1865.
George W. Morris, must. in March 1, 1864.
Daniel Moul, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
Reuben Mabus, must. in March 7, 1865.
William Moser, must. in March 6, 1865.
Nathan Moyer, must. in March 7, 1865.

Isaac Moyer, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
Andrew Miller, must. in Jan. 1, 1865.
Alexander C. Mains, must. in March 1, 1865.
Calvin Miller, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
Calvin B. Miller, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Joseph Means, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
James Mitchell, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Emergence Marguese, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
Peter H. Miller, must. in Aug. 31, 1864.
Philip L. Miller, must. in Aug. 29, 1864.
Frederick Martin, must. in Sept. 24, 186.
John Martin, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
James May, must. in Oct. 17, 1862.
Wm. H. Merkle, must. in Oct. 18, 1862.
Henry Munsloe, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
James McClintock, must. in March 1, 1865.
John V. McLane, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Joseph A. McCoy, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Daniel McKinzie, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
Joseph McMannis, must. in Oct. 17, 1862
John S. Nelson, must. in Feb. 26, 1864. .
Samuel E. Noble, must. in March 3, 1865.
Simon Narrass, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
John Nickler, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Benjamin Nickleson, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Daniel Oswald, must. in March 7, 1865.
Perry Ogden, must. in Feb. 15, 1865.
John Pringle, must. in Feb. 19, 1865.
John Propper, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
John F. Phillips, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Samuel S. Porter, must. in Sept. 4, 1862.
Alfred N. Patterson, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Jacob B. Plumley, must. in Oct. 18, 1862.
Eli Randall, must. in March 24, 1864.
Aaron Riley, must. in March 4, 1865.
Michael Roach, must. in March 7, 1865.
William Rine, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Jacob Richter, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
Jacob W. Reese, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Henry Richter, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Martin Rutter, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Robert C. Riggin, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Henry D. Reese, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Daniel Riser, must. in Oct. 27, 1862.
Horace Sias, must. in Oct. 21, 1862.
Edward Smith, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Allen Shephard, must. in Sept. 29, 1862.
John Sagar, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
Frederick Steckley, must. in March 6, 1865.
Adam Shewy, must. in March 6, 1865.
John D. Sutliff, must. in Jan. 26, 1865.
Daniel E. Sickles, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
W. H. Sisler, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
Amos Sullivan, must. in Sept. 16, 1862.
John Sigler, must. in Oct. 18, 1862.
Lemuel Sutton, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
John Smith, must. in Sept. 18, 1862.
Paul Shefez, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
Robert D. Smith, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Jacob Shelkey, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
William R. Strawn, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Abraham E. Stoner, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
George Shriver, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Abraham Snyder, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Jacob Senniff, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Jacob C. Smith, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Ashbel Smith, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
George Seighman, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Christian Swartz, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
John Shoup, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Samuel Shoup, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Smith Stauffer, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Daniel Stauffer, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
John W. Stauffer, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Nelson Shufelt, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Thomas Sullivan, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Samuel W. Schwartz, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
Ephraim B. Schrope, must. in Feb. 10, 1864.
William V. Thompson, must. in March 3, 1864.
William H. Thompson, must. in Feb. 4, 1865.
John Thomas, must. in Jan. 25, 1865.
George W. Turner, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
John Trader, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Henry W. Templin, must. in Oct. 27, 1862.
Joseph B. Taylor, must. in Feb. 23, 1865.
William Vought, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Samuel Wood, must. in Oct. 23, 1862.
Daniel West, must. in Feb. 6, 1865.
Julius Werdeman, must. in Jan. 24, 1865.
Joseph Will, must. in Aug. 23, 1864.
James Walters, must. in Oct. 28, 1862.
James Wilson, must. in Sept. 29, 1862.
John K. Weiondt, must. in March 6, 1865.
James Wilson, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
John Wood, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
William Whetstone, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
John Way, must. in Sept. 18, 1862.
James M. Wilson, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
David S. White, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
Isaac Wimer, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
William H. Weir, must. in Sept. 24, 1862.
William M. Wood, must. in Oct. 28, 1862.
Joseph Wallace, must. in Sept. 18, 1862.
Jacob J. Yarger, must. in March 6, 1862.
Henry Yehert, must. in March 7, 1862.
Frederick Zech, must. in Feb. 16, 1862.

Company G.

William A. West, captain, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; pro. to major Nov. 5, 1862.

John K. Fisher, captain, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; pro. from first lieutenant Nov. 19, 1862; disch. December 1st, for wounds received at Shepardstown, W. Va., July 16, 1863.

Henry H. Oliphant, captain, must. in Sept. 10, 1862; pro. from regimental commissary-sergeant to second lieutenant April 1, 1863; to captain March 28, 1864; brevet major March 13, 1865; wounded at Sailor's Creek, Va., April 6, 1865; trans. to Co. B July 24, 1865.

Frederick W. Heslop, captain, must. in March 1, 1862; wounded at Dinwiddie Court-House March 31, 1865; disch. April 9, 1866; veteran.

George W. Brown, first lieutenant, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; pro. from second lieutenant Nov. 20, 1862; disch. March 25, 1863.

John R. West, first lieutenant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; pro. from quartermaster-sergeant to second lieutenant Nov. 17, 1862; to first lieutenant April 1, 1863; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.

Norman J. Ball, first lieutenant, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Henry Schively, second lieutenant, must. in Oct. 13, 1862; pro. from sergeant-major May 3, 1865; disch. by G. O. July 24, 1865.

Thomas J. Alexander, first sergeant, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; pro. from sergeant Aug. 1, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

David Sample, first sergeant, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate Nov. 13, 1862.

Michael M. Logan, first sergeant, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.

Joseph Neib, first sergeant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to commissary. sergeant March 7, 1863; to first sergeant May 13, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.

William A. McDowell, first sergeant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to commissary of subsistence Nov. 16, 1862.

William A. Kann, quartermaster-sergeant, must. in Feb. 27, 1864; pro. from private June 27, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Thomas J. Reed, commissary-sergeant; must. in Oct. 7, 1862; pro. to corporal Nov. 1, 1864; to commissary-sergeant June 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

William Wood, commissary-sergeant, must. in Oct. 1, 1862; trans. to Co. B.

Monroe Beeson, sergeant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; must. out under G. O. at Satterlee Hospital, West Philadelphia, May 22, 1865.

Martin L. Hutchins, sergeant, must. in Oct. 29, 1862; pro. to corporal April 1, 1863; to sergeant Jan. 5, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

William H. Taylor, sergeant, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; pro. to corp. Jan. 1, 1865; to sergeant June 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.

Albert H. Shields, sergeant, must. in Oct. 25, 1862; pro. from private June 27, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Lewis Dunbaugh, sergeant, must. in Feb. 1, 1864; pro. from private June 27, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Charles Stetler, sergeant, must. in March 6, 1865; pro. from private June 27, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Jesse Steely, sergeant, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; died at Potomac Creek, Va., Feb. 22, 1863.
Jesse Tweed, sergeant, must. in Sept. 23, 1862; captured at Parker's Store, Va., Nov. 29, 1863; died at Richmond, Feb. 12, 1864.
John R. Dunham, sergeant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; disch. by G. O. June 24, 1865.
William Hagan, sergeant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to corporal Oct. 29, 1862; to sergeant Dec 1, 1863; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.
Herrman H. Kregor, sergeant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to corporal Oct. 29, 1862; to sergeant March 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.
Aaron H. Gadd, sergeant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to corporal Jan. 1, 1865; to sergeant March 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.
William H. Hagans, sergeant, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. B.
Joseph W. Lehr, corporal, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; pro. to corporal June 27, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
W. H. Greenland, corporal, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; pro. to corporal June 27, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
James L. Trutton, corporal, must. in Dec. 31, 1863; pro. to corporal June 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865; veteran.
B. D. Hotchkiss, corporal, must. in March 1, 1864; pro. to corporal June 17, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
William H. Peck, corporal, must. in March 6, 1865; pro. to corporal June 27, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Hezekiah King, corporal, must. in Feb. 16, 1865; pro. to corporal June 27, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
William P. Kirk, corporal, must. in March 8, 1865; pro. to corporal June 27, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Edward Stewart, corporal, must. in March 7, 1865; pro. to corporal June 27, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Henry C. Neil, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; disch. by G. O. May 29, 1865.
Stewart Starus, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to corporal Dec. 1, 1864; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.
Robert H. Strong, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to corporal March 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.
Joseph N. Piersel, corporal, must. in Sept. 19, 1862; pro. to corporal May 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.
Sebastian Rush, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to corporal June 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.
William Dutton, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; pro. to corporal June 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865
George Kise, corporal, must. in Oct. 1, 1862; pro. to corporal June 1, 1865; disch. by G. O. June 15, 1865.
Jeremiah B. Foulke, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. B.
Benjamin F. Harris, corporal, must. in Sept. 6. 1862; trans. to Co. B.
Tobias J. Coil, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. B.
Joseph N. Lewis, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. B.
Joseph R. Norris, corporal, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; trans. to Co. B.
James Harrison, bugler, must. in Feb. 27, 1865; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
John S. Hunt, bugler, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Jordan Wintersteen, bugler, must. in Oct. 25, 1862; disch. May 8, 1863.
Isaac C. Clare, artificer, must. in Oct. 4, 1864; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
John Lynn, blacksmith, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; disch. by general order Jan. 15, 1865.
David F. Olinger, farrier, must. in Oct. 19, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
William Gay, farrier, must. in Oct. 7, 1862; must. out with company Aug. 11, 1865.
Joseph Marr, farrier, must. in Oct. 30, 1862; disch. on surgeon's certificate April 5, 1865.
John H. Lomas, saddler, must. in Sept. 6, 1862; disch. by general order June 15, 1865.

Privates.

Jacob A. Anderson, must. in Feb. 28, 1864.
George E. Alexander, must. in Feb. 24, 1865.
Daniel Aley, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.
John Adare, must. in Sept. 28, 1862.
Isaac Arnold, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.
Gabriel Bethgate, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
Charles Bower, must. in Oct. 7, 1862.
Stephen P. Bancroft, must. in Feb. 23, 1865.
John Bowner, must. in Feb. 25, 1865.
Francis Boyd, must. in Feb. 27, 1865.
Joseph Bayer, must. in Feb. 28, 1865.
Riley Bressler, must. in March 1, 1865.
G. H. Baughman, must. in March 7, 1865.
Jacob Briner, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.
Joseph Bennett, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.
Henry F. Bastruff, must. in March 6, 1865.
Henry R. Black, must. in Sept. 25, 1862.
Curry Brantly, must. in Feb. 24, 1862.
John Batton, must. in Oct. 3, 1862.
Jacob A. Bowman, must. in March 1, 1865.
G. W. Brown, must. in Sept. 30, 1864.
Samuel Betts, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Henry W. Beeson, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Henry H. Beeson, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Allen Barricklow, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
George Barricklow, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Albert W. Bohlen, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
George Brooks, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
George Browneller, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
John Bice, must. in Sept. 20, 1862.
Robert T. Blair, must. in Sept. 28, 1862.
Thomas H. Cupples, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.
Oliver Cummings, must. in Feb. 28, 1865.
John H. Casner, must. in Oct. 9, 1862.
Cloyd R. Collier, must. in Feb. 25, 1864.
William Clinger, must. in July 25, 1864.
Christopher C. Clute, must. in April 4, 1864.
Martin Cupples, must. in Oct. 19, 1864.
Thomas A. Collins, must. in Feb. 27, 1865.
James E. Conoway, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Stewart Christopher, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Cornelius Dempster, must. in Dec. 24, 1863.
William H. H. Dreese, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.
John Davenport, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.
Michael Dunn, must. in March 7, 1865.
George L. Dill, must. in Feb. 28, 1865.
Joseph W. Dill, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
John Dockman, must. in March 6, 1865.
Samuel Dugan, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
A. G. Dougherty, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
John Dugan, must. in Oct. 29, 1862.
Abraham Dunham, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
Charles E. Dorcy, must. in Feb. 17, 1865.
John A. Evans, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.
Henry W. Earley, must. in Oct. 25, 1862.
Levi Ebersole, must. in Sept. 28, 1862.
Isaac P. Eberhart, must. in Jan. 4, 1864.
Adolph A. Eberhart, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Abraham Francis, must. in Oct. 3, 1862.
Michael H. Foore, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.
Daniel Fry, must. in Oct. 29, 1862.
John Ferry, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
William A. Fuller, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.
Herman Firesbrink, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Levi Francis, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
David Fetz, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Ebenezer T. Giles, must. in March 8, 1864.
Michael Garver, must. in Jan. 30, 1864.
Henry Y. Gable, must. in Oct. 7, 1862.
John Gray, must. in Feb. 17, 1865.
James Georges, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.
James Gaddis, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Andrew J. Gordon, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Jonathan Gans, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
Philip Hauk, must. in March 1, 1865.
Henry Hofler, must. in Feb. 27, 1865.
S. Harshbarger, must. in March 3, 1865.
Thomas H. Hunting, must. in Oct. 18, 1864.
John B. Hopple, must. in Sept. 18, 1862.
John Harrison, must. in Feb. 21, 1865.

Samuel Harter, must. in Oct. 25, 1862.
John Hickson, must. in Oct. 29, 1862.
John Horn, must. in Feb. 27, 1865.
George A. Harrington, must. in Feb. 20, 1865.
Abraham P. Haines, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.
Daniel Hollabaugh, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.
Isaac Hockenberry, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.
Benjamin Hockenberry, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.
James Hasson, must. in Sept. 15, 1864.
William Hall, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
John H. Hone, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
George W. Hagan, must. in Oct. 22, 1862.
Hatfield Hoden, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Jacob Helsel, must. in Oct. 1, 1862.
John Herberger, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
James D. Irwin, must. in Dec. 1, 1863.
William J. Johnson, must. in Oct. 7, 1862.
Thomas Jobes, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
William H. Jordon, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
Jeremiah D. Kepner, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
Jacob T. Ketring, must. in Feb. 18, 1865.
David Killey, must. in Feb. 24, 1865.
John W. Knight, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Jacob L. W. Kolp, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
David J. Karchner, must. in Oct. 20, 1862.
William H. Leas, must. in Jan. 21, 1864.
William Lebo, must. in Oct. 30, 1862.
G. H. Longnecker, must. in Feb. 17, 1865.
J. S. Longnecker, must. in Feb. 17, 1865.
John W. Lancaster, must. in Feb. 23, 1865.
Patrick Lenahan, must. in Feb. 27, 1865.
William H. Lansing, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.
James Leonard, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.
George W. Lewis, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
John T. Lilly, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
John Lockwood, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
James Lewis, must. in Sept. 30, 1864.
William H. Lynn, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Isaac Lerett, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Cyrus Laughrey, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
Edward Laughrey, must. in Oct. 21, 1862.
Thomas Martin, must. in March 14, 1864.
Joseph Morrison, must. in Feb. 21, 1865.
James M. Martin, must. in Aug. 19, 1862.
Peter Meshey, must. in March 7, 1865.
Alonzo R. Martz, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.
Henry Miner, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
William Mitchell, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
John May, Jr., must. in Sept. 30, 1864.
Calvin B. Martin, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
James Mitchell, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Joseph Means, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
Calvin Miller, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
Robert McCracken, must. in Oct. 7, 1862.
B. C. McWilliams, must. in July 27, 1863.
James McDonald, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
William S. McClary, must. in Feb. 23, 1865.
Joseph A. McArthur, must. in Oct. 1, 1862.
John V. McLane, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Joseph A. McCoy, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Simon Norris, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
Joseph Nickle, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
Samuel Narrass, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
Lewis O'Connell, must. in Oct. 18, 1862.
James J. Pelter, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.
James H. Porter, must. in March 8, 1865.
Andrew J. Purdy, must. in Oct. 18, 1862.
Nathan Perdew, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
John Propper, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
George W. Palmer, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
John J. Quay, must. in Feb. 19, 1864.
John Rosenberger, must. in Feb. 24, 1864.
Daniel Rogers, must. in March 3, 1865.
John Redmond, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
Frederick Rentz, must. in March 8, 1865.
Charles Rhoads, must. in March 4, 1865.
John S. Robinson, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.
David Rose, must. in Sept. 28, 1862.
William Rice, must. in Oct. 29, 1862.
Allen Rearich, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.
Simon Rondall, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.
James Rossell, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
Silas Rossell, must. in Sept. 30, 1864.
James F. Reed, must. in Sept. 30, 1864.
Daniel Reynolds, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
Edgar F. Reynolds, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
William Rine, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Jacob Switzer, must. in Feb. 8, 1865.
Henry Simpson, must. in Feb. 14, 1865.
Charles Shoffer, must. in Feb. 25, 1865.
William Shoff, must. in Oct. 3, 1862.
David A. Snyder, must. in Oct. 3, 1862.
Lawrence Shepherd, must. in Feb. 23, 1864.
Alexander Sutherland, must. in Feb. 23, 1865.
John H. Sickles, must. in Feb. 23, 1865.
Robert Sankey, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.
Peter Saylor, must. in Oct. 25, 1862.
Robert A. Sayers, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.
John Smith, must. in Sept. 28, 1862.
Robert Salyards, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.
Oliver P. Snook, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.
James Shean, must. in June 8, 1864.
Charles Sterling, must. in March 23, 1864.
Henry Shak, must. in Feb. 16, 1865.
Nathan Shenefelt, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Beeson Shaffer, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Perry Swartztrover, must. in Sept. 2, 1864.
Daniel E. Sickles, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Lemuel Sutton, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
Amos Sullivan, must. in Sept. 19, 1862.
John Sighen, must. in Oct. 18, 1862.
Horace Sias, must. in Oct. 21, 1862.
Hezekiah B. Thomas, must. in Feb. 20, 1864.
George W. Turner, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
Jacob Vanasdale, must. in Sept. 28, 1862.
Jacob Walker, must. in Oct. 19, 1862.
Daniel P. Weeters, must. in Feb. 17, 1865.
John Williams, must. in Feb. 28, 1865.
Edmund Wimer, must. in Feb. 25, 1865.
Edmund W. Westcott, must. in Feb. 18, 1865.
Robert F. Watt, must. in March 30, 1864.
Joseph Wilson, must. in Sept. 23, 1862.
Charles Wilson, must. in Feb. 21, 1865.
Jacob Walters, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
David Whitsett, must. in Sept. 15, 1864.
John Wood, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
William Whetstone, must. in Sept. 6, 1862.
James Wilson, must. in Sept 19, 1862.
Jacob Wynn, must. in Oct. 16, 1862.

CHAPTER XXII.

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY—IRON, COAL, AND COKE.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

FAYETTE COUNTY embraces a portion of the great Appalachian coal-field. It is rich in coal, iron, limestone, and fire-clay.

Coal occurs abundantly. The great Pittsburgh bed in the Connellsville basin yields a coal which makes the typical coke; while the same bed in the basin followed by the Monongahela River yields a coal hard enough to bear shipment, and admirably adapted to the manufacture of illuminating gas. Numerous other beds are present, most of which afford good coal for fuel, and are mined to a greater or less extent to supply local needs.

Upper Barren Measures.

Pittsburgh Bed and Upper Coal Measures.

Lower Barren Measures.

Upper Freeport Bed and Lower Coal Measures. Conglomerate XII.

Mauch Chunk Red Shale XI.

Pocono Sandstone X.

Catskill IX.

GEOLOGICAL
OUTLINE MAP
of
FAYETTE Co

engraved expressly for this Work

J. P. LESLEY,
State Geologist.

In the broad valley occupying the eastern part of the county, and lying between Laurel and Chestnut Ridges, the beds of the lower coal groups are exposed. The upper Freeport coal-bed, the highest of the lower productive coal group, is accessible along Indian Creek from the county line southward to near the Youghiogheny River, while the same bed is found in patches on the hills along that river. South from the Youghiogheny it is accessible at many places along the larger streams. This bed varies in thickness from two to nearly ten feet, and the coal shows equal variations in quality. It is opened at many places within this valley, and the coal is good for fuel; but the volatile matter is too low for the manufacture of gas, and the ash is too high to permit excellence in the coke.

Other and lower beds of coal are exposed in the deep trough excavated by the Youghiogheny River in crossing this valley, as well as on several of the larger streams emptying into the river; but the coal from these, though useful for fuel, contains so much ash and sulphur as to be useless for either gas or coke. These beds are shown on both sides of Chestnut Ridge, and the upper Freeport is mined to a slight extent on the eastern slope to supply fuel. But the proximity of the large Pittsburgh bed in the Connellsville basin has prevented any full development of the bed or a thorough determination of its value. The lower beds are not reached westward from Chestnut Ridge in such quantity as to be economically available.

Beds lying above the Pittsburgh coal-bed in the Connellsville basin are rarely mined. They are irregular both in thickness and quality. The coal from the Pittsburgh as found here is soft and ill fitted to bear handling. The volatile matter is much lower than in the next basin towards the west, and the sulphur rarely exceeds one per cent. Comparatively little of this coal is shipped, and with the exception of the small quantity needed to supply villages, the whole amount mined is converted into coke. This coke, known in the markets as Connellsville coke, is hard, silvery, and retains its lustre for an indefinite period when exposed to the air. It is prepared by burning the coal in beehive ovens for from forty-eight to seventy-two hours.

The greater part of the coking area has been purchased by corporations, and the eastern outcrop of the bed is now lined with coke-works. The western outcrop is not yet open to market, but the coal on that side of the basin is inferior to that obtained from the other side only in this, that it contains a slightly greater proportion of volatile matter. The coke appears to be equally good.

Near the State line the coal from the Pittsburgh bed along the Monongahela is comparatively low in volatile matter and yields a very fair coke; but the presence of some slates detracts from the appearance of the product.

Lack of railroad facilities has prevented a full development of the Pittsburgh coal-bed along the Monongahela River, but slack-water navigation has rendered possible some extensive workings at and below Brownsville. The coal obtained in this basin shows from thirty-four to somewhat more than thirty-six per cent. of volatile matter, is comparatively free from sulphur, and bears handling well. It is shipped down the Monongahela River to the Ohio, and is sold in the markets of Cincinnati and other cities farther south.

The thickness of the Pittsburgh bed is usually somewhat less along the river than it is in the Connellsville basin, frequently being almost ten feet in the latter basin, but rarely exceeding eight feet along the river.

The iron ores of Fayette County attracted attention at a very early day, and the first iron produced west of the Allegheny Mountains was made in Fayette County from Fayette County ore.

The Blue Lump ore, which immediately underlies the Pittsburgh coal-bed in the Connellsville basin, was the first ore-bed discovered, but other beds were found not long after, and furnaces were erected to utilize them. All of the early furnaces were small and used charcoal as the fuel, though Col. Isaac Meason used coke in a small way at his Plumsock Furnace in 1817, and in 1836 Mr. F. H. Oliphant ran Fairchance Furnace with coke for several weeks, making an iron of excellent quality.

The important horizons of iron ore are two, the upper being almost directly under the Pittsburgh coal-bed, and the lower in the shales underlying the great conglomerate which marks the base of the coal-bearing series within this region.

The ore immediately below the Pittsburgh bed, known usually as the coal ore, is confined for the most part to the Connellsville basin, but it crosses to the river basin in Spring Hill township, and is present along the river certainly as far north as Catt's Run; beyond that, northward, it seems to be wanting.

This ore shows serious variation in the Connellsville basin, there being a marked difference between the ores found from the Youghiogheny River to a little way north from the National road, and those found still farther south. In the southern part of this basin the group consists of four beds, known as the Blue Lump, the Big Bottom, the Red Flag, and the Yellow Flag, the order being descending. The whole thickness of ore is not less than two feet, and is included within a vertical distance of not more than twelve feet. The Blue Lump contains from thirty-nine to forty-two per cent. of metallic iron, with .07 to .08 per cent. of phosphorus and .01 to .04 per cent. of sulphur. In the Big Bottom the iron is thirty-five per cent. and the phosphorus only .04 per cent. The ores from the other beds have about the same percentage of iron as that from the Big Bottom, but the percentage of

phosphorus is somewhat greater. The change northward seems to be abrupt, and it certainly occurs within a distance of not more than one mile. At Lemont and Dunbar only a single or sometimes a double layer is mined, which varies from ten to twenty-two inches in thickness. The ore shows material variations in quality, but for the most part it is good. It has from thirty to thirty-three per cent. of iron, and the phosphorus varies from .13 to .20.

This ore is persistent, unlike most of the carbonate ores of the carboniferous groups. The area underlaid by it and actually proved up is estimated to contain not less than two hundred millions of tons, and this does not include any part of the western side of the basin.

The beds of the lower group are known as the mountain ores. They are four in number,—the Little Honeycomb, the Big Honeycomb, the Kidney, and the Big Bottom. The Little Honeycomb is within twenty feet of the great conglomerate, and is seldom more than four inches thick. It is not available except where it can be mined by stripping. The ore is very good. The Big Honeycomb is usually a compact flag ten to twelve inches thick, but occasionally swelling to more than two feet. It is persistent to very near the northern limit of the county. The ore is fine-grained, smooth, and it is regarded as excellent. The metallic iron varies from thirty-five to forty-one per cent., the phosphorus from .03 to .22, and the sulphur from it varies little from .15. The Kidney ore is persistent, and is usually a plate from four to eight inches thick. According to analysis, the percentage of iron varies from thirty-one to forty-one per cent., the phosphrus from .10 to .19, and the sulphur from .08 to .40. The Big Bottom is present at all localities examined along Chestnut Ridge. It consists of one, two, or three flags, with a total thickness of from ten inches to three feet. The percentage of iron varies from thirty-two to thirty-seven, of phosphorus from a mere trace to .25.

Unlike the ores underlying the Pittsburgh coal-bed, these lower ores are not wholly to be depended on; the Kidney and Big Bottom show serious "wants" at several localities, and the Big Honeycomb occasionally fails for considerable distances. These irregularities render extraction of the ore expensive and the supply somewhat uncertain. The amount of ore, however, is enormous, and the beds, notwithstanding the numerous gaps, are practically persistent. Drifts nearly one-half mile long have been run on the Big Bottom at the Dunbar mines, while drifts two-thirds as long have been run in on the Honeycomb and Kidney at Lemont. But in the present condition of knowledge the available amount of ore in these mountain beds can hardly be determined, for erosion has torn away much of the mountain-side.

Four furnaces are now in operation along the west foot of Chestnut Ridge, all of which depend chiefly on the coal ores, but they use more or less of the mountain ores. No furnace is in blast on the east side of Chestnut Ridge. The mountain ores are good on that side, and are present in large quantity, but no way of reaching market exists, and iron cannot be made except at a loss.

The Fayette County iron early attained celebrity, owing to the numerous improvements introduced into the manufacture by Mr. F. H. Oliphant. The Oliphant iron was made at Fairchance Furnace, from a mixture of Blue Lump and mountain ore, the former predominating. This iron was neutral and had extraordinary strength. Cable tried at the Washington navy-yard, it proved to be more than twice as strong as the standard, and the links stretched eighteen inches before breaking. Excellent pig-metal was produced by the furnaces working on the mountain ores exclusively, and it always found a ready market. The iron ore made by Dunbar, Lemont, Oliphant, and Fairchance Furnaces is a good neutral iron, carrying from one-half of one per cent. to one per cent. of phosphorus. Its quality would be improved by the omission of mill-cinder from the charge. The large amount of uncombined carbon in these irons renders them excellent for foundry purposes.

The proximity of coal, ore, and limestone gives the Connellsville basin of Fayette County great advantages over many other iron-producing localities. Iron can be made here profitably when selling at a price which would bring bankruptcy to the great majority of furnaces elsewhere. During 1877 good iron was made by Lemont Furnace at a cost of about eleven dollars per ton.

Limestone is abundant, though there are narrow strips running longitudinally through the country where no limestone is exposed. Thin beds only exist in the valley between Chestnut and Laurel Ridges, but an ample supply for all purposes can be obtained from the great mountain limestone which is exposed in deep hollows in the sides of both ridges. This great limestone is exposed also in the hollows along the western side of Chestnut Ridge, and it has been quarried at many localities, especially in the northern part of the county. Some of its beds yield lime as white as the celebrated Louisville brand.

Good lime is found nearly everywhere within the Connellsville basin, in the hills covering the Pittsburgh coal-bed. This rock is in great part clean enough to be used as a flux in the iron furnaces, but contains more or less oxide of iron, and therefore the lime is not of pure white. The limestones exposed along the river and lying above the Pittsburgh coal-bed are thick, and some of them are very pure. They are quarried at more than one locality for shipment to Pittsburgh, where they are used in manufacture of glass and iron.

Fire-clays are abundant in different parts of the county. An excellent plastic clay occurs at Greensboro' and New Geneva, on the Monongahela River. It

is employed largely in the manufacture of pottery, which has a high reputation, and can be found almost everywhere in the Southeastern States. Good brick clay is abundant everywhere in the subsoil. An excellent non-plastic clay exists along the east slope of Chestnut Ridge, and lies not far above the great conglomerate. It is manufactured into brick at Lemont, Mount Braddock, Dunbar, and on the Youghiogheny River above Connellsville. The bricks are decidedly good, and but little, if at all, inferior to the bricks made at Mount Savage. Another non-plastic clay occurs in Henry Clay and Stewart townships, and is the same with the celebrated Bolivar fire-clay of Westmoreland County. No attempts have been made to utilize this clay here, but in chemical composition it approaches closely to the Mount Savage clay.[1]

IRON AND IRON-WORKS.

There is a tradition that the first discovery of iron ore west of the Allegheny Mountains was made by John Hayden in the winter of 1789–90. This statement has been so often made in the writings of Judge Veech and others without contradiction that it has come to be almost universally regarded as entirely authentic. That such is not the case, however, and that iron ore was known to exist in the valley of the Youghiogheny at least nine years before the alleged first discovery by Hayden, is proved by an entry found in the First Survey Book of Yohogania County, Va.,[2] and made a century ago by Col. William Crawford, then surveyor of the said county. The following is a copy of the entry:

"July 11, 1780.

"No. 32—State Warrant.—Benjamin Johnston produced a State Warrant from the Land Office for five hundred acres of land, dated the 12th day of May, 1780—No. 4926. Sixty acres thereof he locates on a big spring in the Allegany and Laurel Hills, on the waters of the Monongalia—and one hundred and fifty acres of s^{d} Warrant he locates on lands of s^{d} Hills, where an old deadening and Sugar Camp was made by Mr. Chr. Harrison, situate on the waters of Yohogania, to include a Bank of Iron Ore."

The precise location of the tract referred to as including the ore-bank is not known, nor is it material. The quotation is given above merely to disprove the long-accepted statement that the existence of iron ore west of the Alleghenies was unknown prior to 1789.

FIRST IRON FURNACE IN FAYETTE COUNTY.

The earliest reference to the existence of an iron furnace in Fayette County which has been found in any deed, record, or other document is in the minutes of the June Term, 1789, of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the county, as follows: "A view of a Road from the furnace on Jacob's Creek, to Thomas Kyle's mill." And the minutes of the March Session of 1791 mention "The petition for a road from Jacob's Creek Iron Works, to intersect the road leading to Mr. Thomas Kyle's mill—granted."

The furnace referred to in these minutes was the "Alliance Iron-Works" of Turnbull, Marmie & Co. The tract on which the furnace was erected was one of three hundred and one acres, named "Rocksbury." It is described as "situate on Jacob's Creek, in the county of Fayette," and was patented to William Turnbull, of Pittsburgh, July 13, 1789.[3] Two other tracts, adjoining this, but situated on both sides of Jacob's Creek, in Fayette and Westmoreland Counties, were patented to Turnbull at the same time. These tracts were named "Frankford" and "Springsbury," and contained respectively three hundred and one and two hundred and nineteen acres. A tract of two hundred and twenty-three acres called "Luton," situated in Tyrone township, which had been patented to Jacob Laurie, Jan. 9, 1789, was sold by the said Laurie to William Turnbull and Peter Marmie, Oct. 9, 1791.

Turnbull had been a purchasing agent and commissary for the Pennsylvania troops during the Revolution. After the war he became associated in partnership with Col. John Holker and Peter Marmie. They claimed to have purchased the site of Fort Pitt, and started a mercantile establishment on the "Point" at Pittsburgh. Marmie managed the business in the West, and Turnbull remained most of the time in Philadelphia. The extract from the court records, as given above, shows that the furnace on Jacob's Creek was built or in process of erection before Turnbull received the patent for the land on which it stood.

The Alliance Furnace was blown in in November, 1789, but nothing is known of the business done at that time. On the 6th of January, 1792, Gen. Knox, Secretary of War, wrote to Maj. Isaac Craig, commandant of the post at Pittsburgh, making this inquiry: "Is it not possible that you could obtain shot for the six-pounders from Turnbull & Marmie's furnace?" In another letter, addressed to the same officer fifteen days later, he says, "Although I have forwarded the shot for the six-pounders (from Carlisle), I am not sorry that you ordered those from Turnbull & Marmie. Let them send their proposals at what rates they will cast shot, shell, cannon, and howitzers, etc." And it is stated on good authority that shot and shell for Gen. Anthony Wayne's expedition against the Indians were furnished by Turnbull, Marmie & Co. from their works on Jacob's Creek.

In December, 1797, certain viewers appointed by

[1] The above article on the mineral resources of Fayette County is furnished by Prof. J. J. Stevenson.

[2] Yohogania County, as established by the Virginia Legislature in 1776, included all the northern and northeastern part of the present county of Fayette, as has been before explained. The Survey Book referred to is still in existence in a good state of preservation, and in possession of Boyd Crumrine, Esq., of Washington, Pa.

[3] Record in the Roll's Office Patent Book No. 15, p. 97.

the court reported on a road "from Turnbull's Iron-Works by the Little Falls." In March, 1799, a report was made to the court by viewers as follows: "Pursuant to an order of the Quarter Sessions for September, 1797, for Fayette County, we, the subscribers therein named, met and viewed the ground between Jacob's Creek furnace and the road leading to Peterstown; and we do agree to return a public road two perches wide, beginning at the county line, on the bridge across Jacob's Creek at Alliance Furnace," etc. In September, 1799, there was presented to the court "a petition for vacating a road from Col. Holker's Iron-Works to near Laurel Hill meeting-house."

It will be noticed that the establishment was variously designated as "Jacob's Creek Furnace," "Alliance Furnace," "Alliance Iron-Works," "Turnbull's Iron-Works," and "Col. Holker's Iron-Works." The last name was used when the works were carried on by Holker (as principal partner) with Marmie, after the retirement of Turnbull.

RUINS OF OLD ALLIANCE FURNACE.

The title to the real estate was in Turnbull, who on the 10th of February, 1797, conveyed to John Holker, in consideration of £2000, "all that messuage, forge, furnace, and tract of land called Roxbury," and also the other tracts designated as "Frankford" and "Springsbury." The works were carried on by Holker & Marmie until 1802, when

their operations ceased, and the fires of the old furnace were finally extinguished.[1]

The Alliance Iron-Works with contiguous lands were offered for sale by Samuel Hughes in an advertisement dated March 27, 1807, but it does not appear that any purchaser was found, and the property was afterwards assigned by Col. Holker in trust to Paca Smith, who conveyed it to Henry Sweitzer, in pursuance of an agreement made Jan. 20, 1817.

The cut correctly represents the appearance of the ruins of the old Jacob's Creek furnace-stack at the present time. Parts of the ancient walls of the furnace are still standing, though greatly dilapidated, and the walls of the charcoal-house in the rear of the furnace remain nearly entire, but gray and moss-covered. The site of the old iron-works is on low ground, on the south side of Jacob's Creek, in the present township of Perry. The land is now owned by the Jacob's Creek Oil Company.

UNION FURNACE.

The old Union Furnace in Dunbar township was built by Isaac Meason at about the same time that Turnbull & Marmie erected their furnace on Jacob's Creek, but it is conceded by all who have any knowledge of the facts that the last named was first blown in. Mr. Edmund C. Pechin, who has carefully gathered all obtainable information in reference to the old Union Furnace, says it was first blown in in March, 1791, which gives a precedence of about sixteen months to the furnace of Turnbull & Marmie. The first mention which has been found of the Union Furnace is in the records of the court of Fayette County for the June term of 1791, when there was presented "a petition for a road from Union Furnace to Dickinson's Mill."

The original furnace was a small establishment, but in 1793 Mr. Meason associated with him John Gibson and Moses Dillon, and this firm (styled Meason, Dillon & Co.) erected a much larger furnace and foundry on the site of the first one. On the formation of the partnership, July 16, 1793, Meason transferred to Dillon and Gibson one-sixth of six hundred acres of land on both sides of Dunbar Creek, "which includes the furnace which is now erecting," with the houses and appurtenances, and also one-half of two thousand seven hundred acres adjoining, and between it and the Youghiogheny River.

The establishment of Meason, Dillon & Co. produced large quantities of castings, stoves, pots, dog-irons, sugar-kettles, salt-kettles, and other articles. The following advertisement of their business appears in the *Pittsburgh Gazette* of 1794:

"MEASON, DILLON & CO.

"Have for Sale at their furnace on Dunbar's Run, Fayette county, three miles from Stewart's Crossings, on Youghiogheny river, a supply of well assorted castings, which they will sell for cash at the reduced price of £35 per ton ($93.33).

"UNION FURNACE, April 10, 1794."

In 1804 an extensive order was filled at the Union Furnace for large sugar-kettles, to be used on the plantations of Louisiana. After that time the works were continued by different parties for more than fifty years, and finally suspended operations. About the year 1868 the property passed into possession of the Youghiogheny Iron and Coal Company, of which Edmund C. Pechin was president. Under his management extensive improvements were made, and the subsequent success of the works has been largely due to his energy. In 1871 the company was reorganized as the Dunbar Iron Company, and later as the Dunbar Furnace Company, which now owns and operates the works.

SPRING HILL FURNACE.

This old furnace, situated in Spring Hill township, was built by Robert and Benjamin Jones, who were Welshmen by birth, and had been interested in the development of mineral lands in their native country. Emigrating to America, they became owners of the lands on which they built this furnace, as stated. The precise date of its erection is not known, but its commencement is placed in 1794 with a good deal of certainty, for the reason that the assessment-roll of Spring Hill township for 1793 shows that Robert Jones was then assessed on four hundred acres of "unseated lands," and that the roll of the same township for 1795 shows, under the head of "Fulling Mills and Furnaces," the name of Robert Jones assessed on "One Furnace, valued at $300." That the works were in operation at least as early as the autumn of the latter year is proved by the following advertisement, found in the *Western Telegraphe* (then published at Washington, Pa.), bearing date Oct. 13, 1795, viz.:

"Springhill Furnace, Ruble's Run, Fayette County, Pennsylvania, within three miles of the river Cheat, near its confluence with the Monongahela.

"For Sale, at said Furnace, a good assortment of beautiful Castings, allowed by real judges to be some of the very best ever cast in America, amongst which are Stoves and Salt kettles of the finest quality.

"By R. & B. Jones, Wells & Co."

James Tucker, of Washington County, had a one-eighth interest in the firm, and assumed the management of the works, being a practical iron-worker. On the 8th of November, 1799, the firm leased the property to Jesse Evans (a son-in-law of Robert Jones) for three years, for the consideration of twenty tons of assorted iron castings.

In 1803 (March 29th), Robert and Benjamin Jones, "of Whitely Creek, Greene Co.," entered into an agreement with Jesse Evans to convey to him, for the consideration of £4000, "the seven-eighths part of Springhill furnace and everything thereunto be-

[1] An interesting account of some of the operations at the old furnace on Jacob's Creek will be found embodied in a letter written by Peter Marmie, which is given in the history of Perry township.

longing, flasks, teams, patterns, and land, containing eight hundred acres; also a piece of land joining, formerly part of Isaac Beal's plantation, containing seven acres, with the remainder of the pigs and stock now on the premises; also three hundred acres formerly belonging to William Wells." On the 9th of August of the following year Evans purchased the one-eighth interest owned by James Tucker, of Washington County, for six tons of assorted castings and two hundred dollars' worth of bar iron, at six cents per pound.

Jesse Evans operated the iron-works until April, 1831, when he removed to Spring Grove farm, where his son, Col. Samuel Evans, now resides. He died in Uniontown, Aug. 15, 1842.

When Mr. Evans retired from the business of the furnace, in 1831, it was sold to J. Kennedy Duncan, and two years later, after several changes, it was purchased by F. H. Oliphant, who kept it in successful operation till 1870, when it was sold to the Fairchance Company, the present owners.

During Mr. Oliphant's occupancy he carried into effect the idea (which had been conceived by him in 1825) of utilizing the furnace gases. He had imparted his discovery to an Alabama company, who used the hint received from him to some advantage in the construction of their furnace. When he reconstructed the Spring Hill Furnace, he made practical his idea by placing the boiler-house upon the top of the stack; this in a crude manner carried out his idea with considerable advantage.

HAYDEN'S FORGE AND FAIRFIELD FURNACE.

On the 6th of March, 1792, Robert Peoples, of Georges township, a miller by trade, conveyed to John Hayden, iron-master, in partnership with John Nicholson, of Philadelphia, a tract of land in the said township of Georges, containing fifty-one acres and twenty-four perches, with all buildings, iron-works, houses, cabins, etc., the consideration being £119. The tract was the same which Peoples had purchased a few days before from Jonathan Reese, who had purchased it Feb. 5, 1790, from Philip Jenkins, who patented it from the State May 31, 1787.

As to the "iron-works" which were mentioned as being then located on the land conveyed by Reese to Hayden, it cannot be stated with any certainty by whom they were built. It is not probable they were built by Reese, for he had owned the property only a few days. The previous owner of the land, Philip Jenkins, might have erected them, but the probability is that they were commenced by John Hayden before the property came into possession of himself and Nicholson, and that Reese had been employed to purchase the land from Jenkins, and then convey it to them, as he did.

In the assessment-rolls of Georges township for that year (1792) John Hayden was assessed on fifty-one acres of land (evidently the same purchased from Reese) and a "bloomery" or forge. No assessment on any such establishment is found in the rolls of that township in any preceding year.

On the 31st of March, 1792, John Nicholson, of Philadelphia (State comptroller), and John Hayden, of Fayette County, entered into articles of agreement, from which the following is an extract: "Whereas the said Hayden represents that there is on the headwaters of Georges Creek, within said county, a valuable iron-mine of sufficient quantity, that there are also streams and seats suitable for a forge and furnace, and whereas it is agreed to have erected for their joint benefit, a forge and furnace on a tract of land which contains four hundred and thirty-six acres, having from seventy to eighty acres cleared, and about four hundred fruit-trees," etc. It appears that this tract had already been bargained for with its owner, Joseph Huston (then sheriff of Fayette County), at three hundred pounds, and by the terms of the agreement between Hayden and Nicholson the latter was to send that amount of money by hand of Albert Gallatin to Huston to pay for the land.

On the same day Hayden and Nicholson entered into a further agreement, by the terms of which Hayden was to finish the forge or bloomery (which, as it thus appears, was not then completed) on the Reese land, and to build a furnace at such place as might be thought best for the purpose on the larger (Huston) tract, and to complete the same on or before Sept. 1, 1794. And Nicholson, on his part, agreed to lease and did lease to Hayden his interest in the forge and furnace at eight hundred pounds per year for the term of seven years, commencing April 1, 1792, the payments to be made semi-annually, and not to begin until Sept. 1, 1794, and if the furnace and forge were completed sooner than that time, then John Hayden was to have the use thereof until Sept. 1, 1794, gratuitously, as well as all the timber and ore he could use up to that date. On the 16th day of March, 1793, they entered into another agreement, in which it is stated that owing to a want of funds the work was lagging, and in order that the work might be prosecuted "with newness of vigor," and that a forge might be built, Nicholson agreed to advance to Hayden twelve hundred pounds, Pennsylvania money, in addition to what had already been advanced and expended, and Nicholson's agent, Jesse Evans, was to take this sum of money to Hayden. But their financial difficulties still continued, the work was not prosecuted, Nicholson became a defaulter, and the partnership between him and Hayden failed. On the 30th of May, 1796, John Hayden, "iron-master," conveyed to Jonathan Hayden, of Georges township, the fifty-one-acre tract purchased from Robert Peoples in the spring of 1793, including the bloomery, cabins, and other buildings.

The agreement between Nicholson and Hayden, made March 31, 1792, was not carried out as to the building of the furnace at the time specified, and in-

deed none was built at any time under this partnership. In 1795, Hayden was still assessed on the bloomery. On the 18th of March, 1797, William Nixon and wife conveyed to John Hayden for the consideration of £118 8*s*. 9*d*. thirty-eight and one-fourth acres of land in Georges township, "for the purpose and convenience of erecting a furnace thereon," this land being a part of a tract named "Fairfield," which was patented to Nixon Sept. 7, 1790.

On the land which he purchased of Nixon, Hayden built the Fairfield Furnace. The date of its erection is placed at 1797, because in that year he was assessed for "Rearly place Forge," "Old Place," "mountain land," and "furnace land," but no furnace; but in the following year "Fairfield Furnace" was included in his assessment at $4000. At the same time the old forge was assessed to him at $250.

Hayden conveyed an undivided one-fourth part of the Furnace tract, "with an equal part of the furnace and all other buildings thereon erected," to Stephen Hayden, Jr., by deed dated Dec. 25, 1797, and on the 16th of January following he conveyed another undivided one-fourth part of the same property to John Oliphant, Andrew Oliphant, and Nathaniel Breading for £2000. These three gentlemen, on the 8th of March, 1805, purchased another one-fourth interest in the property from Neil Gillespie, and at the same time purchased still another one-fourth from John Gillespie, who had bought it at sheriff's sale in 1803, at which time it was sold by Sheriff Allen on a judgment against John Hayden. Finally, John and Andrew Oliphant came into possession of the entire property, and the furnace was operated by them until January, 1817, when their partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, John Oliphant purchasing the interest of Andrew in the Fairfield and Fairchance Furnaces and Sylvan Forge at $4000. The Fairfield Furnace was rented by him to John St. Clair and Isaiah Marshall, who were succeeded by William Paull, Sr., and he in turn by John Martin, whose occupancy continued until the furnace was finally blown out and abandoned.

It is said by old people that during the Oliphants' operation of Fairfield Furnace they furnished from it a quantity of solid shot, which were shipped on small craft down the Monongahela, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers, and were used by Gen. Jackson's artillery in the battle of New Orleans. Some of the ruins of old Fairfield are still visible.

REDSTONE FURNACE.

The builder and first proprietor of this old iron-works was Jeremiah Pears, who purchased the parcel of land including its site from Moses Hopwood. It was a tract containing twenty acres and thirteen perches, situated on the waters of Redstone Creek, in Union (now South Union) township, and a part of the original survey named "Suttonia." The consideration paid was £276 10*s*., and the date of the conveyance April 5, 1797. Soon after the purchase Pears erected upon it the furnace known as Old Redstone, which was operated by him for a year or two after its starting, and then rented by Mayberry & Stevens.

On the 26th of December, 1803, Pears sold the land and furnace for $3000 to Joseph Huston, who operated it for some years, but he was finally overtaken by financial difficulties, and then the furnace passed to the possession of his nephew and clerk, John Huston, who continued to operate it for many years. After 1856 it was carried on by John Snyder and John Worthington for a period of about fifteen years, since which time it has been out of blast. The stack remains standing, but much dilapidated.

FAIRCHANCE.

In 1803, Thomas Wynn disposed of his property, near where Fairchance Furnace now stands, to John Hayden for £3000, payable in three years, £1000 annually. This tract consisted of two hundred and eighty acres of mineral lands, and on this tract there was then a flax-seed oil-mill. The payments as they became due were payable in castings at $100 per ton, delivered either at Fairfield Furnace or at Richard Lewis', "Mary Ann Furnace," near Haydentown. On the property sold by Wynn to Hayden was erected the "Fairchance" Furnace.

On the 1st of January, 1805, John Hayden, Sr., sold to James Gillespie one-half of his real and personal estate, consisting in furnaces, forges, bloomery, mills, lands, and tenements, together with all their appurtenances, for the sum of $7000; one-half of all metal then made and at Fairchance Furnace to be taken at $25 per ton. Not long afterwards Fairchance was purchased by John and Andrew Oliphant, who carried on the furnace in connection with the Sylvan Forge, under the firm-name of John & A. Oliphant, until about 1817. From that time it was operated for some time by John Oliphant, and passed to F. H. Oliphant. It was rented for a few years to J. K. Duncan, and after 1826 was operated by F. H. Oliphant for more than forty years. Soon after his commencement at Fairchance, F. H. Oliphant began using the "Flag" and "Big Bottom" ores in place of the "Blue Lump," which had been previously used. In 1836 he used coke as fuel in the Fairchance Furnace, and a sample of the iron so produced is on exhibition at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. During the same year he introduced the warm blast, which had previously been used in Europe, but Mr. Oliphant knew nothing of its having been used anywhere previous to his introducing it. It requires from 700° to 900° of heat for the blast, and his furnace was not arranged so as to generate such a great heat, consequently his efforts were not entirely satisfactory. The hot air for his blast was driven through about one hundred and fifty feet of pipe, leading from the rolling-mill to the stack. In 1826, F. H. Oliphant bought Fairchance Furnace from his father, who was compelled to sell it on account

of his indebtedness. About 1834, F. H. Oliphant had erected a rolling-mill at Fairchance. This mill had three puddling-furnaces and complete machinery for making bar and boiler iron. It remained in operation until about 1870, at which time Mr. Oliphant sold out to a New York company, under the style and title of Fairchance Iron Company, who own it at the present time. The capacity of the furnace had been increased to ten tons per day by Oliphant, and that capacity has been doubled by the Fairchance Company.

COOL SPRING FURNACE.

The land embracing the site of this furnace, located on Shute's Run, in North Union township, was patented to Thompson McKean, John Smart, and William Paull, Jan. 13, 1816. The furnace was built soon afterwards by Mr. McKean, and by him kept in operation for many years. About 1842 it passed into possession of Joseph Wiley. Some three years later, Eleazer Robinson became a partner in the business. In 1854, Mr. Wiley removed to the West, and the business of the iron-works was continued by Robinson for a year or two and then closed. The property afterwards passed to the possession of Levi Springer, and is now owned by his heirs. The furnace was a small one, with a blast driven by water-power. The ores used were of the Umbral group, and obtained by benching. Excavations from which the ore was obtained are found, extending along the outcrop for miles from the furnace. The procuring of ore in this manner was necessarily expensive, and the cost of its reduction must have been correspondingly light to justify it.

OLD LAUREL FURNACE.

The location of this old furnace was on Laurel Run, in Dunbar township, nearly opposite the eastern base of the Chestnut Ridge. It was built by Joshua Gibson and Samuel Paxson, about 1797, and two or three years later (before 1800) it passed to the possession of Reuben Mochabee and Samuel Wurtz. In 1800, John Ferrel, the manager of the furnace under these proprietors, advertised for sale "assorted castings, neat, light, and tough," at $100 per ton, also bar iron. The "Hampton Forge" was built by Mochabee & Wurtz, for the purpose of working the product of the furnace.

NEW LAUREL FURNACE.

Col. James Paull and his sons erected the New Laurel Furnace, a short distance below the site of the Old Laurel, on the same run. It was kept in blast by them until 1834, when it passed to Kaine, Vance & Miller, under whom it was operated till 1838, when it was finally blown out.

FINLEY, OR BREAK-NECK FURNACE.

The site of this furnace was on Break-Neck Run, in Bullskin township. It was built in 1818, by Messrs. Miller, James Rogers, and James Paull, and was managed by Miller. David Barnes afterwards became a partner. About 1824 it passed to Boyd & Davidson, who operated it until 1831, after which Miller ran it for a year or two. It was then carried on by David B. Long & Co. until 1838, when its operation was abandoned.

WHARTON FURNACE.

In the records of the Court of Quarter Sessions for June term, 1837, mention is made of a petition for a road in Wharton township, to pass "where A. Stewart is building a furnace." The person referred to was the Hon. Andrew Stewart, who built this furnace in the year named. Its site was a short distance from the National road. The furnace was managed by Alfred Stewart for a number of years from its completion. Afterwards it was successively operated by Edward Hughes and J. Kennedy Duncan. In 1852, D. S. Stewart assumed the management, and ran it about four years. It was blown out in 1856, and remained in disuse until 1858, when it was leased by Worthington & Snyder, who were succeeded by D. W. Woods & Lukens, of McKeesport. After a few years it was blown out, and remained idle till 1870, when it was leased by E. C. Pechin, C. E. Swearingen, Maurice Healey, and others. After being in blast for about one year under this proprietorship it was leased to George W. Paull. Two years later it was blown out and dismantled.

MARY ANN FURNACE.

This furnace, located near Haydentown, was built about the year 1800, by Martin & Lewis. In 1810 the property was owned by Capt. James Robinson. In 1818 it was purchased by Joseph Victor, who rebuilt it and changed its name to Fairview. It was blown out and abandoned about 1840.

MOUNT VERNON FURNACE.

The Mount Vernon Furnace, situated on the headwaters of Mounts' Creek, in Bullskin township, on the road to Lobengier's Mills, was built by Isaac Meason. The date of its erection is not ascertained, but an advertisement in one of the papers of that time shows that it was in operation in July, 1800. An inscription on a stone in the furnace-stack shows that it was rebuilt in 1801. It was sold by Meason to David Barnes and D. B. Long, by whom it was operated for about two years. Its final blowing out was in 1824. The property now belongs to George E. Hogg.

LITTLE FALLS FURNACE.

On Arnold's Run (later called Furnace Run), near its mouth, in Franklin township, was the site of this old iron-works. A forge was built at this place as early as 1800, by Nathaniel Gibson, who not long afterwards built the furnace. It was a small affair, and did not prove financially successful. The property passed to F. H. Oliphant, who repaired and somewhat enlarged it, and named it the Franklin Iron-Works, which were operated by him for a few years and then abandoned.

ST. JOHN FURNACE.

This furnace was located on Salt Lick Creek (now Indian Creek), in the present township of Springfield. It was built in 1807 by Jackson & Gibson, the masonry-work being done by James Taylor. In 1810 it was owned and operated by Trevor & Slater. Afterwards it became the property of Col. James Paull, and still later was in the possession of Steele and Doughty, who were the last to operate it. It was blown out and discontinued in 1828.

ETNA FURNACE.

Thomas and Joseph Gibson erected the Etna Furnace in 1815, on Trump's Run, about one mile above the borough of Connellsville, and one-third of a mile from the Youghiogheny River. It remained in blast for a quarter of a century, and was finally blown out in 1840.

FAYETTE FURNACE.

Near the western base of the Laurel Ridge, in the present township of Springfield, on the north fork of Indian Creek, was the site on which James Rogers, Linton, and Miller built the Fayette Furnace in 1827. Joseph and George Rogers were its later owners, and it was kept in blast till 1840 or 1841, when it was abandoned.

THE OLIPHANT FURNACE.

The last furnace that Fidelio H. Oliphant was ever connected with was the one that is known as the Oliphant Furnace, situated about four miles south of Uniontown, on the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad. This was built by him after he had disposed of his Fairchance and Spring Hill Furnaces to Eastern purchasers. He operated the new furnace for a number of years, but the enterprise proved disastrous, and his son, Duncan Oliphant, together with his sons, took the furnace and managed it until recently, when it was sold to James Husted, A. B. De Saulles, Robert Hogsett, William Beeson, A. W. Bliss, and George C. Marshall, who are at present carrying on the business.

PINE GROVE FORGE.

The old forge to which this name was given, was built prior to 1798 by Thomas Lewis, on land purchased or contracted from Philip Jenkins, located in a mountain gorge on Pine Grove Run, about four miles from Smithfield and two miles from Woodbridge town, in Georges township. On the 7th of April, 1798, Lewis mortgaged to Meshack Davis that part of his property on which a forge had been erected.

The various business operations of Thomas Lewis led him into serious financial embarrassments, which resulted in his failure in 1799, and on the 29th of November, 1800, the forge property, with six hundred acres of land, was sold by the sheriff to Isaac Sutton. The forge was at that time regarded as of very little value, and its fires were not rekindled.

Mr. Joseph Hickle, of Georges township, was told by old Mr. Jacob Searing many years ago that he (Searing) had been employed in digging ore for Lewis' forge during the time of its operation, and that the ore was carried in sacks on the backs of horses from the places where it was dug to the forge. It was, he said, of the kind known as "Red Short," and especially well adapted to the making of bar iron. A white sandstone was used for lining the furnace. He also related that when Lewis failed, there was on hand at the forge about twenty tons of bar (?) iron, worth at that time fully $100 per ton, and that during the night before the day on which the sheriff came to levy on the property this iron was carried away from the forge and secretly buried in the sand at the head of a little hollow not far distant to save it from seizure. The story, whether true or not, began to be circulated a few years later, and was so much credited by many that search has frequently been made to find the hidden iron, but without success. At the site of the old forge there are still standing the ruins of three stacks, but it is not probable that all of them were ever in use. Mr. Lewis at the time of his failure had commenced the erection of a furnace near the forge, and there is little doubt that one or more of the three stacks belonged to the projected furnace.

LEMONT FURNACE.

This furnace, which commenced operations in 1875, is located in North Union, and is more fully mentioned in the history of that township.

YOUGH FORGE.

John Gibson, of Fayette County, and Thomas Astley, of Philadelphia, were the original proprietors of this forge. The year in which they erected it cannot be given with certainty, but there appears in the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of 1817 an advertisement, dated June 17th in that year, of "the Yough Forge, situate near Connellsville, Fayette Co." It was run for many years by the original owners, and afterwards by Thomas, Joseph, Joshua, and James Gibson (sons of John), who operated it until 1825, when they ceased work, and the forge was dismantled. Its site is occupied by a mill built by Boyd & Davidson in 1831.

EARLY ROLLING-MILLS.

There is little if any doubt that the first rolling-mill in Fayette County was the one erected and put in operation by Jeremiah Pears at Plumsock, in Menallen township. Its location was on a tract of land surveyed to him by Levi Stephens (an assistant of the surveyor, Alexander McClean), May 29, 1786. The name given to the tract by Pears was "Maiden's Fishery," but this was changed at the Land Office to the name "Prophetic," and the patent was issued under that name to Pears on the 28th of November, 1789. On this tract Mr. Pears had erected a forge prior to 1794, as is shown by the fact that the court record of June in that year mentions the presentation of a petition for the laying out of a road "by way of Pears' Forge to Redstone Ford."

Besides the forge, Mr. Pears had erected on his tract a saw-mill and grist-mill, and afterwards built a slitting-mill and the rolling-mill above referred to. The latter was erected in or immediately after the year 1800. By his operations here and at the Redstone Furnace (of which latter he was the builder and first owner, as has been mentioned) Pears became involved in pecuniary difficulties, and in September, 1804, a judgment was obtained against him, to satisfy which James Allen, sheriff of Fayette County, sold, on the 9th of December, 1805, Pears' "Prophetic" tract to George Dorsey, of Monongalia County, Va., for the sum of $3015, the tract being described in the sheriff's deed as being in the townships of Menallen and Franklin, in Fayette County, and containing one hundred and twelve acres, "whereon are erected a forge, slitting- and rolling-mill, grist-mill, saw-mill, and sundry buildings."

On the 9th of April, 1807, George Dorsey (the purchaser of the Pears land and "Rawlling Mill" at sheriff's sale) conveyed the same property to Benjamin Stevens, "Practitioner of Physick," for $3015, the deed describing the land, forge, slitting- and rolling-mills as before. Two years later (Feb. 1, 1809) the same property was conveyed, with other lands adjoining, to Thomas Meason and Daniel Keller, for the consideration of $5800, "embracing the Forge, Slitting- and Rolling-Mill, and Grist- and Saw-Mills erected on 'Prophetic.'"

At the April term of court in 1815, Isaac Meason & Co. obtained a judgment for $3499.63 against Daniel Keller, and Morris Morris, then sheriff of Fayette County, being directed to recover on the judgment, made this return: "I seized and took in execution a certain tract or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in Menallen and Franklin townships, in the County of Fayette aforesaid, containing one hundred and twelve acres and allowance for roads, etc., for which a patent was granted to Jeremiah Pearse, dated 28th November, 1789, and therein called 'Prophetic,' on which is erected a Forge, Rolling- and Slitting-Mills, Grist-Mills, Saw-Mills, and other valuable buildings. . . ." The property so seized was sold by the sheriff for $7100 to Col. Isaac Meason, Nov. 25, 1815.

It is stated[1] that at this establishment, under the proprietorship of Col. Meason, was done the first puddling and rolling of bar iron west of the Alleghenies; and the circumstances which brought about that result are related by Samuel C. Lewis,[2] of Rochester, Pa., as follows: Thomas C. Lewis (father of the narrator), a Welshman, who had worked in rolling-mills in Wales and was familiar with the processes of puddling and rolling bars, left his native country in July, 1815, and came to America, landing in New York. He visited several iron-manufacturers in the East, and made strong efforts to induce them to erect mills for rolling bar iron. This he urged with many leading iron men in New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, but his propositions were everywhere opposed, and rejected as visionary and impracticable, if not impossible. The narration proceeds:

"He then traveled westward until he got to Connellsville, Fayette Co.; there he met Mr. Isaac Meason, Sr., of Dunbar Furnace, to whom he made known his object and business. Mr. Meason immediately saw the feasibility of the enterprise, and entered into an agreement with him at a certain salary for three years, and if the mill was a success, he was then to be taken into partnership and have one-third of the profits. The place selected for the mill was at Upper Middletown,[3] then better known as Plumsock, on Redstone Creek, about midway between Brownsville and Connellsville, as Mr. Meason already had some forges there. The erecting of that mill was attended with a great deal of difficulty, as pattern-makers and moulders were not very plenty, so that a great deal of this work fell on Mr. Lewis, who made nearly all the patterns. Taking everything into consideration, the mill was completed in a very short time, having been commenced some time in 1816, and started about September, 1817. His brother came over when the work was pretty well on, and as he was also a first-rate mechanic, helped the work on very much. An incident is given here, as showing the opposition he met with in the erection of this mill. Two iron-masters from Lancaster County, by the names of Hughes and Boyer, rode all the way on horseback, nearly two hundred miles, went to Mr. Meason, and tried to convince him that it was impossible to roll iron into bars. Mr. Meason told them to go and talk to Mr. Lewis about it, which they did, and told him it was a shame for him to impose on Mr. Meason, as it might ruin the old gentleman. Mr. Lewis replied to Mr. Hughes, 'You know you can eat?' 'Why, yes,' he knew that. 'Well, how do you know it?' He could not give a reason why, but he knew he could eat. 'Well,' says Mr. Lewis, 'I will tell you how you know it,—you have done it before; and that is why I know I can roll bar iron. I have done it before!' 'Very well,' said Mr. Hughes, 'go ahead, and when you are ready to start let us know, and we will come and see the failure.' According to promise they did come on, but left perfectly satisfied of its success. . . . The persons engaged in starting the works were Thomas C. Lewis, engineer; George Lewis, roller and turner; Sam. Lewis, heater; James Lewis, catcher. Henry Lewis was clerk in the office. They were all brothers. . . . James Pratt worked the refinery, and David Adams worked the puddling-furnace."

It is not ascertained how long this first puddling-

[1] In Swank's "Iron-Making and Coal-Mining in Pennsylvania."

[2] In an article contributed to the Brownsville *Clipper*, and published in that journal June 3, 1880.

[3] Upper Middletown was laid out by Jeremiah Pears, and there was the location of the rolling-mill property owned by him, and which came into possession of Isaac Meason at sheriff's sale, as before mentioned.

and rolling-mill continued in operation, nor when its fires were finally extinguished. No vestiges of it are now remaining.

A rolling-mill (but not including a puddling-furnace, as in the case of Col. Meason's establishment) was built and put in operation by John Gibson about the year 1805, on the right bank of the Youghiogheny below Connellsville. Provance McCormick, Esq., of Connellsville, recollects this old mill as early as 1806. Upon the death of John Gibson it passed to his heirs, and was operated by Thomas Gibson for several years, after which it went into disuse. The tract of land on which this mill stood was sold by Daniel Rogers as administrator, and is now owned by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, the Building and Loan Association of Connellsville, and the Johnston heirs.

COAL-MINING AND COKE MANUFACTURE.

The earliest recorded mention of the use of coal in the region west of the Allegheny Mountains is found in the journal kept by Col. James Burd, when, in the fall of 1759, he was in command of a detachment of two hundred of the king's troops, engaged in opening a road from Braddock's old road at Gist's plantation (now Mount Braddock) to the Monongahela River at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek, where it was proposed to erect a fort, and where he did erect such a work immediately afterwards. Having proceeded from Gist's towards the Monongahela to a point about four and a half miles from the river, he encamped there on the evening of the 21st of September, and on the following day moved on westward, and made in his journal this entry, viz.:

"SATURDAY, Sept. 22, 1759.

"The camp moved two miles to Coal Run. This run is entirely paved in the bottom with fine stone coal, and the hill on the south of it is a rock of the finest coal I ever saw. I burned about a bushel of it on my fire."

The language of the journal shows clearly that he was not unacquainted with the use of coal, and it is an accepted fact that coal was mined east of the Alleghenies, in Virginia, as early as the year 1750. But there was no mining of coal west of the mountains until 1784, when the Penns, who had been permitted under the Divesting Act of 1779[1] to retain their proprietary interest in certain large tracts of land in the State, sold rights to mine coal in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. This was the first coal-mining done on the waters of the Ohio. Since that time the business has increased steadily and rapidly, and untold millions of tons of coal, mined along the Monongahela and Youghiogheny, have been boated down the great rivers of the Southwest to supply the country from Ohio to Louisiana; but by far the greater part of this vast amount has been mined at points north of the northern limits of Fayette County, operations being of course commenced along the lower and more accessible portions of the rivers, and working slowly up the streams as the navigation is improved or the lower supplies become exhausted, which latter condition is very far from being brought about yet, and will remain so for years to come.

The coal operations on the Monongahela will be found mentioned in the account of the slack-water improvements on that river and elsewhere in this work. On the Youghiogheny a vast amount of coal-mining has been done, and Youghiogheny coal has been well known and highly prized in the towns and cities on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers for many years; but an exceedingly small proportion of the coal sent from this river to the Southern and Western markets has been mined in Fayette County. The Youghiogheny Valley is barren of coal from a point in Rostraver township, in Westmoreland County, up the river to about the mouth of Hickman Run, in Fayette, where commences the "Connellsville basin," one of the richest coal-fields in the world. But there has never been much inducement to mine coal here for shipment down the river, because, in the first place, the Youghiogheny in all that part which passes through Fayette County, and in the greater portion of its course through Westmoreland, is not and never has been a navigable or boatable stream, except for a very small portion of the year, the season of freshets and high water, and even then its navigation is difficult, not to say dangerous, for the passage of coal-boats. This fact alone gives to the coal operators on the lower Youghiogheny, advantages for shipment which cannot be had in the Connellsville region, and the absence of which has caused the mining of coal for that purpose to be neglected here. Another cause which has helped to produce the same result is that the Connellsville coal is too soft for advantageous transportation, while that of the lower river is harder, and in that respect better adapted for shipment.

But all the disadvantages of the Connellsville region, as above enumerated, are counterbalanced tenfold in another direction; for the coal which cannot be profitably shipped to the lower river markets is found to be greatly superior to any other which has yet been discovered in its adaptability to the manufacture of coke, and to this manufacture it has been and is now being devoted on a scale and to an extent that is amazing to the uninitiated, and with pecuniary results that are surprising. It was said by Judge Veech that "Coal, if not king, was becoming one of the princes of the land, and its seat of empire was the Monongahela Valley." But if coal is mighty

[1] On the 27th of November, 1779, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed "An Act for vesting the estates of the late proprietaries in this commonwealth." By the terms of this act the State paid the Penns £130,000 in annual payments of from £15,000 to £20,000, without interest, beginning at the close of the Revolutionary war, reserving to the proprietaries their private and manor property, which was in itself a princely fortune.

like Philip of Macedon, its offspring, coke, is like the mightier Alexander, and the seat of its empire is the Connellsville coal basin.

In all the numerous accounts that have been written and published in recent years having general reference to the manufacture of coke in Western Pennsylvania, very little notice has been taken of its origin and early history. What little has been said concerning these particulars, though to a great extent unauthentic and inaccurate, is generally received as correct, and little or no effort is made to investigate and search out the facts. It is but natural that a business so exceedingly remunerative as is the manufacture of coke at the present time should engross all the thoughts and energies of those who are engaged in it; that their chief attention should be given to secure the largest possible yield of coke, making and transporting it at the lowest possible cost, and selling it at the highest obtainable price, without pausing to inquire where and by whom was first produced the article which brings them their wealth. Yet it cannot fail to be a matter of interest to note the humble beginnings of the business which has since grown to such gigantic proportions. In the preparation of the following account, which is based mainly on facts sought out and ascertained by one who is himself interested in coke manufacture,[1] the object in view has been less to enter into details of the immense operations of the present time than to notice the earliest known coke-making, the persons who were pioneers in it, and the subsequent attempts at its successful application and use up to the time of the firm establishment of the business, which is now by far the most important and valuable industrial interest of Fayette County and a large contiguous region. It has been stated (but not clearly proved) that coke was made and used in the manufacture or refining of iron in America before the war of the Revolution. If such was the case, the credit of its first manufacture was certainly due to Virginia, as that colony (having commenced mining in or about 1750, as has been noticed) was the only one which produced any coal at that time. Therefore, if coke was actually made in America before the Revolution, it must have been manufactured in Virginia, or, at least, from Virginia coal.

The earliest authenticated account of the manufacture and use of coke places it at Allegheny Furnace, in Blair County, in the year 1811. The reasons for the failure of that attempt will be referred to hereafter. It is a fact undenied that the first use of coke in Fayette County was made in the refining of iron at the Plumsock (Upper Middletown) Iron-Works by Col. Isaac Meason in 1817. It has been stated by an old resident of the county that he has an indistinct recollection of the making of the coke at the place and time named, and that it was made in ovens similar to the "bee-hive" oven now in general use. But there must be grave doubts as to the accuracy of this statement, though it is, beyond all question, honestly made. He has most probably in mind the old Dutch baking-oven, but has, after the lapse of more than sixty years, come to the belief that it was done in ovens similar to the modern bee-hive. Coke-making in ovens was certainly unknown (or at least unpracticed) at that time and for years afterwards.

In Armstrong County there was a furnace built for coke in 1819, called the "Bear Creek Furnace," believed to be then the largest furnace in the United States. It was blown in on coke, but after a few casts the operators found that the (cold) blast of five pounds to the inch was insufficient for the successful use of coke, and thereupon the original purpose was abandoned and the furnace changed for the use of charcoal.

The Howard Furnace, put in operation in the year 1830, in Blair County, and the Elizabeth Furnace, built in the same county in 1832, were both constructed with a view to the use of coke, and furnaces in Clearfield, Clinton, Lycoming, and Armstrong Counties, Pa., erected between 1835 and 1838, made repeated attempts at the manufacture of coke iron, all of which resulted in failure, from the fact that the cold blast was used and at a very low pressure. The iron-masters of the present time, with all their modern appliances, immense heating surfaces, and powerful blowers, and yet still continually striving for "more heat and more blast," can well appreciate the difficulties encountered in the making of iron in former days and by the old-time methods.

At the "Mary Ann Furnace," in Huntingdon County, Pa., in 1835, William Firmstone made good gray forge iron on coke made from Broad Top coal, but continued it for only about one month. The Georges Creek Iron Company, of Allegheny County, Md., built the "Lonaconing Furnace" in 1837, and made good foundry iron to the amount of about seventy tons per week on coke. The Mount Savage Company also built two blast-furnaces in 1840, and made successful runs on coke, but up to that time most of the attempts to use coke in iron-making had resulted in failure and heavy pecuniary loss.

In 1836, F. H. Oliphant, of Fayette County, used coke at the Fairchance Furnace in the manufacture of iron from Blue Lump ore, and samples of the product were sent to the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia; but the claim which has frequently been made that this was the first coke iron made as a regular product in the United States is inadmissible, as will be seen by reference to the facts and dates given above, coke iron of good quality having been made,

[1] Most of the facts given in this narrative in reference to the earliest production of coke, and the attempts made through many succeeding years to use it successfully and profitably in iron manufacture, were furnished by Mr. George C. Marshall, of Uniontown, who has made the matter the subject of patient and persistent research, in which he has brought to light a great number of facts before unknown, but unquestionably authentic and reliable.

as shown, several years before Mr. Oliphant ever claimed its first production, and even then his claim was merely to have made a few tons.

The Great Western Iron Company built four coke-furnaces between the years 1840 and 1844 at Brady's Bend, Pa., and to that company belongs the credit of making coke iron as a regular product. Their furnaces were built especially for the use of coke, and they never used any other fuel.

The credit of having been the first to make successful use of coke in the manufacture of iron has been given in some accounts to Graff, Bennett & Co., of Pittsburgh, but it will be shown hereafter that they did not enter the field until several years after it had been used with success at Brady's Bend.

The Cambria Iron Company built four coke-furnaces in 1853. These furnaces were blown in on coke, and have continued to use it until the present time.

The coke used in the furnaces of Western Pennsylvania up to and after the commencement of operations by the Great Western Iron Company at Brady's Bend was made by a process called "ground ricking," the coal being placed on the ground in long or conical ricks, and then covered (except the spaces necessary for ventilation) with earth, to smother and prevent it from burning up. This process, though it answered the purpose very well, was slovenly, and much less rapid and economical than the present method, and the coke produced was less uniform in quality.

The earliest date which has been given and perfectly authenticated of the use of ovens for the making of coke, is the year 1841, the facts and account of which will be given hereafter. But in this connection it is proper to give (and it would be unfair and improper to omit) statements which are made by men of unquestioned and unquestionable veracity which indicate an earlier date. Mr. David Trimble, living at Little Falls, on the Youghiogheny, says that at a date which cannot be fixed nearer than that it was not earlier than 1830, and not later than 1836, he helped build one or more coke-ovens at or near the mouth of Furnace Run, and the assumption is that the coke produced was used at the Franklin Iron-Works, which were located there and run by F. H. Oliphant. Mr. Trimble says the idea of building ovens at that place was suggested by an Englishman named John Coates, who had seen them in operation in England. He also says that the coal for these ovens was brought from mines above East Liberty, that the coke made from it was used for the "let-out" fire at the iron-works, and that the supposition then was that these were the first coke-ovens built in Pennsylvania, if not in the United States. Corroborative (to some extent at least) of this statement is that of James Cochran ("Little Jim"), who has an indistinct recollection of seeing, before the year 1840, several coke-ovens standing on the south bank of the Youghiogheny River, just below the mouth of Furnace Run, and that coal was boated down the river to them from Col. Hill's lands. This concurrent testimony establishes beyond a doubt the fact that a few ovens were built and put in use on the south bank of the Youghiogheny, near the mouth of Furnace Run, and that they were among the earliest, if not the first, ever built for that purpose, not only in Fayette County, but in Pennsylvania. It is true that both gentlemen named may be mistaken in their recollection of the date, but as their statements agree (and for other reasons) this is hardly probable. Accepting then the fact that there were ovens at that point at about the time indicated, and that (as both statements agree) the coal was brought to them from the Connellsville region, some miles above, on the river, it is difficult to explain why the ovens were ever built at that place, unless for the purpose of supplying the furnace near which they were located. If the object of their construction had been to produce coke for a down-river market, or for any other purpose than to be used in their immediate vicinity, they would never have been built at the mouth of Furnace Run, but in the coal-producing region, several miles above, on the river. And yet it can hardly be regarded as probable that Mr. Oliphant was the builder of those ovens, or that the coke made in them was used by him while he was proprietor of the Franklin Iron-Works. Those who had conversations with him on the subject of the use of coke in the manufacture and refining of iron all agree that he never made claim to having used it at the Franklin Works, but only to having made coke iron for a brief period at the Fairchance. If he had built those pioneer ovens at Furnace Run, and used their product at the Franklin Iron-Works, he would certainly have asserted the fact and claimed the priority. It is, then, and for these reasons, most probable that the product of those old ovens was used by Nathaniel Gibson in his Furnace Run Works before they passed to the proprietorship of Mr. Oliphant. Whatever may be the fact (which will probably never be known with absolute certainty), the above statements are given here, not only because the sources from which they come are (the treachery of man's memory as to remote events and circumstances only excepted) perfectly and entirely reliable, but because each seems to support and confirm the other. They are therefore submitted without any attempt to explain the slight discrepancies contained in them, with regard to other matters accepted as facts.

In the year 1841, Provance McCormick and James Campbell started the project of manufacturing coke on the Youghiogheny, and succeeded in making some two thousand bushels, which they boated down the river. It is stated that the idea was suggested to them by an Englishman who was then stopping for a time in Connellsville, and who told them that in his native country, coal was made into coke for the use of foundries and furnaces. Such rich deposits of superior

coal as were found in abundance in the vicinity of Connellsville would soon be utilized in that way, he said, if there were Englishmen there to do it. Campbell and McCormick became interested in the story he told, and having gained from him what information he possessed as to the method of making coke, they resolved to try the experiment, and if successful in producing the article, to boat the product to Cincinnati, in the expectation of selling it for the use of the foundries in that city.

Associating with them John Taylor, who was a stone-mason, and the owner of a farm on the Youghiogheny, including a coal-mine, which he operated in a small way, they commenced operations. Taylor constructed two ovens on his farm (near what has been known in later years as Sedgwick Station) and superintended the coking, the coal being taken from his mine. Campbell and McCormick, both carpenters by trade, built the two boats on which the coke was to be floated down the river. Their operations were continued during the fall of 1841 and the succeeding winter, and in the spring of 1842, a sufficient quantity of coke having been produced to load the two boats, they were started down the river on a high stage of water, and under pilotage of William Turner made their way in safety to Cincinnati. On reaching the city they found that the demand was not as brisk as they had hoped to find it. The new fuel was unknown there, and foundrymen regarded it with suspicion, calling it cinders. After a time, however, the owners of the coke succeeded in disposing of about one-half their stock, taking in payment coffee and some other goods,[1] and then, to close out, bartered the remainder for a patent iron grist-mill which was highly recommended. The mill was brought to Connellsville, and soon after placed in the steam-flouring establishment of Strickler & Nickel, in New Haven, where it was put in operation, and found to be, if not wholly, at least so nearly worthless that it was sold for thirty dollars, and so ended the coke operations of McCormick and Campbell, though it need not have been so. The part of their cargoes which had been traded in Cincinnati for the patent mill was afterwards boated up on the canal to Dayton, Ohio, and there sold to Judge Gebhart, who had previously been a resident of Fayette County, but then had a foundry in operation in Dayton. There he used the coke in his establishment, and found it so well adapted for his purpose that he soon after came to Connellsville and proposed to McCormick and Campbell to make more, and furnish him with all he needed, and at a good price; but the result of their previous venture in the coke trade disinclined them to repeat the experiment.[2] In 1843 the ovens built by Taylor on the Youghiogheny were rented to Mordecai, James ("Little Jim") and Sample Cochran, who put them to use in making twenty-four-hour coke. When they had coked about thirteen thousand bushels, it was boated to Cincinnati and sold for seven cents per bushel cash to Miles Greenwood,[3] who in the mean time had become fully informed of the value of coke as a fuel. This is said to have been the first coke ever taken from Fayette County and sold for money, and in this view of the matter the Cochrans and Greenwood must be considered as the pioneers of the coke business in the Connellsville region.

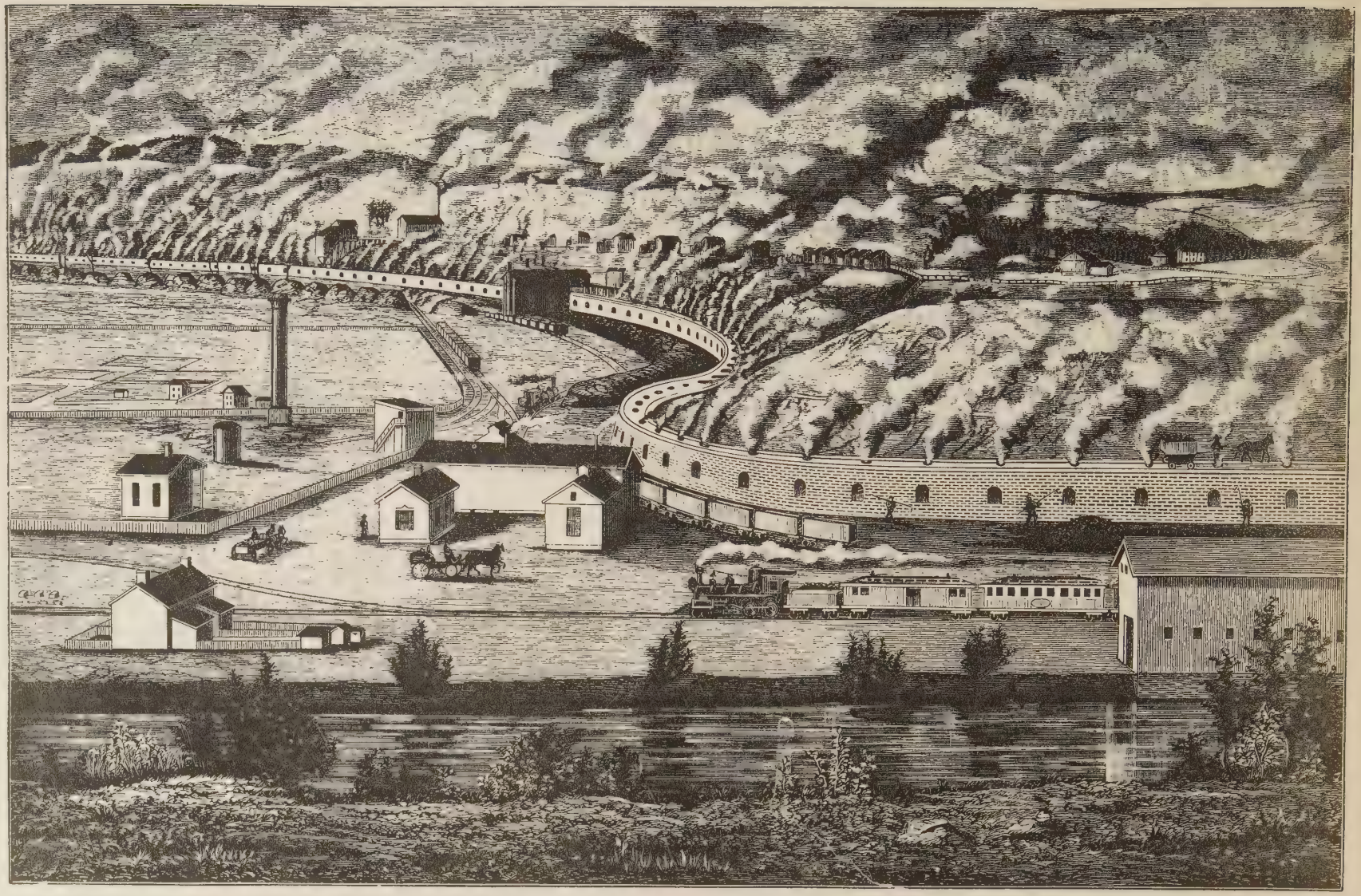
After this time, and before the year 1850, three or four ovens were built and put in operation by Stewart Strickler, the product being sold by him to the Cochrans, by whom it was boated down the river and sold in Cincinnati. About 1860 thirty ovens were built and put in operation at Sedgwick, called the Fayette Works. Shoenberger & Co. purchased a one-third interest in them in 1865. Forty ovens were built on Hickman Run in 1864 by Cochran & Keister, who transported their coke on a tramway to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad until 1871. Some time after the building of these works by Cochran & Kiester, the Laughlin ovens were built, also the ovens at the Jackson Works, above Sedgwick.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas-Coal and Coke Company organized about 1860, and built forty ovens near Connellsville. The number was increased by John F. Dravo, who took charge in 1868. The

[1] It is proper to state here that another account of Campbell and McCormick's coke operation in Cincinnati says that about half their stock was peddled out and sold for money at an average price of eight cents per bushel, and the remainder traded for the patent mill.

[2] It is related that not very long after Campbell and McCormick boated their coke to Cincinnati, William Turner (the pilot who took their boats down the river) and Richard Bookens bought coal of Thomas Gregg, on the Youghiogheny, near the site of the present Fort Hill Works, and manufactured coke from it, first by ricking, and afterwards in two or three ovens which they built near that place. They boated their coke down the river to Cincinnati, where they found the same trouble that McCormick and Campbell had experienced: no one knew the value of coke, and no one wanted it. At last a foundryman agreed to try a load of it if they would haul it to his foundry. He tried it, liked it, and purchased the entire lot. The narrative proceeds that Col. Hill soon afterwards built four ovens near the place where Turner and Bookens had made their coke, and later increased the number to twelve. The statement is given for what it is worth.

[3] Miles Greenwood was born March 19, 1807, in New Jersey, to which State his father (Miles Greenwood) had removed from Salem, Mass. He was of English extraction on his father's side, and of Huguenot French and German on his mother's. The family removed to New York in 1808, and to Cincinnati in 1817. Miles in 1825 worked in the New Harmony Community, and two years later went to Pittsburgh and learned iron-working. In 1828 he opened an iron-foundry, and later returned to Cincinnati, working for T. & J. Bevin. After three years he commenced on his own account, employing ten hands. By 1850 he had three hundred hands under him. In 1861 his entire establishment was turned into a United States arsenal for the manufacture of arms and implements of war, seven hundred men being employed. He turned forty thousand Springfield muskets, over two hundred bronze cannon, hundreds of caissons and gun-carriages, and also a sea-going monitor. He constructed the Ohio Mechanics' Institute building, and to him the Cincinnati Fire Department is indebted for its efficient organization. For twenty years he was president of the Cincinnati Fuel Company. In 1859 he was chosen president of the Cincinnati and Covington Bridge Company, and was also a director of the House of Refuge. In 1869 he was appointed a director of the Cincinnati Southern Railway. In 1832 he married a Miss Hills. Two children of this marriage died in infancy, and their mother also died soon after. In 1836 he married Miss Phœbe J. Hopson, by whom he had ten children, seven of whom are living.



THE DAVIDSON COKE WORKS,
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

Connellsville Gas-Coal Company built their ovens in 1866. Watt, Taylor & Co. built forty ovens just below Watt's Station in 1869. In the coke-works above named were nearly all the ovens in the Connellsville coke region up to 1871, the last two named being all that were on the Fayette Branch until 1872, when Paull, Brown & Co. built one hundred ovens on James Paull's place.

There are some facts connected with the history of coal and coke production in Pennsylvania that are curious as well as startling. Virginia produced coal years before it was mined in Pennsylvania, and the latter State received coal from Virginia for manufacturing gas, and even for domestic use, as late as the year 1850. Yet now, in regard to coal production, Virginia, as compared with Pennsylvania, sinks into utter insignificance, and Virginia, though older in coal-mining by many years than Pennsylvania, produced no coke until within recent years, while the making of coke in Pennsylvania dates back almost three-fourths of a century.

It will be a matter of surprise to many, to learn the fact that Allegheny County never had a furnace within its limits from the time when the old Shady Side Furnace was abandoned, in 1794, until the year 1859, when Graff, Bennett & Co. built the Clinton Furnace, which was blown in on coke on the last Monday in October of that year. The next two were the Etna, built by Laughlin & Co. in 1861, and the Superior (two stacks), erected a year or two later. The Soho, the Isabella (two stacks), and the Lucy Furnaces were built in 1872. All these furnaces were constructed for coke, its superiority as a fuel having already been fully demonstrated when the Clinton Furnace was built in 1859.

The business of coke manufacture has been chiefly built up in the last eight years. In 1876 the number of ovens in operation in the Connellsville region was a little more than three thousand, producing nine hundred thousand tons of coke. In 1879 the number of ovens had increased to more than four thousand. For the present time (April 1, 1882) the accompanying map of the Connellsville coke region shows within that territory the location of about eight thousand four hundred ovens now in operation, and there are several hundred more scattered along the outskirts of the region proper, but not strictly within it and not indicated by the map and references, bringing the whole number in operation considerably above nine thousand, having an aggregate capacity of more than three hundred and fifty thousand tons per month. This capacity will be fully worked up to, and, in fact, exceeded in the present year, by reason of a large number of additional ovens now in contemplation and to be immediately constructed, making the coke product for 1882 more than four million two hundred thousand tons.

The immense proportions of the coke business can hardly be comprehended from a mere examination of these figures, startling as they are, and it is only by another process of thought that it is possible to realize the vast amount of coke produced in the Connellsville region. Let us suppose that the entire product of the region for 1882 could be gathered together and loaded on railroad cars, all joined together in one immense train, so that there should be no break in its continuity; that this train should be put in motion on the morning of a given day, and should move at the rate of fourteen miles per hour (which is above the average speed of freight trains), day and night, without a moment's stop or the least slacking of speed. A person living upon the line of the road would see, hour after hour and day by day, the interminable line of coke-laden cars rattling past his door in endless procession; night after night, through all the hours of darkness, he would hear the ceaseless clank and thunder of the rushing train, and each morning, on awakening from his disturbed slumbers, he would look out as before upon the steel-gray car-loads pursuing each other with undiminished speed along the railway track; and not until after nightfall of the ninth day would he see the signal-light marking the rear of the train, whose head would then be more than two thousand eight hundred miles away! Through all those days, each hour of the twenty-four would have seen the passage by a given point of more than twenty thousand tons of coke, all produced in the Connellsville region, and the greater part of it in Fayette County.

Though the manufacture of coke has already become an industry so gigantic in its proportions, and has grown with such remarkable rapidity from 1872 (and more especially from 1879) until the present time, there seems to be little reason to doubt that the same or perhaps an even greater ratio of increase will be sustained in the future for some years, and this is the view entertained by a majority of operators and others whose opinions on the subject are entitled to much weight. A principal object of manufacturing coke from coal is to furnish a fuel free from sulphur for use in the reduction of ores and the refining of iron. The demand from this source must of course increase with the increase of iron-furnaces and the growth of iron-making. In the eastern part of Pennsylvania, and in other localities east of the mountains, coke is used in blast-furnaces in connection with anthracite, and the proportion of coke to that of anthracite used in this way is being constantly augmented in favor of the former fuel, which has also almost entirely superseded charcoal for use in the manufacture of pig iron. Large quantities of coke are sent to the far West to be used in smelting the ores of the precious metals, regular shipments for this purpose being made to San Francisco and other points in the gold and silver States. Another and still weightier reason for expecting a very large increase in the demand for coke is that within the past two years H. C. Frick & Co. have introduced machinery for crushing, screening, and sizing coke for domestic purposes in compe-

tition with anthracite coal, and that this process, which was at first but an experiment, having already become a successful enterprise, can hardly fail to cause coke in this form to be extensively used as fuel in tens of thousands of households which now know no other than anthracite.

For coking purposes no coal has as yet been discovered which is equal in all respects (and indeed it may be reasonably claimed in any respect) to that of the Connellsville basin. Being a soft and porous coal, which crumbles in handling, it is therefore not so well adapted for economical transportation as the harder gas-coal which is found west of the "barren measures," and for this reason the Connellsville coal was, until the development of coke production, regarded as of little value compared with the other, though its location, which is more remote from navigable waters, had its effect as a partial cause of this disparaging estimate.

But when it became the object of operators to manufacture their coal into coke, then the conditions were reversed, and the hitherto neglected soft coal became the more highly valued of the two, because of its superior adaptability for coke-making. Its advantages over other coals in this manufacture are many. While the cost of mining the gas-coal of the Pittsburgh bed is seventy-five to ninety cents per ton, the softer Connellsville coal is mined at about one-third that expense per ton. When the Connellsville coking-coal is taken from the mine it is fit for immediate use in the ovens, and is placed in them without any intermediate process of preparation, while with the gas-coal from the Pittsburgh vein an extra expense of about fifty cents per ton is necessary to crush it by mechanical means, and to free it from sulphur as far as practicable by washing before charging the ovens with it. And finally, when the coking is finished, the "desulphurized coke" (as it is termed) produced from the gas-coal is rated in the market as inferior to coke made from the soft coal of the Connellsville basin. Therefore, while the latter offers such great advantages in mining and coking, as well as in the superior quality of its product, it is not probable that attempts will be made to any great extent to utilize gas-coal for coking purposes; and so long as the coal deposits of this basin remain unexhausted (which must be the case for many years to come) and no new discoveries are made of pure coking-coal in other localities, it seems a reasonable prediction that the Connellsville region must continue to hold a practical monopoly of the manufacture of coke. Reports are frequently circulated from time to time of new "finds" of coking-coal, represented to be equal, if not superior, to that of the Connellsville bed; but no instance has yet been reported (and authenticated) of any iron manufacturer or other consumer who did not in his purchases give preference to coke made from the Connellsville vein over that produced in any other district; and it is a fact that the coke made in Fayette County and a comparatively small contiguous region is recognized and acknowledged, wherever used in any part of the United States, as superior to any other for smelting, and for all the processes of iron-making in which coke is used as a fuel.

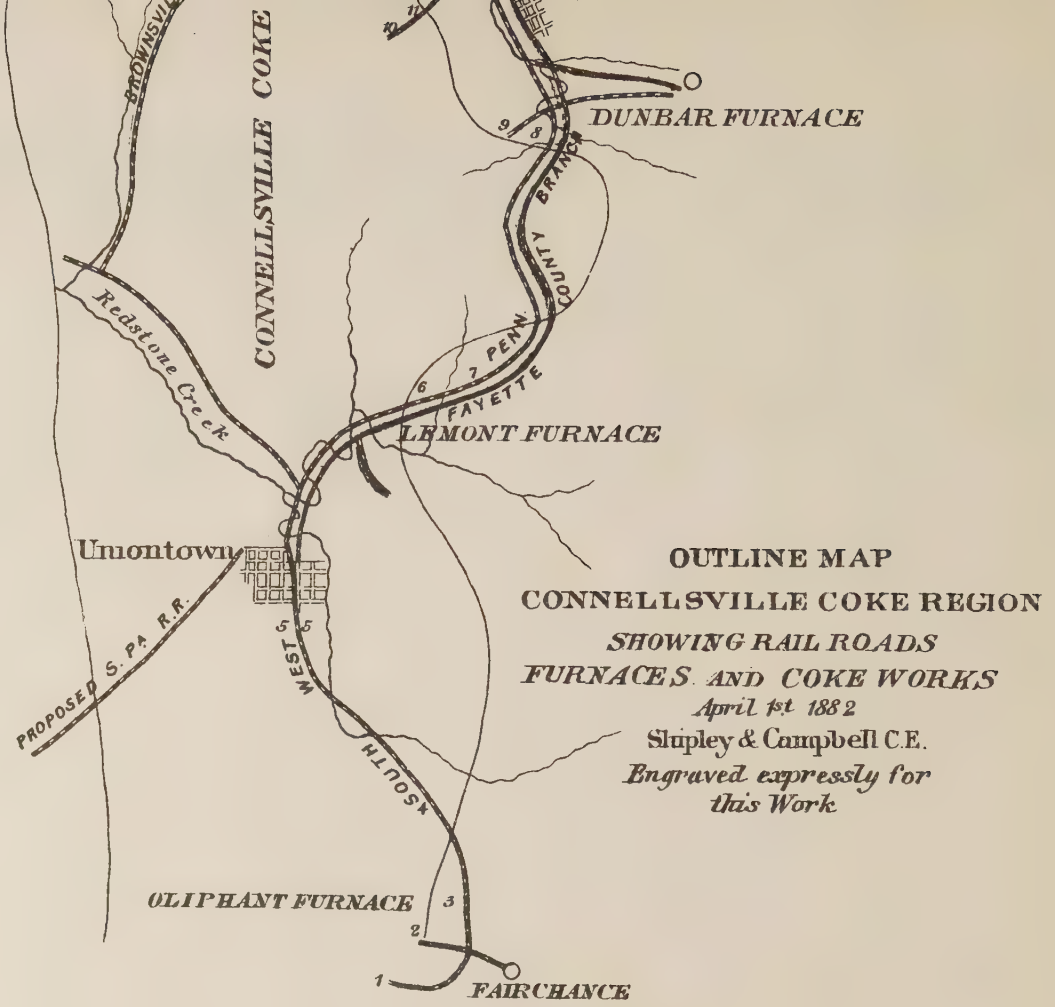
In view of the great and ever-increasing magnitude of the coke traffic of Fayette County, several of the principal railway lines are making vigorous efforts to secure as large a share of it as possible. The Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania Companies are as yet in possession of a monopoly of this traffic, the Southwest Pennsylvania division of the latter road being, on account of its immense coke freights, more profitable in proportion to its length than any other part of the company's lines. A new road in the interest of William H. Vanderbilt's lines is now being very rapidly constructed along the south bank of the Youghiogheny, and thence (leaving that river below New Haven) through the central and southwestern parts of this county, a principal object being to tap the rich basin of coking-coal over which its route passes. This, as also the extension of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston road from the mouth of Redstone Creek to the Southwest Pennsylvania road a little north of Uniontown, and the Brownsville and New Haven Railroad, soon to be built between those boroughs, will open a new and extensive territory in the richest part of the coking-coal region. The opening of the first two named roads (which will be earlier completed than the other) will be immediately followed by establishment of additional coke-works along their lines, and the erection of a very large number of ovens, the construction of which has already been provided for and planned.

Following is a list of the several coke-works in the Connellsville region of Fayette and Westmoreland Counties (the greater part, however, being in Fayette), on the lines of the Baltimore and Ohio, Southwest Pennsylvania, and Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroads, with the number of ovens now in operation at each of the works. The numbers set against each, indicate their respective locations by reference to corresponding numbers on the accompanying map of the coke region. The lines of railway shown upon the map in red are those of the Baltimore and Ohio, those in black the Southwest Pennsylvania, and in green the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad:

COKE-WORKS LOCATED ON BALTIMORE AND OHIO ROAD AND BRANCHES.

No.	Name of Works.	Owners.	No. of Ovens.
1	Percy Mining Company		69
2	Mount Braddock		124
3	Henry Clay	H. C. Frick Coke Company	100
4	Washington	Sample Cochran Sons & Co.	32
5	Tyrone	Laughlin & Co.	130
6	Sterling	J. M. Schoonmaker	159
7	Jackson	Jackson Mines Company	64
8	Fayette	James Cochran	100
9	Spurgeon	Cochran & Keister	100
10	Jimtown	J. M. Schoonmaker	303

Mt Pleasant
Tarr
Scottdale
Everson
Summit
Broadford
Connellsville
New Haven
Dawson
Jacobs Creek
Newton
McKeesport
PITTSBURGH
MONONGAHELA RIVER
WESTMORELAND COUNTY
BARRENS MEASURES
GAS COAL
RAIL ROAD
PLEASANT BRANCH
BROADFORD
HIGHLAND RUN
YOUGHIOGHENY
B & O R.R.
P.G.H. DIV
P.L.E. R.R.


CONNELLSVILLE COKE
BROWNSVILLE
DUNBAR FURNACE
DUNBAR BRANCH
FAYETTE COUNTY PENN.
Redstone Creek
LEMONT FURNACE
Uniontown
PROPOSED S. PA. R.R.
WEST SOUTH
OLIPHANT FURNACE
FAIRCHANCE
OUTLINE MAP
CONNELLSVILLE COKE REGION
SHOWING RAIL ROADS
FURNACES AND COKE WORKS
April 1st 1882
Stupley & Campbell C.E.
Engraved expressly for
this Work

No.	Name of Works.	Owners.	No. of Ovens.
11...	Cora	John Newmeyer	42
12...	Frick	H. C. Frick Coke Company	106
13...	Morgan	" " " "	164
14...	White	" " " "	148
15...	Foundry	" " " "	74
16...	Eagle	" " " "	80
17...	Summit	" " " "	142
18...	Franklin	B. F. Keister & Co.	130
19...	Tip Top	H. C. Frick Coke Company	56
20...	Clinton	James Cochran & Co.	44
21...	Valley	H. C. Frick Coke Company	152
22...	Charlotte Furnace Company		60
23...	W. A. Keifer		40
24...	Fountain	J. D. Boyle	50
25...	Dexter	Joseph R. Stauffer & Co.	40
26...	Painter's	McClure & Co.	228
27...	Diamond	McClure & Co.	66
28[1]...	Mullen	Mullen, Strickler & Co.	82
29[1]...	Standard	A. A. Hutchinson & Bro.	360
30...	Stewart Iron Company		120

ON SOUTHWEST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND BRANCHES.

No.	Name of Works.	Owners.	No. of Ovens.
1...	Bliss and Marshall		60
2...	Fairchance Iron Company		36
3...	Fayette Coke and Furnace Company		130
4...	Redstone Coke Company	J. W. Moore & Co.	170
5...	Chicago and Connellsville Coke Company		284
6...	Lemont Furnace Company	Hogsett, Hanna & Co.	150
7...	Youngstown Coke Company		240
8...	Furgeson	Dunbar Furnace Company	70
9...	Hill Farm	" " "	89
10...	Mahoning	Mahoning Coke Company (Limited)	100
11...	Colvin & Co.	Colvin & Co.	80
12...	Anchor	Morgan, Layng & Co.	109
13...	Uniondale	Reid Brothers	76
14...	Morrell	Cambria Iron Company	400
15...	Wheeler	" " "	100
16...	Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas-Coal and Coke Company		295
17...	Johnson Farm Coke-Works		
18...	Eldorado	W. J. Rainey & Co.	225
19...	Pennsville	A. O. Tinstman & Co.	70
20...	Horne	Joseph R. Stauffer	20
21[2]...	Enterprise	Dellinger, Rafferty & Co.	50
22...	Union	Hurst, Stoner & Co.	70
23...	Excelsior	Warden & Co.	70
24...	Southwest Coal and Coke Company		138
25...	Dellinger, Tarr & Co.		66
26...	Boyle's	Boyle & Rafferty	262
27...	Star	J. M. Cochran's Est.	20
28...	Buckeye	" " "	116
29...	Morewood	Morewood Coke Company (Limited)	470
30...	Alice	J. M. Schoonmaker	200
31...	Bessemer	C. P. Markle & Sons	170
32...	Rising Sun	Markle & Son	103
33...	Emma	J. W. Overholt (agent)	36
34...	West Overton	A. C. Overholt & Co.	110
35...	Trotter	Connellsville Gas-Coal Company	200
36...	Connellsville Coke and Iron Company		200

ON PITTSBURGH AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD.

No.	Name of Work.	Owner.	No. of Ovens.
1...	Fort Hill	W. J. Rainey & Co	88

[1] In Westmoreland County; all others on this road as indicated are in Fayette.

[2] Numbers 21 to 34, inclusive, are in Westmoreland County, all others on this line are in Fayette.

CHAPTER XXIII.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—POPULATION.

Roads and Bridges—National Road—Navigation—Population of the County by Decades.

ROADS.

In all new and undeveloped sections of country the first step in the direction of public internal improvements is the opening of roads. The first attempt by white men to open or mark the route of a road within the territory now embraced in the county of Fayette was made by Col. Thomas Cresap, of Oldtown, Md., in the year 1750. He was employed by the Ohio Company to select and mark a route for their proposed traffic between their base of operations at Wills' Creek (Cumberland), Md., and their objective point at the site of the present city of Pittsburgh; and so, in execution of this mission, he set out from Wills' Creek in the year mentioned, with the old chief Nemacolin as a principal guide, and assisted by several other Indians, and proceeded northwestwardly over a route not materially different from that afterwards traversed by Washington and Braddock in their respective campaigns until he reached the west base of the Laurel Hill, in what is now Fayette County (at or near the place now known as Mount Braddock), from which point, instead of turning northeast towards the present site of Connellsville, as the later military road did, he proceeded on, to and down the valley of Redstone Creek to its mouth, where his work ended, for it was proposed at that point to abandon land carriage and take transportation down the Monongahela to its confluence with the Allegheny.

Col. Cresap, however, neither built nor opened any part of the proposed road, but merely selected its route, and indicated the same by blazing and marking trees, and occasionally rearing piles of stones as landmarks at prominent points. But in 1753 the Ohio Company sent out a party of pioneers, who "opened the road,"[3] though they made it little more than a bridle-path for the passage of pack-horses. A few months later (in January, 1754) Capt. William Trent, with a small company of men in the employ of the Ohio Company, marched over the road, and further improved it as they passed. At its western terminus, the mouth of Redstone Creek, they built the "Hangard" store-house for the company (as before noticed), and then passed on down the river to commence building a fort for the company at the Forks of the Ohio.

In 1754, Washington with his little army, on the campaign which ended in the surrender of Fort Necessity on the 4th of July in that year, passed over the same road, and improved it so that it was passable for wagons and light pieces of artillery to the west

[3] Washington, in advocating this route in preference to the more northerly one through Bedford for the passage of Forbes' troops in 1758, said, "The Ohio Company in 1753, *at a considerable expense*, opened the road," etc.

side of Laurel Hill. "In 1754," he says, "the troops whom I had the honor to command greatly repaired it as far as Gist's plantation, and in 1755 it was widened and completed by Gen. Braddock to within six miles of Fort Du Quesne." The road, as "completed" by Braddock, extended from Gist's (Mount Braddock) northeastwardly to and across the Youghiogheny at Stewart's Crossings, a little below the present borough of New Haven; thence in the same general direction to Jacob's Creek, the northern boundary of this county, and on through Westmoreland to the Monongahela. Gen. Braddock made it in its entire length, practicable (though barely so) for the passage of his heavy wagons and artillery, and it was for more than four years afterwards the only road which could be called such within the territory now Fayette County.

In the fall of 1759 Col. James Burd erected the fort which bore his name, where the borough of Brownsville now is, and opened a good military road to it, commencing at Gist's plantation on Braddock's road, and thence running on the old route opened by the Ohio Company (and partly improved by Washington a few miles west of Gist's in 1754) four-fifths of the distance to the mouth of Redstone, after which it left the old route and bore more westwardly to the mouth of Dunlap's Creek. This road was for a number of years the main thoroughfare to the Monongahela River, though some travel came over "Dunlap's road," which was much inferior to the military road built by Burd, and, in fact, hardly more than a packhorse path. It left Braddock's road at the summit of Laurel Hill, near the Big Rock, and extended to the Monongahela at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek.

A road which was of considerable importance in early years was that known as the "Turkey Foot road," or "Smith's[1] road," running from Shippensburg to Uniontown. The east part of this road was being constructed by Col. James Burd during Gen. Braddock's march to the Monongahela in 1755. It passed from Shippensburg through Raytown (Bedford) west, and was intended to pass by Turkey Foot and join Braddock's road in what is now Fayette County, for the purpose of facilitating the transportation of supplies to the army. It had been opened at great labor and expense to the top of the Allegheny Mountains, eighteen miles east of Turkey Foot, when the cowardly Pennsylvania Dutch wagoners came flying back from Braddock's field with the fearful tidings of the great disaster, and thereupon the construction parties engaged in building the road joined in the flight, and the work was abandoned. Nothing more was done upon it until after 1760, when its construction was resumed and the road completed to Turkey Foot, and was afterwards extended by a route passing a little south of Sugar-Loaf Mountain and by Dunbar's camp to Uniontown. From there it was opened to Jackson's or Grace Church, from which place it was identical with the old Brownsville road.

One of the earliest roads in this region (other than those already mentioned) was one prayed for in a petition presented to the court of Westmoreland County at the April term of 1773, viz.: "A publick road to begin at or near the mouth of Fish-Pot run, about five miles below the mouth of Ten-Mile Creek, on the west side of the Monongahela River (it being a convenient place for a ferry, as also a good direction for a road leading to the most western part of the settlement), thence the nearest and best way to the forks of Dunlap's path and Gen. Braddock's road on the top of Laurel Hill."

The viewers appointed on this road were John Moore, Thomas Scott, Henry Beeson, Thomas Brownfield, James McClean, and Philip Shute. This was the first petition for a road presented to the court of Westmoreland after the erection of that county. At the same time a petition was presented for a road from Washington's Spring to Sewickley.

"A Road from near Redstone Old Fort to Henry Beeson's Mill, and thence to intersect Braddock's Road near the forks of Dunlap's road and said road on the top of Laurel Hill," was petitioned for by inhabitants of Tyrone and Menallen townships at the April sessions of 1774. Richard Waller, Andrew Linn, Jr., William Calvin, Thomas Crooks, Henry Hart, and Joseph Grayble were appointed viewers. One reason given by the petitioners for desiring this road was that some of them were frequently obliged to carry their corn twenty miles to the mill of Henry Beeson at Union Town, "and in all probability, at some seasons of the year, will ever have to do so."

"A road from Thomas Gist's to Paul Froman's mill, near the Monongahela, and thence to his other mill on Chartiers' Creek," was petitioned for at the January sessions of 1774 of Westmoreland County Court, and was ordered laid out. This road led from Mount Braddock, northwest, by way of where Perryopolis and Fayette City now stand, to Froman's Mill, on Mingo Creek, Washington County. It was called "Froman's road."

A road "from Beeson's Town [Uniontown], in the Forks of Youghiogheny, to the Salt-Works [on Jacob's Creek], and then eastward to Bedford Town," and a road from Beeson's Town to Col. Cook's [Fayette City], were petitioned for in the sessions of January, 1783 and 1784, respectively.

At the first session of Lord Dunmore's (Augusta County, Va.) court, held at Pittsburgh, Feb. 22, 1775, a number of viewers were appointed, among whom were Capt. William Crawford and Van Swearingen, residents within the present territory of Fayette

[1] It received the name of "Smith's road" from the fact that James Smith, a lad of about sixteen years, while employed with the party that were building it on the Alleghenies in 1755, was captured by the Indians and carried a prisoner to Fort Du Quesne, where he saw the departure of the French and Indian force that defeated Braddock at Turtle Creek, and also witnessed the horrid scenes that were enacted on their return from the fatal field.

County, to view a road petitioned for, "to run from Providence Mounce's [Mounts'] Mill, by Ausberger's Ferry, to Catfish Camp." Mounts' Mill was in what is now Connellsville township, and Catfish Camp was the same as the present town of Washington, Pa.

A road from the foot of Laurel Hill, by William Teagarden's ferry (on the Monongahela), to the mouth of Wheeling Creek (Virginia), was ordered by the same Virginia court, on the 17th of May, 1775. The starting-point of this road, at the foot of Laurel Hill, is not designated, but it was of course in what is now Fayette County, as the place where it was to cross the Monongahela was not far above Brownsville. The first road viewed and laid out by order of the court of Fayette County, in December, 1783, was that from Uniontown to the mouth of Grassy Run, on Cheat River, this being part of a road which had been petitioned for to the Westmoreland County Court (before the erection of Fayette), to run from Stewart's Crossings (Connellsville), through Uniontown, to the Cheat. It was ordered to be opened, cut, cleared, and bridged, thirty-three feet wide.

A petition was presented to the same court for "a road from Union Town to the Broadford on the River Youghiogeni," and another "for a Road from the mouth of Whitely's Creek, on the River Monongahela, to David Johns' Mill, and thence to Daniel McPeck's." The court at the June sessions of 1784 ordered this road to be opened, cut, cleared, and bridged, thirty-three feet wide. This was known as the Sandy Creek Road.

At the September sessions of 1784 there was presented to the court:

"The Petition of Sundry of the Inhabitants of Fayette County and others, showing to the Court that as the intercourse from Redstone Old Fort along the River side is now very considerable upon account of the number of Boats for Passengers which are almost continually building in different parts along the river side, and as there is now a very good grist- and saw-mill at the mouth of big Redstone, and no Waggon road as yet laid off from Redstone Old Fort to the Mill, nor from thence to the mouth of little Redstone and to Colonel Edward Cook's. As the Petitioners conceive that a good road in that direction would be of general public utility to inhabitants, and likewise of great convenience to Strangers, the Petitioners therefore pray the Court to appoint six men to view the said Road, and if necessary to lay out the same from Redstone Old Fort to the mouth of big Redstone, from thence to the mouth or near the mouth of little Redstone, and from thence to Colonel Edward Cook's. Whereupon it is considered by the Court, and ordered, that Bazil Brown, Senior, Samuel Jackson, William Forsythe, William Goe, John Stephens, and Andrew Linn, Junior, do view the ground over which, by the prayer of the Petitioners, the said Road is desired to pass, and if they or any of them see it necessary, that they lay out a road according to the prayer of the said Petition, the nearest and best way the ground will admit of, and with the least injury to the settlements thereabouts, and make report of their proceedings therein by courses and Distances to the next Court."

At the next following December sessions the viewers made their report on this road, and it was ordered laid out. Among the numerous other roads petitioned for in the early years (many of which, however, were never opened) the court records show the following:

1784.—Road from Miller's Ferry, on the Monongahela River, to the Widow Moore's, on Sandy Creek, to join the Maryland road.

"Road from Josiah Crawford's Ferry, on the Monongahela River, to Uniontown." This road ran to Samuel Douglass' mill and to Dunlap's Creek at Amos Hough's mill, intersecting the road from James Crawford's Ferry to Uniontown.

1787.—"Road from Moorecraft's Ferry, on the river Youghioganie, to Cornelius Woodruff's on Chestnut Ridge—granted."

"Road from the Monongahela River, opposite to the mouth of Pike's Run, to join the road from Swearingen's Ferry to Uniontown."

"Road from Redstone Old Fort to the southern line of the State."

1788.—"Road from Friends' Meeting-House to Redstone."

"Road from Zachariah Connell's (Connellsville) to Isaac Meason's, on Jacob's Creek."

1789.—"Road from Isaac Jackson's to Stewart's Crossing and Connell's Ferry."

"Road from Union Town to Robert McClean's Ferry on Monongahela River."

"Road from the ferry of Thomas McGibbins, just below the old Redstone Fort on the Monongahela River, to Septimus Cadwallader's Grist- and Saw-Mill, and from there to intersect the road from the Friends' Meeting-House to the ferry aforesaid, near the mouth of Joseph Graybill's Lane."

"Road from Brownsville, by Samuel Jackson's Mill, in a direction to Gebhart's Mill on Jacob's Creek."

1790.—"Petition for a private road from Griffin's Mill to the great road from Jonathan Rees' Mill to Hyde's Ferry, at or near the house of Enoch Abrahams."

1791.—"Road from Jacob's Creek Iron-Works to John Van Meter's Ferry."

1793.—"Road from the ferry on the Monongahela River, at Frederick Town, to the road from James Crawford's Ferry to Uniontown."

1794.—"Road from Kinsey Virgin's Ferry towards Brownsville."

"Road from Davidson's Ferry, on the Monongahela River, to the Union Town Road."

"Road from the County line to Alliance Furnace."

"Road from Meason's Iron-Works to the mouth of Big Redstone."

"Road from Krepps' Ferry to the bridge at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek."

"Road from Joseph Neal's Ferry, on the Monongahela River, to the Sandy Creek road—granted."

"Road from Jasper Elting's, at the foot of Chestnut Ridge, to Mr. Smilie's fording."

1796.—"Road from Redstone Old Fort, by McFarland's Ford, on Cheat River, to Morgantown."

It would of course be impracticable, if not well-nigh impossible, to give an account of the multitude of roads which have been opened from time to time in later years, but mention of some of the most important ones will be found in the histories of the several townships.

BRIDGES.

In the records of the county commissioners, entries are found at various times having reference to the building of bridges over the different streams in the county as follows:

Jan. 7, 1796.—Samuel Jackson received £50, being the last payment on a bridge constructed by him over Redstone Creek.

March 12, 1801.—The commissioners addressed a letter to the commissioners of Westmoreland County on the subject of a proposed iron bridge across Jacob's Creek.

April 9, 1801.—Letter received from the commissioners of Westmoreland, requesting a meeting of the two boards, with Col. Isaac Meason, on the bank of Jacob's Creek, on the next following Tuesday, "to consult and complete contract relative to James Finley, Esq., undertaking to erect an Iron Bridge over Jacob's Creek, and it is agreed that John Fulton and Andrew Oliphant proceed to business."

April 14, 1801.—The commissioners of Fayette and Westmoreland Counties met and completed contract with James Finley to build a bridge supported with iron at or near Isaac Meason's, over Jacob's Creek, for the sum of six hundred dollars, one-half to be paid out of the treasury of Fayette, and one-half out of the treasury of Westmoreland. The bridge to be "a patent Iron chain suspension" structure of seventy feet span, and to be completed ready for use on or before Dec. 15, 1801. This bridge over Jacob's Creek, on the turnpike road between Connellsville and Mount Pleasant, was the first iron suspension bridge erected in the State of Pennsylvania. The plan on which it was built was invented and patented by Judge James Finley, of Fayette County. Another bridge of this kind was built a few years later over Dunlap's Creek, at Bridgeport. The plan, however, proved defective and the bridges unsafe, the one last named falling under the weight of a team and ordinary wagon-load, after having been in use less than ten years.

Oct. 9, 1801.—The commissioners made a contract with David Barnes, of Connellsville, "to build a frame bridge over Indian Creek, to be completed against the first of July next, he to receive $324.99, in three equal payments." This bridge was completed and accepted by the commissioners July 5, 1802.

Oct. 27, 1801.—Commissioners met at Bridgeport to view the bridge over Dunlap's Creek at that place, and having done so, authorized Isaac Rogers, Septimus Cadwallader, and Andrew Porter to repair the bridge at a cost not exceeding $300. An account of the several bridges over Dunlap's Creek between Brownsville and Bridgeport will be given in the history of the former borough.

July 3, 1802.—Commissioners contracted with Timothy Smith to build a bridge over Dunlap's Creek, near the house of Nathaniel Breading, for $123.50.

Feb. 3, 1803.—"Agreeable to an Order from the Court of Quarter Sessions, the commissioners proceeded to Sandy Creek to sell and contract for the building of a bridge over the said creek, agreeable to notice given in the Newspaper of the County." The sale was made to Enos West, the lowest bidder, at $249. The bridge was accepted by the commissioners Jan. 5, 1804.

Nov. 11, 1808.—Completed bridge over Georges Creek, near New Geneva, accepted by commissioners.

Dec. 8, 1808.—Commissioners contracted with Jesse Forsythe for building a bridge over Redstone Creek at $1200. Completed in August, 1809.

Aug. 6, 1833.—Commissioners agreed with George Marietta to build a new wooden bridge over Jacob's Creek, in place of the old Finley chain suspension bridge, for $267. The iron of the old bridge sold to Nathaniel Mitchell for $90.

April 3, 1834.—Commissioners contracted with George Marietta for building a bridge over Redstone Creek, at the crossing of the State road leading to Pittsburgh. Contract price, $375.

1838.[1]—Bridge over Mounts' Creek, on road leading from Connellsville to Pittsburgh.

1839.—Bridge over Dunbar Creek, on road from Connellsville to Laurel Furnace.

1839.—Bridge over Big Redstone Creek, on road from Brownsville to Cookstown.

1839.—Bridge over Big Redstone, at Sharpless' Paper-Mill.

1840.—Over Downer's Creek, at or near Cookstown.

1840.—Over Dunlap's Creek, at Merrittstown (rebuilding).

1841.—Over Dunlap's Creek, on road leading from Brownsville to Morgantown road.

1842.—Over branch of Redstone Creek, "where the great road leading from Uniontown to Pittsburgh crosses, at Mitchell's Tilt-Hammer."

1846.—Over Jacob's Creek, road from Uniontown to Greensburg.

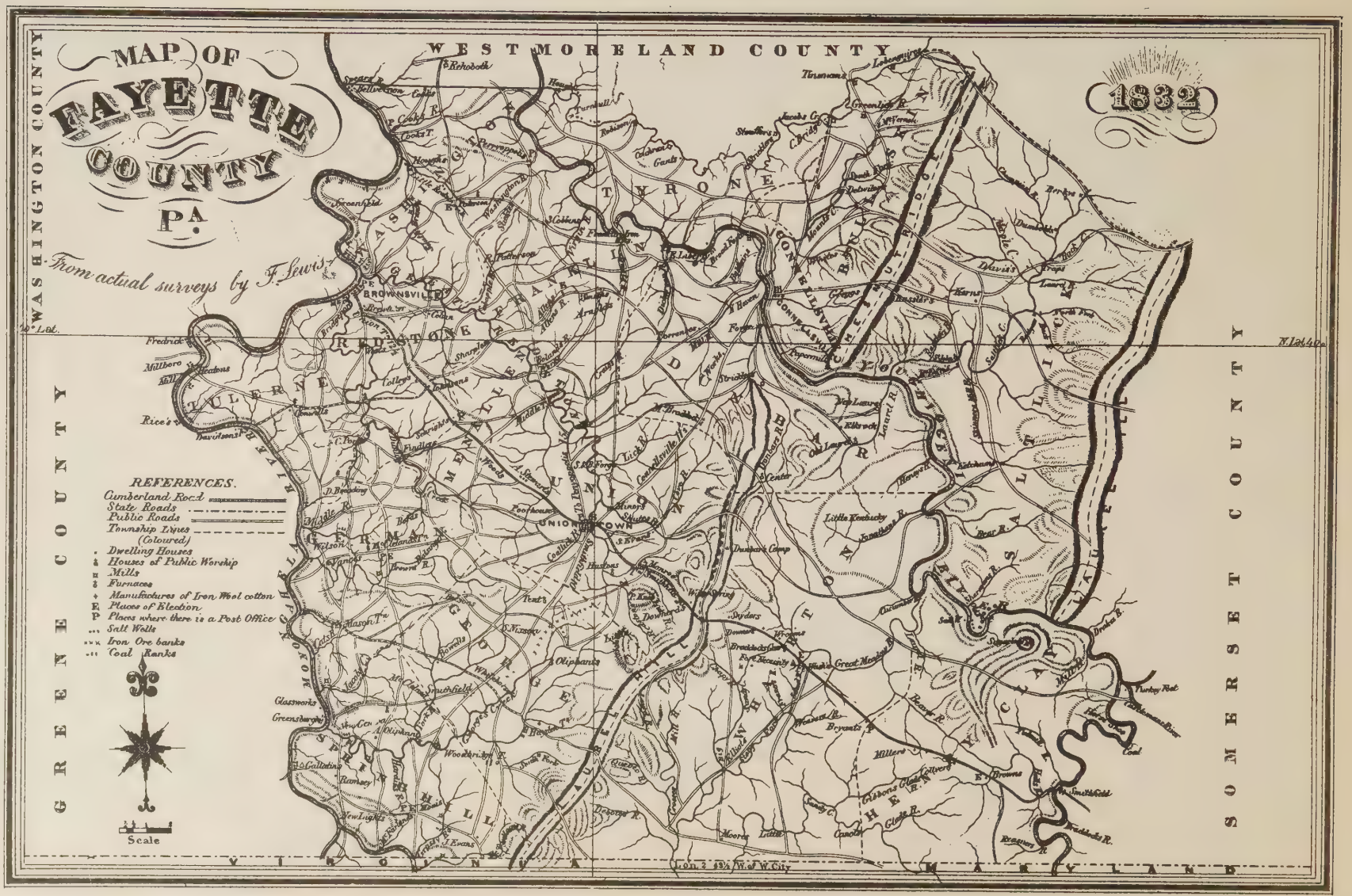
1848.—Over Jacob's Creek, on road from Detwiler's Mill to Mount Pleasant.

1850.—Over Jennings' Run, on Pittsburgh State road (Union and Menallen townships).

1850.—Over Redstone Creek, near James M. Lynn's mill (Redstone and Jefferson townships).

1850.—Over Jacob's Creek, at Tyrone Mills.

[1] The list of bridges built in Fayette County in the different years from 1838 to 1881 has been gathered from the commissioners' records by Thomas Hazen, Esq., a member of the present (1881) board.


MAP OF
FAYETTE
COUNTY
PA.
From actual surveys by F. Lewis
1832
WESTMORELAND COUNTY
WASHINGTON COUNTY
GREENE COUNTY
SOMERSET COUNTY
VIRGINIA
MARYLAND
BROWNSVILLE
UNIONTOWN
REFERENCES.
Cumberland Road
State Roads
Public Roads
Township Lines
(Coloured)
Dwelling Houses
Houses of Public Worship
Mills
Furnaces
Manufactures of Iron Wool cotton
Places of Election
Places where there is a Post Office
Salt Wells
Iron Ore banks
Coal Banks
Scale

1850.—Over Mounts' Creek, on Connellsville and Pittsburgh road.

1851.—Over Georges Creek, at Crow's Mill.

1851.—Over Jacob's Creek, near Stouffer's Mill (in conjunction with Westmoreland County).

1851.—Over Brown's Run, at Cookstown.

1851.—Over York's Run, on road from Geneva to Uniontown (Nicholson township).

1851.—Over Redstone Creek, at Cook's Mill, lower ford (Redstone and Franklin townships).

1851.—Over Indian Creek, road from Connellsville to Somerset (in Springfield township).

1852.—Over Dickerson's Creek (Dunbar and Franklin townships), road leading to Connellsville.

1852.—Over Georges Creek, at Long's Fulling-Mill, on Morgantown road.

1852.—Over Dunlap's Creek, near Finley's Mill (Luzerne and Menallen townships), road from Davidson's Ferry to National road.

1852.—Over Georges Creek (Nicholson and Spring Hill townships), road from Virginia line to Brownsville.

1852.—Over Redstone Creek, near Clement's Mill (North Union).

1852.—Over Dunbar Creek, near Spear's Mill (Dunbar township).

1852.—Over Redstone Creek, lower ford, Jonathan Sharpless' mill.

1852.—Over Brown's Run, at James Williams' (German township).

1852.—Over Robinson's Run (Dunbar), one-half mile west of New Haven.

1852.—Over Indian Creek (Springfield township), where Clay pike crosses.

1852.—Over Georges Creek (Georges township), road leading from Smithfield to Morgantown.

1853.—Over Sandy Creek, at Elliott's Mills.

1853.—Over Dunlap's Creek, "at Young's Saw-Mill or one mile up" (Redstone and Luzerne).

1853.—Over Little Redstone (Fayette City), "near saw-mill dam of William E. Frazier."

1854.—Over Youghiogheny River, at Ohio Pile (Stewart township).

1855.—Over Meadow Run, "where Turkeyfoot road crosses said road, in township of Wharton."

1855.—Over Little Redstone Creek, on State road, near line between Jefferson and Washington townships.

1856.—Over Rowe's Run, near Redstone Creek (Redstone township).

1857.—Over Georges Creek (Georges township), on road from Smithfield by way of Spring Hill to Morgantown.

1858.—Over Dunlap's Creek, near Elijah Van Kirk's (Redstone and Luzerne).

1859.—Over Crabapple Run, at Redstone Creek (Franklin and Jefferson townships).

1859.—Over Trump's Run, on road from Connellsville to Indian Creek (Connellsville township).

1861.—Over Rush's Run (Luzerne township), on road from Brownsville to Fredericktown.

1861.—Over Jacob's Creek, near John M. Stouffer's, on road from Broad Ford into Westmoreland County.

1862.—Over Youghiogheny River, at Ohio Pile (bridge of 1854 rebuilt).

1863.—Over Indian Creek, on road from Springfield to Somerset.

1863.—Over Jacob's Creek, on public highway leading to Mount Pleasant.

1864.—Over Redstone Creek, at Work's Mill[1] (Menallen and Franklin).

1868.—Over Redstone Creek, at Cook's Mill,[2] upper ford (Franklin and Redstone townships).

1869.—Over Little Sandy Creek (Wharton township), road from Haydentown to Somerfield, on farm of R. P. McClellan.

1869.—Over Perkins' Run (Springfield township), on road from Springfield to Petersburg.

1871.—Over Redstone Creek, Fayette Street, in borough of Uniontown.

1871.—Over Big Meadow Run, on road from Ohio Pile to Farmington (Stewart and Wharton townships).

1871.—Over Cisely's Run, Fayette City Borough, south of town.

1871.—Over Dunlap's Creek, one-half mile below Merrittstown (Redstone and Luzerne).

1871.—Over Meadow Run, near S. Rush's (Wharton township).

1874.—Over Jacob's Creek, between Ray's Ford and Cunningham's Ford (by Tyrone township and Westmoreland County jointly).

1874.—Over Jacob's Creek (Bullskin township), where the road to Mount Pleasant crosses, at Walker's Ford (one-half expense agreed to be paid by citizens of Westmoreland County).

1875.—Over Redstone Creek, at Cook's Mill (lower ford). A rebuilding of the bridge of 1851, which had been carried away by flood.

1875.—Over Redstone Creek, upper ford. Rebuilding of the bridge built in 1868, and carried away by flood.

1875.—Over Cook's Run (Washington township), between mill-dam and stable of N. Brightwell.

1875.—Over Galley's Run, at Broadford (Connellsville and Tyrone).

1875.—Over Little Sandy Creek, east of Shinbone (Wharton township).

1875.—Over Cox's Run (Luzerne township).

1875.—Over Little Redstone Creek, at Armell's Mill, one mile south of Fayette City.

1876.—Over Redstone Creek, at Linn's Mill (Redstone and Jefferson).

1877.—Over Redstone Creek, at Parkhill's Mill (bridge rebuilt).

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[1] Carried away by flood in 1876.

[2] Carried away by flood, and rebuilt in 1875.

1877.—Over Jacob's Creek, above Everson to Scottdale.

1877.—Over Redstone Creek, in Uniontown Borough, on "read leading to Hogsett's."

1877.—Over Redstone Creek, at Vance's Mill (rebuilding).

1879.—Over Mounts' Creek, at steel-works, Connellsville Borough, bridge rebuilt.

1880.—Over Redstone Creek, near residence of Isaac Lynn.

1880.—Over Mounts' Creek, at brick-works (Bullskin township).

1881.—Over Brown's Run, on line of Georges and German townships.

THE NATIONAL, OR CUMBERLAND ROAD.

The first and the most earnest, as he was also the most illustrious of all the advocates of a great national highway to cross the Alleghenies and connect the remote settlements of the Ohio Valley with the country east of the mountains, was Gen. George Washington. One of the first objects to which he gave his attention after his retirement from the command of the Revolutionary armies was a careful examination of the country between the Potomac and the Monongahela, to note the advantages offered and the obstacles to be surmounted in the great public enterprise which he had in view. Even at that early time he had in contemplation the possibility of a canal, to form a water-carriage between the Potomac and Youghiogheny Rivers, but as such an enterprise would involve a heavy expense (the extent of which he probably but faintly realized) a good substitute would be a substantially built road, the opening of which he believed to be necessary to bind together the eastern and western sections of the States which his sword had made free and independent.[1]

It was in the year 1784 that Washington made his exploring-trip from the Potomac to the Ohio. From Cumberland to the Laurel Hill, he passed through a region with which he had been made familiar thirty years before, by marching through it in his own campaign of 1754, and with Gen. Braddock in 1755. Arriving at the Youghiogheny, he embarked in a canoe with an Indian pilot, and passed down that river to Ohio Pile Falls, where he landed, and thence rode across the country to the Monongahela, and up the valley of that stream into Virginia. It is related of him that in September of the year named he was on one occasion seated in a hunter's cabin near the Virginia line, examining maps and asking questions of a number of frontiersmen who stood around him, relative to the passes of the mountains and the adaptability of the country for the construction of the road which he had in mind, when a young man of foreign appearance, who was among the bystanders, volunteered an opinion indicating a certain route which he believed to be the best for the purpose. At this interruption Washington regarded the speaker with surprise, and with something of the imperious look of the commander-in-chief, but made no reply, and continued his examination. Upon its completion the general saw that the opinion expressed by the unknown speaker was undoubtedly well founded, and turning to him said, in a polite but decided way, "You are right, young man; the route you have indicated is the correct one." The young stranger proved to be Albert Gallatin, afterwards Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and one of the principal promoters of the construction of the great National road to the Ohio. It was here that Washington first formed his acquaintance, and the friendship thus begun continued uninterrupted during the lifetime of the chief.

From the upper Monongahela, Washington passed through the county of Washington to the Ohio River. Four years later he was elected President of the United States, and during the eight years of his administration he continued a steadfast and earnest advocate of the project of a great highway, to be constructed by the government, across the Alleghenies, for the purpose of binding more firmly together the eastern and western sections of the United States.

During the administration of President Adams (in 1797) the proposition for a road across the Alleghenies, to be built by the government, was brought up in Congress, but no action was taken. Again, in 1801, the subject was brought to the attention of Congress in President Jefferson's first message to that body. Some discussion ensued, but without result at that time. On the 30th of April, 1802, an act of Congress was passed admitting Ohio into the Union as a sovereign State, and by the provisions of that act a one-twentieth part of the net proceeds of sales of public lands in the new State, was set apart to be applied to the construction of roads from the Atlantic sea-board over the Alleghenies to and across the Ohio. This was the beginning of the legislation which resulted in the construction of the National road west from Cumberland.[2]

[1] The Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Fayette County, in a speech delivered by him at the village of Confluence, Somerset Co., on the occasion of the opening of the railroad from Pittsburgh to Cumberland in 1871, said that there had come into his hands a box of papers, among which were many original reports, letters, and other manuscript in the handwriting of Washington, who had himself given the box referred to to Gen. John Mason, of Georgetown, D. C., and that he (Mr. Stewart) had found upon examination of these letters and communications—many of them addressed to the Legislatures of Maryland and Virginia, as well as to members of Congress and others—that Washington had constantly advocated the building of substantial roads across the mountains to the Ohio Valley as *the only means of keeping the East and the West united*, and that without them, in the opinion of the writer, for many reasons, *separation was inevitable*.

[2] On the 5th of March, 1804, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed an act providing for the incorporation of the "Union and Cumberland Turnpike Road Company," appointing Ephraim Douglass, Alexander McClean, Nathaniel Breading, Isaac Meason, Jacob Beeson, Jacob Bowman, Samuel Jackson, James W. Nicholson, Joseph Torrence, Charles Porter, John Cunningham, Samuel Trevor, and John Gibson, of Fayette County; John Heaton, John Minor, Hugh Barclay, and John Badolet, of Greene County; Neal Gillespie, Zephaniah Bell, Thomas

On the 30th of December, 1805, the Senate of the United States passed a bill entitled "An Act to regulate the laying out and making a Road from Cumberland, in the State of Maryland, to the State of Ohio." It was then debated and passed in the House of Representatives, and became a law March 29, 1806. The commissioners appointed by the President under this act to lay out the proposed road from Cumberland to the Ohio River were Col. Eli Williams and Thomas Moore, of Maryland, and Joseph Kerr, of Ohio, who proceeded to examine the country through which it was to pass, and without having fixed upon that part of the route west of the Monongahela, made their first report, which was presented to Congress, with the message of President Jefferson, Jan. 31, 1807. In a special message to Congress, Feb. 19, 1808, referring to the report of the commissioners, he said, "I have approved of the route therein proposed for the said road as far as Brownsville, with a single deviation, since located, which carries it through Uniontown. From thence, the course to the Ohio and the point within the legal limits at which it shall strike that river is still to be decided."

In 1811, Congress passed "An Act in addition to the act to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland, in the State of Maryland, to the State of Ohio," by which it was provided, "That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated in making said road between Cumberland, in the State of Maryland, and Brownsville, in the State of Pennsylvania, commencing at Cumberland, which sum of fifty thousand dollars shall be replaced out of the fund reserved for laying out and making roads to the State of Ohio, by virtue of the seventh section of an act passed on the 30th of April, 1802."

The first contracts, in sections, for the first ten miles from Cumberland bear date April 16th and May 8, 1811. These were finished in the fall of 1812. The next letting was of eleven miles more, to Tomlinson's, in August, 1812, which were nearly completed in 1814. From Tomlinson's to Smithfield, eighteen miles were let in August, 1813, but not finished until 1817, owing to the scarcity of laborers during the war, war prices, and the fear of failure of some of the contractors. The next letting was of about six and a half miles west of Smithfield, in September, 1815, in sections, to John Hagan, Doherty, McGlaughlin and Bradley, William Aull, and Evans and Ramsay. In February, 1817, about five miles more were let [carrying the road to Braddock's Grave] to Ramsay and McGravey, John Boyle, D. McGlaughlin and Bradley, and Charles McKinney. And in May, 1817, it was let about nine miles farther, to Uniontown, to Hagan and McCann, Mordecai and James Cochran (large and popular contractors), Thompson McKean, and Thomas and Matthew Blakeley.

It has already been noticed in President Jefferson's special message to Congress on the 19th of February, 1808, that he had approved and adopted the route recommended by the commissioners from Cumberland to Brownsville, on the Monongahela, with the exception of a part of it in Fayette County, which the commissioners had laid out in such a manner as to leave Uniontown in an isolated position away from the line of the road. This action of the commissioners caused no little consternation at the county-seat, for it was believed that the town would be ruined if the great Cumberland road should be laid out to pass at a distance from it. But the matter was taken in hand by Gen. Ephraim Douglass and others of the most influential citizens of the place, who represented the case to President Jefferson so effectively that he changed the route to pass through Uniontown, as indicated in his message. Thus the route was established as far west as Brownsville, but westward from that point to the Ohio it was left undetermined. There was great rivalry and jealousy existing between the several eligible points on the Ohio, for it was believed that wherever the road should strike the eastern shore of that river there would spring up a flourishing city. The people of the inland towns lying between Brownsville and the Ohio (especially those of the town of Washington[1]) were exceedingly

Acheson, James Kerr, and Joseph Pentecost, of Washington County, and Thomas Spencer, Abraham Morrison, James Mitchell, and John McClean, of Somerset County, commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the said company, which was to be incorporated under the act for the purpose of "making an artificial road from the western side of Laurel Hill, near Union-town, to the State line, in a direction towards Cumberland, in the State of Maryland."

It was provided and declared by the act, "That the President, Managers, and Company shall have a right to cause a road to be laid out [on the route indicated] sixty feet wide, and at least twenty feet thereof to be made an artificial road bedded with wood, stone, gravel, or any other hard substance well compacted together, and of sufficient depth to secure a solid foundation to the same, in such manner as to secure, as near as the materials will admit of, a firm and even surface, rising towards the middle by a gradual arch, and so nearly level in its progress that it shall in no place rise or fall more than will form an angle of five and a half degrees with a horizontal line, and shall forever hereafter maintain and keep the same in good and perfect order and repair from the town of Union to the State line aforesaid."

The company was empowered to erect toll-gates and collect toll on the road, the work to be commenced within six years, and completed within ten years from the date of the act, under penalty of forfeiture of its franchises, and the State to have the right of taking the road at any time after 1830 by reimbursing to the company the cost of its construction.

It is apparent that the projected turnpike was to be an eastern thoroughfare, not only for the people of Fayette and Somerset Counties, through which it was to pass, but also for the inhabitants of Washington and Greene Counties, and was eventually to be extended west of the Monongahela. But the act of Congress passed soon afterwards providing for the construction of the National road caused the abandonment of the project for constructing the Union and Cumberland turnpike.

[1] When it became known by the publication of President Jefferson's message (above referred to) that the route of the National road had been fixed between Cumberland and Brownsville, but not west of the latter point, the people of Washington took measures (as those of Uniontown had previously done) to secure the location of the route of the road through their town. David Acheson, Esq., who had been elected to the State Legislature in 1795 on the Republican ticket with Albert Gallatin to Congress, and who in that capacity represented Washington County

anxious lest the road should be finally located at a distance from them. The question of the location of the road between the Monongahela and the Ohio was a very delicate and difficult one for the commissioners to decide, and in their report to President Jefferson they left it open, with the remark that "in this is to be consulted the wishes of that populous section of Ohio and the connections with roads leading to St. Louis under the act of 1806." Afterwards (in the same year) they made, by direction of the President, an examination of the route from Brownsville by way of the town of Washington to Wheeling; but no final location of that part of the route was made then, nor until several years later. When James Madison became President of the United States he confirmed the action of his predecessor, Jefferson, in reference to the location of the road from Cumberland to Brownsville, and in 1815, soon after the declaration of peace with Great Britain, he directed the commissioners, Williams, Moore, and Kerr, to proceed with the examination and survey of the route between the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers. This was done under their direction in the fall of that year and in the winter of 1815–16, by their engineer, Caspar Wever, of Weverton, Md. Two principal routes were surveyed, one through the borough of Washington, and the other through the south part of Washington County, leaving the town of Washington several miles to the northward. The topography of the country rendered the last-named route the more favorable of the two, and it was so regarded by the engineer and the commissioners; but the influence of Washington Borough again prevailed (as it had done seven years before in causing President Jefferson to order an examination of the route by way of the town), and President Madison, after carefully considering the commissioners' report on the survey, decided in favor of the northern route by way of Washington. His decision was communicated to the commissioners in a letter written by Mr. Dallas, under direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, as follows:

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, June 2, 1816.

"GENTLEMEN,—The President has confirmed the road surveyed and returned by you,—1st, so far as it runs from Cumberland through Uniontown to Brownsville, in Pennsylvania, with certain deviations which have been made by Mr. Shriver, the superintendent, and approved by the President; and 2d, so far as it runs from the 113th mile on your survey to Wheeling, on the river Ohio. He has also determined that the route of the road shall run from Brownsville through Washington and Alexandria to intersect the course of your survey at the 113th mile, continuing thence to Wheeling. I am therefore instructed by the President to request that you will proceed, as soon as you conveniently can, with the assistance authorized by law, to explore, lay out, and report for his consideration, upon the principles of the act of the 29th of March, 1806, the course for the road from Brownsville to the 113th mile, as above stated, and also the course of the deviations from the original route proposed by the commissioners which have been made or are contemplated to be made between Cumberland and Uniontown. It is the President's object to obtain a return of the entire course of the road to constitute a record, and to perpetuate the claim of the United States to the ground over which it runs. To avoid delay the attendance of any two or more of you is deemed sufficient for the present object. You will be so good as to give notice to Mr. Shriver, the superintendent, of the time of your entering upon the survey, and he will be instructed to give you all the information and assistance in his power. As Mr. Parker Campbell and Mr. [Thomas H.] Baird, of Washington, have made proposals to construct the road from Brownsville to Washington, I wish you also to notify them of your commencement and progress in the survey.

"I am, very respectfully,
"Gentlemen,
"Your obedient servant,
"A. J. DALLAS.

"To Messrs. Eli Williams,
Thomas Moore,
Joseph Kerr,
Commissioners."

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at different times during the administrations of Washington and Jefferson, wrote to Gallatin (who was then Secretary of the Treasury, and always on terms of intimate friendship with Mr. Acheson), soliciting his influence and co-operation in favor of the location of the road through the town of Washington to Wheeling. To this letter and request of Mr. Acheson, Gallatin replied as follows:

"NEW YORK, Septer. 1st, 1808

"DAVID ACHESON, ESQ.,
"WASHINGTON, PA.

"DEAR SIR: On receipt of yr letter respecting the western road, I immediately transmitted it to the President at Monticello. I was under the impression that he had previously directed the Commissioners to examine both routes, & to report to him.—It seems however that it had not then been yet done. But on the 6th ult. he wrote to them 'to make an examination of the best route through Washington to Wheeling & also to Short Creek or any other point on the river offering a more advantageous route towards Chilicothe & Cincinnati, & to report to him the material facts with their opinions for consideration.'

"That it is the sincere wish of the President to obtain all the necessary information in order that the road should pursue the route which will be of the greatest public utility no doubt can exist. So far as relates to myself, after having with much difficulty obtained the creation of a fund for opening a great western road & the act pointing out its general direction, it is sufficiently evident from the spot on the Monongahela which the road strikes that if there was any subsequent interference on my part it was not of a selfish nature. But the fact is that in the execution of the law I thought myself an improper person, from the situation of my property, to take the direction which would naturally have been placed in my hands, & requested the President to undertake the general superintendence himself.

"Accept the assurance of friendly remembrance & of my sincere wishes for your welfare & happiness.

"Your obedt. servt.,
"ALBERT GALLATIN."

From this letter it appears that the action of the commissioners, prior to the correspondence between Mr. Acheson and Mr. Gallatin, was unfavorable to the claims of Washington, and that President Jefferson on receipt of Mr. Acheson's letter had promptly interfered in order to have the route surveyed which was finally adopted, his specific instructions to the commissioners favoring Washington as an intermediate point, and Wheeling thus became the point of intersection with the Ohio River.

The one hundred and thirteenth mile of the commissioners' survey (meaning the route laid through the southern part of Washington County, and not that passing by Washington Borough) was near the Virginia line, west of the village of West Alexander[1] (mentioned in the above letter as "Alexandria"). Thus, by the decision of President Madison, as communicated by Mr. Dallas to the commissioners, the entire route of the road from Cumberland to the Ohio was fixed as to prominent points, and only lacked the final survey of that part lying between Brownsville and the point indicated west of West Alexander. This final survey was made under direction of the commissioners, immediately after receipt of their instructions to that effect, and being returned to the President, was by him approved and adopted.

The route of the road was divided for construction into an eastern and a western division, the former (which was to be first completed) extending from Cumberland through Uniontown to a point about one mile east of Brownsville, and the western division extending from that point through the town of Washington to the Ohio at Wheeling. The superintendent appointed for the eastern division was David Shriver, of Cumberland, Md. The western division was in June, 1816, placed in charge of Col. Eli Williams, one of the commissioners, who acted as "agent of the United States" for that division until the appointment of Josias Thompson (previously engineer of the division) as superintendent, in May, 1817.

The contract for building the road from Cumberland to Uniontown was awarded, as has been mentioned, to a number of contractors, by whom the work was prosecuted with extraordinary energy. With regard to the rapid building of the road by these contractors, A. L. Littell, Esq., a former resident of Fayette County, but now of Cleveland, Ohio, writes: "I was there to see it located, and the stakes stuck down the mountain, across the old commons south of Woodstock [afterwards Monroe], and so on west, before there was a shovelful of earth displaced, and also to see that great contractor, Mordecai Cochran, its builder, with his immortal Irish brigade, a thousand strong, with their carts, wheel-barrows, picks, shovels, and blasting-tools, grading those commons and climbing the long mountain-side up to Point Lookout, like a well-trained army, and leaving behind them as they went a roadway good enough for an emperor to travel over." The firm of Kincaid & Co. (composed of James Kincaid, James Beck, Gabriel Evans, John Kennedy, and John Miller, the last two named being residents of Uniontown) afterwards contracted with Superintendent Shriver for the construction of the road from Uniontown to the western end of the eastern division, and also for masonry at the Monongahela (which was sub-let to George Dawson), and between that river and the town of Washington.

Through Washington County, from a point two miles west of the Monongahela and extending thence to the Virginia line, the construction of the roadway was contracted to Messrs. Thomas McGiffin, Thomas H. Baird, and Parker Campbell, of the borough of Washington; the contract for that part extending from a point two miles east of Washington westward to the State line being awarded to them in March, 1817, by Col. Williams, as agent for the United States, and the part extending eastward from the eastern end of their first contract to within two miles of the Monongahela being let to them in 1819, by David Shriver, who had superseded Josias Thompson as superintendent of the western division. A part of McGiffin, Baird, and Campbell's contract, viz., all that part east of the town of Hillsborough, in Washington County, was turned over by them to William and John H. Ewing, who were thereupon considered as distinct, original contractors with the government.

The eastern portion of the road, on which work was first commenced, was pushed so vigorously that it was open for travel, with scarcely a break, westward to the Youghiogheny River in the summer of 1817. On the 1st of August in 1818 the first stage-coach from Cumberland, carrying the United States mail for the West, left that place by the National road, and passing over the completed part of the eastern division to Fayette County, Pa., and also over other completed parts of the western division, between the town of Washington and the Virginia line, arrived in due time at Wheeling, on the Ohio. In the Uniontown newspaper, the *Genius of Liberty*, of August 8, 1818, it was announced that "the stages have commenced running from Frederick Town, Md., to Wheeling, in Virginia, following the course of the National road westward of Cumberland. This great road, truly an honor to the United States, will be finished from Cumberland to this place in a few months, and from Brownsville to Wheeling, it is expected, in the course of next summer, leaving only a distance of twelve miles between Uniontown and Brownsville."

In the fall of the same year the road was announced as completed to Uniontown, though some of the heavy masonry east of the town was not at that time finished. For some reason which is not wholly apparent, the work had not been contracted for from Uniontown to the west end of the eastern division (a point one mile and ninety-six rods east from the Monongahela at Brownsville), though the section extending from this latter point to another point about two miles west of the Monongahela (including a large amount of heavy work on the approaches to the river,[2] particularly on

[1] The one hundred and thirteenth mile of the route, which was afterwards surveyed, and over which the National road was actually built, is about two miles *east* of West Alexander, the route through Washington Borough being considerably longer than the other.

[2] The government did not bridge the Monongahela for the passage of the National road. The bridge which was built across that river, years after the completion of the road, for the accommodation of the immense travel which it brought, was built by an incorporated company, mention of which will be found in the history of the borough of Bridgeport.

the east side of it) had been let by Col. Eli Williams, as agent for the United States, in March, 1817, the same time when he contracted with McGiffin, Baird, and Campbell for the work west from Washington. On the 15th of May, 1819, David Shriver, superintendent, advertised for proposals to build the road west from Uniontown to the vicinity of Washington, excepting the short section on both sides of the Monongahela. The work from Uniontown to the west end of the eastern division was let by him to Kincaid & Co., while McGiffin, Baird, and Campbell, as before mentioned, took the work in Washington County, extending from the river section westward to their previous contract.

These contracts were the last to be let on the road between Cumberland and the Ohio. The work was commenced without delay, and vigorously prosecuted during the remainder of 1819 and the spring and summer of 1820, the road being finished and made ready for use in its entire length in the fall of the latter year. An announcement of the fact, dated Dec. 19, 1820, is found in the Uniontown *Genius of Liberty* of that time, as follows: "The commissioner appointed by the government of the United States, Thomas McGiffin, Esq., has been engaged for a week or two past in examining the United States turnpike, made under contract with government by James Kincaid & Co., between this place and Washington, who has approved of it, and ordered the same to be given up by the contractors for public use. The National turnpike is now completed and in the use of the public from Cumberland, in the State of Maryland, to Wheeling, in the State of Virginia, a distance of about one hundred and thirty miles."

The National road to the Ohio, when completed, had cost the United States government nearly one million seven hundred thousand dollars, and it was one of the best and most substantial turnpike roads ever built in this country. Its width, grades, and the manner of its construction are shown by the specifications of the work required from the contractors, among which were included the following, viz.: "The natural surface of the ground to be cleared of trees and other wooden growth, and also of logs and brush, the whole width of sixty-six feet, the bed of the road to be made even thirty-two feet in width, the trees and stumps to be grubbed out, the graduation not to exceed five degrees in elevation and depression, and to be straight from point to point, as laid off and directed by the superintendent of the work. Twenty feet in width of the graduated part to be covered with stone, eighteen inches in depth at the centre, tapering to twelve inches at the edges, which are to be supported by good and solid shoulders of earth or curbstone, the upper six inches of stone to be broken so as to pass through a ring of three inches in diameter, and the lower stratum of stone to be broken so as to pass through a seven-inch ring. The stone part to be well covered with gravel, and rolled with an iron-faced roller four feet in length and made to bear three tons' weight. The acclivity and declivity of the banks at the side of the road not to exceed thirty degrees."

It was to be expected that the opening of such an excellent road—a main thoroughfare between the East and the West, easy, direct, and free to the use of any and all, without cost or charge—would attract to it an immense amount of travel; but all the expectations which could have been previously entertained of the vast volume of travel and traffic which would pass over the National road between the Ohio and the Potomac were trebly verified by the result. There were the stage-coaches, carrying the mail and passengers, loaded to their utmost capacity from the first, and constantly increasing in number from that time until the opening of the railroads banished them forever. By these conveyances, all the prominent public men of the West, and many of those from the South,—Presidents-elect from Tennessee, Ohio, and Louisiana, on their way to inauguration; Presidents in office, passing to and fro between the city of Washington and their Southwestern homes; ex-Presidents, on their way to the shades of private life; Senators, members of Congress, and numberless officials of lesser grade, all making the National road their highway to and from the national capital. Then there were the long, almost interminable lines of Conestoga wagons, laden on their eastward trips with flour, whisky, bacon, and other produce, and returning west with loads of iron, salt, and every kind of merchandise, their numbers being swelled on the return to the West by the addition of equally numerous trains of the same kind of wagons, freighted with the families and household effects of emigrants from the East, bound to new homes beyond the Ohio. Besides these, the road was crowded with various other descriptions and kinds of wagons, laden and unladen, with horsemen and private carriages innumerable. "But the passengers on foot outnumbered and out-ate them all. The long lines of hogs, cattle, sheep, and horses working their way on the hoof by the month to an Eastern market was almost endless and countless. They were gathered in from the Wabash, the Scioto, the Muskingum, and the Ohio Valleys, and the men, all tired and dry and hungry, had to be cared for at a great cost, for it was like feeding an army every day and night."

To furnish food and other accommodations for all this vast throng of travelers, brute and human, a great number of public-houses were needed, and these sprang up immediately along the road. The stage-houses, for the entertainment of passengers by the coaches, were located in Washington, Uniontown, Brownsville, and other towns on the route, and at stated points between the villages where these were distant from each other. Then there were houses which did scarcely any business other than the selling of whisky to thirsty wayfarers. And there were along the route numerous taverns which made no

specialty, other than to give fair and decent entertainment for man and beast. These had no patronage either from the stage passengers or wagoners upon the road. The latter with the drovers always clustered together at houses having capacious wagon-yards, and kept especially for that class of customers. The number of public-houses of all kinds which the National road brought into existence was fully equal to one for each two miles of its entire length from Cumberland to the Ohio. It was said that in the mountain portion of the route the average was one to every mile, but in the part west of the Laurel Hill they were less frequent. The keepers of these houses, like the wagoners and the drivers of stages, and, in fact, like the greater part of the people living along the route, looked upon the Cumberland Road as being among the chiefest of earthly blessings, and would have regarded with affright the idea that it would ever be abandoned or superseded by other avenues and modes of travel.

It was a general belief that the substantially built National road, with its firm foundation of packed stone, would remain smooth and serviceable for at least a quarter of a century, while some thought it would last for double that length of time, but the result proved the fallacy of this belief. In five years from the time of its opening the ceaseless beating of hoofs and the never-ending roll and crunch of heavy wheels had worn out its solid bed, so that in many places it was almost impassable. This was particularly the case in the vicinity of the Monongahela River, and also in the mountain region of the route, where much of the roadbed had been formed of soft sandstone. An appropriation was made by Congress, and extensive repairs were made on the road, putting the worst parts of it in good condition. But it was of short duration.[1] From that time frequent appropriations were called for, and continually repairs on the road were necessary.

It became evident that the road would be a perpetual and ever-increasing expense to the United States, without producing any income to pay for repairs. It had been built for the purpose of satisfying Ohio and the West generally, and thus preventing that section from fostering projects of secession from the Union. But that danger was now past, and the National road had become a heavy burden upon the government. In 1829, Gen. Jackson was inaugurated President of the United States, and the principles of the Democratic party became the rule of public policy. The States Rights doctrine of that party demanded the transfer of the National road from the general government to the States through which its route was laid. It was proposed that the road from Cumberland to Wheeling be surrendered to the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia. The people of the sections contiguous to the road were in dread that the United States would abandon the making of repairs and suffer the road to fall into disuse, but if turned over to the States its continuance and preservation would be assured, because, while the United States could not erect toll-gates and collect tolls upon the road, the States *would* have the power to do so, and thus secure a revenue from the road, to keep it in preservation and repair. Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia would accept the road from the United States on certain conditions, among which was this, that Congress should first make an appropriation sufficient in amount to put it in good condition by macadamizing the roadway in nearly its entire length, from Cumberland to the Ohio.

In 1831 the Assembly of Pennsylvania passed "an act for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road," approved April 4th in that year, reciting in its preamble that "Whereas, that part of the Cumberland road lying within the State of Pennsylvania is in many parts in bad condition for want of repairs, and as doubts have been entertained whether the United States have authority to erect toll-gates on said road and collect toll, and as a large proportion of the people of this commonwealth are interested in said road and its constant continuance and preservation; Therefore" [it proceeded to declare and enact] "that as soon as the consent of the government of the United States shall have been obtained, as hereinafter provided, William F. Coplan, David Downer, of Fayette County, Stephen Hill, Benjamin Anderson, of Washington County, and Thomas Endsley, of Smithfield, Somerset Co., shall be and they are hereby appointed commissioners . . . to build toll-houses and erect toll-gates at suitable distances on so much of the Cumberland road as lies within the State of Pennsylvania. . . . That this act shall not have any force or effect until the Congress of the United States shall assent to the same, and until so much of the said road as passes through the State of Pennsylvania be first put in a good state of repair, and appropriation made by Congress for erecting toll-houses and toll-gates thereon, to be expended under the authority of the commissioners appointed by this act." Acts similar to this in effect, with regard to the acceptance of the National road, were passed by the Legislatures of Maryland and Virginia, respectively on the 23d of January and 7th of February, 1832.

These acts of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia caused a decision by the government in July, 1832, to repair the road effectually from end to end,

[1] "In February of 1826 it was estimated that the sum of $278,988 would be sufficient to repair the whole road on the McAdam plan, and in May, 1827, a period of sixteen months, the superstratum or cover of reduced stone had been worn and washed away to an extent almost incredible, and proved that too great a reliance was placed upon the layer of large stone, as there were not many of them of as good a quality as was first supposed. To have effected the repair in 1827, as was contemplated in 1826, would have required an additional sum of $50,000, making $328,988 necessary to repair the road upon the best information to be obtained at that period. The utter destruction of the road was foreseen at that time unless measures were taken to repair it thoroughly, it being then in a most wretched condition."—*Report of Richard Delafield, captain U. S. Engineers, laid before Congress in December*, 1833.

and then to cede it to the three States, after which the repairs were to be met by the tolls collected upon it. "The system adopted," said Capt. Richard Delafield, the engineer who had charge of the work of repair, "was that extensively used in England, and known by the name of its inventor, McAdam. The condition of the road at this period made very extensive repairs necessary, commencing from the grade, there being neither side drains, ditches, nor culverts for draining the water, presenting no better condition for the basis of repairs on the McAdam system than what is called a 'rough grade,' with the large bridges. Rather than make a partial repair by distributing the sum appropriated over the whole line of one hundred and thirty-two miles, the parts through the mountains, being in the worst condition, and from the face of the country most difficult to travel, were first commenced. The supposition of finding good stone in the bed of the road wherewith to make macadamized ~~metal~~ proved fallacious: not a perch was found through the whole mountain district, the bed being composed of soft sandstone. This when broken to four-ounce pieces and used for a covering is in the course of three months reduced to sand and washed away by the heavy rains from the road into the ditches and drains, making it worse than useless to depend upon any of the varieties of sandstone. Under these circumstances but one course was left, and that was to procure the only suitable material the country produced,—limestone. The natural position of this stone is under the sandstone, and found only in the lowest valleys, often in the beds of creeks covered with several feet of earth, and distant from the line of the road. Through the mountain it is found in few positions. The expense of repairing the road with a good material, and the only one of this character found in the country, is far greater than anticipated before these facts were known. Another heavy item in the expense of repair is the condition of the masonry; this having been exposed for a long time to the weather without coping to throw off the rain and snow, is in a dilapidated condition, requiring a considerable portion to be renewed. Under these circumstances the cost of putting the road in such a condition as will justify toll being exacted is so far beyond that at first anticipated as to make it proper to draw the particular attention of Congress to the estimate for the year, based upon the facts herein stated. It will be perceived that the sum asked for the service of the year is to finish all that part lying between Cumberland and the Monongahela River and the Virginia line, and to finish the sixteen miles in Virginia, making the sum required to repair the whole road on the McAdam plan not less than $645,000, of which the resources of that region of country will advantageously admit of $300,000 being expended during the year."

The above is from Capt. Delafield's report, submitted in December, 1833, having reference to the general repairs of the Cumberland road, commenced in 1832, and continued, under his supervision (assisted by Capt.—afterwards General—George W. Cass), to the 30th of September, 1833. The further appropriation which he recommends "for the service of the year" has reference to 1834. Congress took favorable action on the recommendation of the engineer, and made the required appropriation by an act passed in June of that year. The parts of that act relative to the appropriation for repairs on the National road in Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, and to the cession of the road to those States when the proposed repairs should be completed, are here given, viz.:

"SECTION 3. That for the entire completion of repairs of the Cumberland road east of the Ohio River, and other needful improvements on said road, to carry into effect the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, entitled 'An act for the preservation of the Cumberland road,' passed the fourth day of April, 1831, and of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, entitled 'An act for the preservation and repair of that part of the United States road within the limits of the State of Maryland,' passed the 23d day of January, 1832, also an act of the General Assembly of Virginia, entitled 'An act concerning the Cumberland road,' passed February the 7th, 1832, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, the money to be drawn out of the treasury in such sums and at such times as may be required for the performance of the work.

"SECTION 4. That as soon as the sum by this act appropriated, or so much thereof as is necessary, shall be expended in the repair of said road, agreeably to the provisions of this act, the same shall be surrendered to the States respectively through which said road passes, and the United States shall not thereafter be subject to any expense for repairing said road."

Capt. Delafield, in his report,—or, as it is termed, "Memoir on the Progress of the Repairs of the Cumberland Road East of the Ohio to the 30th of September, 1834,"—says that the "nature and progress of the operations" of 1833 were continued to December of that year, "when, the available means being absorbed, a cessation was put to the work, and all the stock and tools collected at points on the road favorable for renewing the work in the spring" of 1834. He continues that the spring proved very unfavorable, that the road was found to have been badly washed and damaged during the winter, that it had been hoped means would have been available to recommence work with the opening of the season, but that, "being disappointed in this particular, it became indispensable to dispose of all the stock and every article of property that would command cash or materials, and apply the limited means thus raised to the drainage of the road;" that "it was not until July of 1834 that funds were made available for continuing the repairs," but that "by about the middle of August most of the contractors had commenced their operations," and that at the date of the report "the repair on the whole line of the road was in active progress," that

quarries of good limestone, before unknown, had been discovered, that "the crops of the farmer were above mediocrity, laborers were more numerous than usual, owing to completion of parts of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad," and, finally, that "with the means now available the work on the road will in all probability be brought to a close (the bridges on the new location excepted) by the date fixed in the contracts, the 31st of December."

The work, however, was not completed at the specified time. The division extending from a point five miles east of the borough of Washington westward to the Virginia line still lacked its macadamized covering, and was not finished until late in the following year; but as all the work east of this division had been done, and as this western part was then under contract for completion without delay, it was considered that the United States government, by the passage of the act of Congress of June, 1834, and by providing for the thorough repair of the Cumberland road in its entire length east of the Ohio River, nearly all of which had already been actually accomplished, had complied with all the conditions imposed by the States of Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia in their acts of 1831 and 1832. All that remained then to be done to complete the transfer of the road by the general government was its formal acceptance by the States, and this was done on the part of Pennsylvania by the passage by the General Assembly of "An Act for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road," approved April 1, 1835, the third section of which act provided and declared that "The surrender by the United States of so much of the Cumberland Road as lies within the State of Pennsylvania is hereby accepted by this State, and the commissioners to be appointed under this act are authorized to erect toll-gates on the whole or any part of said road, at such time as they may deem it expedient and proper to do so."

The two commissioners appointed by the Governor under this act proceeded, in 1835, to erect toll-gates,[1] as provided, and the collection of toll on the great road was commenced immediately. This had the effect to clear the road almost entirely (except in the mountain districts of the route) of the immense droves of horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs which had passed over it while it was a free thoroughfare. But through the mountains there was no other route, and so the drovers were compelled to use that part of the road and pay the tolls. The new system also brought into use upon this road very heavily built wagons, with wheels nine inches broad, drawn by six, and sometimes by eight, horses. Wagons having wheels of this breadth of rim, and carrying loads not exceeding five tons' weight each, were allowed to pass on a much less (proportionate) rate of toll than was charged for narrow-wheeled wagons, which were far more destructive to the road-bed. It was this discrimination which brought the broad wheels into extensive use on the Cumberland road. "I have frequently seen," says a former resident[2] on the line of the Cumberland road, "from forty to fifty great Conestoga six-horse teams, carrying from five to six tons each, picketed around over-night [at one of the roadside taverns] in the yards and on the commons, and all the other taverns about equally full at the same time. There were often two men with a team, who carried their own bedding, but all these men and horses had to be fed and cared for." Scarcely a day passed that did not see the main streets of the principal towns on the route crowded from end to end with these immense wagons, each of which had about one-half the carrying capacity of a modern railway-car. On the road between the towns they passed in almost continuous procession.[3]

There was, as early as 1835, an "Adams Express" running over the line of the Cumberland road, being started in the fall of that year by Alvin Adams (founder of the now omnipresent "Adams Express Company"), —— Green, of Baltimore, and Maltby & Holt, oyster dealers of the same city. It was first known along the road as the "Oyster Line," being started with a main purpose of supplying the West with fresh oysters from Baltimore during the fall and winter of 1835–36. Soon afterwards it became a regular express, not only continuing the oyster traffic, but carrying packages, and prosecuting a business similar to that of the express lines of the present day. They ran express-wagons, each drawn by four horses, and having relays of teams at stations ten or twelve miles apart, and the business was continued in this way on the road until the opening of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

"In 1837 a war with France was imminent, and the government at Washington, remembering the sympathy of Louisiana and New Orleans with France as the mother-country, with a lingering dread of a Western and alien combination, resolved to quicken the mail service in that direction. Proposals were advertised for to carry a light express mail-pouch, carrying short printed slips like telegrams, drafts, and paper money, on horseback through daily each way on the National road from Washington to St. Louis, and also from Dayton, Ohio, to New Orleans, at the net speed of ten miles an hour, and stopping only at principal offices. It was laid off in sections, and all the sections were taken for a term of three years. The section over the mountain from Cumberland to Uniontown, Pa., was awarded to me[4] at five thousand dol-

[1] *Iron* gates were first erected, but most of these were displaced many years ago by wooden ones. The mile-posts along the line of the road were also of iron, and many of these are still standing.

[2] A. L. Littell, Esq., now of Cleveland, Ohio.

[3] "Robert S. McDowell, of Dunbar, counted 133 six-horse teams passing along the National road in one day in 1848, and took no notice of as many more teams of one, two, three, four, and five horses."

[4] A. L. Littell, formerly of Uniontown.

lars a year. I associated with me my father-in-law, William Morris, of Monroe, and we performed the work very successfully in 1837 and 1838, when the war emergency was passed, and the service was discontinued, the government paying us eight hundred and thirty-three dollars extra for leave to quit. It required a relay of nine horses on the road at once, and three boy riders. One boy left Cumberland at two o'clock in the morning, winter and summer, who rode three successive horses seven miles each, and so with the other two boys, performing the sixty-three miles in six hours and eighteen minutes. Going east they left Uniontown daily at one o'clock P.M., and rode the same horses back, and there was no office on this route where the mail was opened. At that time this express was the fastest overland mail in America, and it excited as much public interest as the arrival of a railroad train does now in a new town."

After the withdrawal of this express mail line of mounted messengers there were put upon the road a number of light mail-carriages to carry a through mail on fast time, making as few stops as possible. These formed what was known along the road as the "Monkey Box Line." Each carriage was furnished with a secure box for the mail, sometimes in the front and sometimes in the rear end, which was balanced by the weight of three passengers (none beyond that number being allowed to be taken), who paid an extra rate of fare in consideration of the faster time made, and the more comfortable accommodations afforded by the "Monkey Box" than by the regular mail-coach lines.

The passenger traffic over the route was immense and constantly on the increase until the business of the road received the death-blow by the opening of railroads across the Alleghenies. The stage-lines running when the road was surrendered to the States were those of Stockton & Co. (Lucius W. Stockton, of Uniontown, Daniel Moore, of Washington, Pa., and others) and J. E. Reeside,[1] of Lancaster. The mails were carried by Stockton & Co., who in 1836 secured the contract for four years to carry the great Western mail over this road to Wheeling, at the speed of four miles per hour, receiving for the service $63,000 per year. There was for a time intense rivalry between Reeside's "June Bug Line" and the "People's Line" of Stockton & Co. The competition became so spirited that passengers were carried by both lines at rates that were merely nominal. This was continued for a considerable time, and until both parties became nearly exhausted, when there came a cessation of hostilities, a return to the old prices, and a reorganization of the stage-lines, the Reeside line becoming the "Good Intent" (in the proprietorship of William Wurt, William Still, Alpheus Shriver, and others), and the other the "National Road" Line, by Daniel Moore, L. W. Stockton, J. C. Acheson, and Howard Kennedy. The former prices were re-established and amity restored, as far as the proprietors of the two lines were concerned, both occupying the same offices at the two ends of the route. But at the towns and stations along the road the passengers by the two lines still dined and supped at different and rival hotels, and the old feeling of animosity was kept alive between the drivers and other subordinate adherents of the "Good Intent" and "National Road" companies.

Upon the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad as far west as Cumberland in 1844, the business of the National road, great as it had previously been, was very largely increased on account of the easy eastern connection thus formed. During the succeeding period of eight years it was frequently the case that twenty-five stages, each containing its full complement of nine inside and a number of outside passengers, "pulled out" at the same time from Wheeling, and the same was true of the eastern terminus at Cumberland. As many as sixteen coaches, fully laden with passengers, were sometimes seen in close and continuous procession crossing the Monongahela bridge between West Brownsville and Bridgeport. The lines ran daily each way, and it was sometimes the case that thirty stages, all fully loaded with passengers, stopped at one hotel in a single day.

The Monongahela Navigation Company completed its slack-water improvements to Brownsville in 1844, and from that time, during the season of navigation in each year, a large proportion of the passengers coming by stage westward from Cumberland left the road at the Monongahela and took passage by steamboat down the river from Brownsville. In the year 1850 the stage-lines on the National road carried over eighteen thousand passengers to and from the Monongahela River steamboats, and the number so carried had been considerably larger than this in each of the three preceding years. But the glory of the great thoroughfare was then nearing its final eclipse. Another year of prosperity succeeded, but from the opening of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Pittsburgh in 1852, and the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio line to Wheeling in December of the same year, the business of the Cumberland road suddenly and rapidly declined; travelers to and from the West were diverted to the new routes and easier mode of conveyance, and extra passenger-coaches were no longer needed; finally, the Western mails were sent by the other routes, and the stages were withdrawn from this, the rumble of the broad-wheeled freight-wagons was

[1] "Gen." Reeside, as he was often called, was in his day probably the most extensive stage-owner in the United States, having lines in operation in all parts of the country, both east and west of the Mississippi. It was he who originated the phrase "chalk your hat," which in time came to be generally understood as meaning the giving of a free pass over a stage, steamboat, or railway line. Reeside gave no written passes, but instead would take the hat of the person on whom he wished to confer the favor, and mark upon it with chalk a cabalistic character which no one could counterfeit, and which would carry the wearer of the hat, free of expense, over any of Reeside's lines; such, at least, is the story which is told of him.

gradually silenced along the rock-laid road-bed, and by rapid degrees the famous National highway lost its importance and became, as it is to-day, merely an avenue of local travel.

NAVIGATION.

The only navigable waters of Fayette County are the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers, and, in fact, the latter stream can hardly be regarded as navigable, or capable of being made so to any useful extent. Both these streams were made highways on the 15th of April, 1782, at which date the Assembly of Pennsylvania enacted "That the said rivers, so far up as they or either of them have been or can be made navigable for rafts, boats, and canoes, and within the bounds and limits of this State, shall be, and they are hereby declared to be, public highways." At the time when this was done there was in progress an immense emigration to Kentucky and other South-western regions bordering the Ohio, and as a consequence the channel of the Monongahela might almost have been said to be crowded with Kentucky boats, keel-boats, flat-boats, and a multitude of every species of river-craft, laden with the families, household effects, and merchandise of the emigrants (who embarked principally at Brownsville), and with produce from various points, all bound for the lower river. This kind of travel and transportation was kept up and increased for many years, until the days of steamboating commenced, but it was constantly liable to interruption and total suspension for months at a time in the summer and autumn seasons when the river was low and without the artificial means of raising the water to a navigable stage by locks and dams.

In 1814 the Assembly passed an act (approved March 28th) which provided "That the Governor be and he is hereby authorized to appoint three competent and disinterested persons, citizens of this commonwealth, one of whom shall be a practical surveyor, to view and examine the river Monongahela from the junction of said river with the Allegheny River to the point where the southern boundary of this State crosses said river; whose duty it shall be to repair to the borough of Pittsburgh, and to view and examine the aforesaid river from the point hereinbefore designated at the borough of Pittsburgh to the point in the southern boundary aforesaid, and take the courses and distances of the several meanders of the said river between the points aforesaid, and also an accurate observation and admeasurement of the distances between the different ripples, and the elevation in feet and parts of a foot of the said ripples progressively above the horizon of Pittsburgh," and "That the commissioners shall, as soon as may be, after they shall have made the view and examination as aforesaid, present to the Governor at the next sitting of the Legislature an accurate plan of the same, with its several courses and distances, accompanied with a written report of their proceedings, describing the distances between and elevations of the different ripples; also the number of dams[1] already made, and the most suitable places for constructing other dams, locks, works, or devices necessary to be made to render said river navigable through the whole distance;[2] and shall make, according to the best of their knowledge and judgment, an estimate of the probable expense necessary for the purposes aforesaid."

The survey and examination of the river was not made as contemplated by this act, and on the 11th of March, 1815, another act was passed reviving that of 1814, and continuing it, with all its provisions, in force for the term of three years from the passage of the last act. Under this authority commissioners were appointed, who made an examination of the Monongahela, but nothing resulted from it in the way of improvement of the navigation of the river by the State.

In 1817 the Assembly passed an act (approved March 24th of that year) "to authorize the Governor to incorporate a company to make a lock navigation on the river Monongahela," to bear the name and style of "The President, Managers, and Company of the Monongahela Navigation Company." The act appointed Andrew Linn, Esq., and Hugh Ford, of Freeport; James Tomlinson, Elisha Hunt, George Dawson, William Hogg, Jacob Bowman, Basil Brashear, Joseph Thornton, and Israel Miller, of Brownsville; James W. Nicholson and Thomas Williams, Esq., of New Geneva (all the above of Fayette County); Charles Bollman, Joel Butler, and James P. Stewart, of Williamsport (now Monongahela City); Henry P. Pearson and Joseph Alexander, of Fredericktown, in the county of Washington, with seven gentlemen of Allegheny County and two of Greene County, to be commissioners to open books for subscriptions to the stock of the company at Pittsburgh and other points along the river. The capital stock of the company was to be seventy-eight thousand dollars, in two thousand six hundred shares of thirty dollars each. As soon as five hundred shares should be subscribed the Governor was directed to issue the charter of the company, and it was enacted "that as soon as a company shall have been incorporated by the Governor to make a lock navigation on the Monongahela River, he is hereby authorized and required to subscribe in

[1] Meaning dams erected by individuals for mill purposes.

[2] In "A History of the Monongahela Navigation Company," prepared by Hon. James Veech in 1873, he says, "The earliest known suggestion of an improvement of the navigation of the Monongahela by locks and dams was in a report of a survey made for the State by E. F. Gay, civil engineer, in 1828." It seems remarkable that Judge Veech (who was an original stockholder in the present Monongahela Navigation Company) should have been unaware of the fact that an act of Assembly, passed in 1817, authorized the incorporation of a company of precisely the same name and style of the present one, and having the same object,—the improvement of the river by locks and dams; and also of the fact that as early as 1814 an act was passed (and another in 1815) providing for a survey of the Monongahela with a view to its improvement by the construction of locks and dams.

behalf of this commonwealth for one thousand shares of the stock of said company at thirty dollars for each share, to be paid upon warrants drawn by the Governor on the State Treasurer in favor of the President and Managers of said company."

By the terms of the act of incorporation, the company was required, in making their improvements on the river, "to erect at Bogg's ripple a dam of the height of three feet six inches; at Braddock's lower ripple, a dam of the height of three feet six inches; at Braddock's upper ripple, a dam of the height of three feet six inches; at Peter's Creek ripple, a dam of the height of four feet two inches; at Baldwin's ripple, a dam of the height of four feet three inches; at Frye's ripple, a dam of the height of three feet ten inches; at Forsyth's ripple, a dam of the height of three feet eight inches; at Brownsville ripple, a dam of the height of four feet six inches; at Smith's ripple, a dam of the height of four feet eight and a half inches; at Heaton's ripple, a dam of the height of four feet five inches; at Muddy Creek ripple, a dam of the height of four feet five inches; at Gilmore's ripple, a dam of the height of three feet ten inches; at Little Whitely ripple, a dam of the height of four feet four inches; at Geneva ripple, a dam of the height of three feet four inches; at Dunkard ripple, a dam of the height of three feet six inches; and at Cheat River ripple, a dam of the height of three feet three inches," with the privilege of raising any or all the dams not to exceed six inches above the specified height, if it should be found necessary to do so. The company were empowered "to form, make, erect, and set up any dams, locks, or any other device whatsoever which they shall think most fit and convenient to make a complete slack-water navigation between the points aforesaid (Pittsburgh and the State line), so as to admit a safe and easy passage for loaded barges, boats, and other crafts up, as well as down, said river;" and to use the water-power created by their dams for the propulsion of machinery, or to sell or lease such water-power, but not so as to injure, impede, or interrupt navigation on the river. It was provided by the act "that as soon as the eight first-named dams and locks shall be erected and completed," and the Governor should have proper evidence that they had been so completed in a workmanlike manner, he should thereupon issue his license or permit to the company to collect tolls from boats passing that part of the river. Owners of dams which had been erected at certain points on the river for mill purposes prior to the passage of the act were required to raise such dams to the specified height (if they were not already up to it), and to keep them in repair; and for so doing they were empowered to collect tolls from boats and other craft passing them.

The company was required, under penalty of a forfeiture of their charter, to "proceed to carry on the said work" within five years from the date of the act, and to complete the slack-water navigation of the first section—from Pittsburgh to the mouth of Dunlap's Creek—in seven years thereafter, and to complete the second section—from Dunlap's Creek to the mouth of Cheat River—in twenty-five years from the passage of the act. These conditions were not complied with, and forfeiture resulted in 1822. Beyond this fact, nothing has been found to show what was the extent of the operations of the old Monongahela Navigation Company during its existence, except that the books were opened in August, 1817; that the Governor of Pennsylvania subscribed on behalf of the Commonwealth for one thousand shares of the stock as required, subscriptions having previously been received from individuals sufficient in amount to authorize the chartering and organization of the company under the act. It is evident that the amount of its capital stock, if fully subscribed and paid in, was insufficient for the purposes intended, and that even if the projected improvements had been completed, as specified in the act, they would have been wholly inadequate to the requirements of navigation on the Monongahela.

In the spring of 1822, a few days after the expiration of five years from the passage of the act authorizing the Monongahela Navigation Company, an act was passed by the Assembly (approved April 2d of the year named) taking the improvement of the Monongahela into the hands of the State, and providing "That Solomon Krepps and Joseph Enochs, of Fayette County, and William Leckey, of Pittsburgh, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners, who shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to cause to be removed all obstructions which impede or injure the navigation of said river Monongahela, by making a slope or inclined navigation from the Virginia State line to its junction with the Allegheny River, and said improvement to commence at the mouth of Dunlap's Creek, in Fayette County, and for that purpose to employ suitable persons to perform said work;" and "That ten thousand dollars of the stock subscribed by the Governor on behalf of this Commonwealth in the stock of the Monongahela Navigation Company be and is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of removing the said obstructions. . . ."

By another section of the act it was provided and declared "That this act shall not go into operation until the Monongahela Navigation Company shall have first settled all accounts of said company, and have paid into the treasury of Fayette County all the unexpended balance of money in their hands, if any be due, for the purpose of being applied agreeably to the provisions of this act, . . . and until the Monongahela Navigation Company shall also have relinquished their shares in the stock of said company, as well those held by individuals as those held by companies, which relinquishment shall have been certified and transmitted under the hand and seal of the president and managers of said company, or a majority of them, to the Governor, stating that they

relinquish all the rights, powers, and privileges in and to the navigation of the river Monongahela vested in them by an act passed the 24th of March, 1817, entitled, 'An act to authorize the Governor to incorporate a company to make a lock navigation on the river Monongahela,' and from thenceforth said company shall cease and determine as if the said act had not been passed."

The persons appointed as viewers and commissioners to examine the work done on the river by the first-named commissioners, and to report to the Governor whether or not, in their opinion, the money granted by the State had been judiciously expended, were Henry Heaton, of Fayette, John Brownlee, of Washington, and John Walker, of Allegheny County. Nothing has been found showing the nature and extent of the improvements made by the commissioners under this act, or how much the navigation of the Monongahela was benefited by them, but it is evident that the expenditure of the small sum of ten thousand dollars on more than ninety miles of river channel could not have produced any very great results.

A supplement to the act of April 2, 1822, for the improvement of the Monongahela by the State, was passed and approved March 29, 1823. One of the sections of this supplementary act provided that all persons owning dams and locks on the Monongahela, which were built or begun to be built, or raised to the required height, in pursuance of the provisions (before mentioned) of the act of 1817, authorizing the incorporation of the Navigation Company, might petition the Governor, setting forth the facts, whereupon the Governor was required to appoint three commissioners to view such locks and dams, and upon their report to the Governor that the improvements had been constructed agreeably to the terms of the act, he was required to grant to the owners of such improvements authority to collect tolls from all boats passing such locks and dams.

In 1828 a report was made to the Assembly of Pennsylvania, giving the result of a survey of the river by E. F. Gay, and favoring its improvement by the State, but nothing was done. In 1832 the late Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Fayette County, made an effort in the Congress of the United States to have the work done by the National government, as an extension, under the act of 1824, of the improvement of the navigation of the Ohio to the National road at Brownsville. Congress provided for a survey of the river to Brownsville, which was made in 1833 by Dr. William Howard, United States civil engineer. His plan was to build locks and low dams, eight in number, of four and a half feet lift, except that No. 1 would be six feet, the object being to use them only when the river was low. Congress having declined to authorize the work, a public meeting held at Waynesburg, Greene Co., Nov. 18, 1835, recommended and urged the improvement by the State. The movement was at once seconded by the citizens of Pittsburgh, Brownsville, and intermediate places, and legislation was sought and obtained.

The actual improvement of the Monongahela by the formation of a practicable slack-water navigation was finally accomplished by the Monongahela Navigation Company (second of that name and style), which was incorporated under an act of Assembly approved March 31, 1836, with an authorized capital of $300,000, in six thousand shares of $50 each, with power "to increase the number of shares to such extent as shall be deemed sufficient to accomplish the work."

The persons appointed as commissioners to receive subscriptions to the stock were Thomas H. Baird, Aaron Kerr, Ephraim L. Blaine, William Briant, Sheshbazzer Bentley, Andrew Gregg, John Bowers, William Vankirk, Samuel Beatty, William Hopkins, and James Gordon, of Washington County; George Dawson, Benedict Kimber, George Hogg, James L. Bowman, Israel Miller, David Gilmore, E. P. Oliphant, Jeremiah Davison, Thomas Wilson, Tazewell P. Martin, George Cramer, Yates S. Conwell, Thomas Beatty, Aaron Bucher, John Harshe, Andrew Stewart, Samuel Evans, Isaac Crow, George Vance, James C. Etington, Robert Brown, James C. Ramsey, David B. Rhoads, William Everhart, Westley Frost, and Samuel J. Krepps, of Fayette County; and a number of gentlemen of Greene and Allegheny Counties. When two thousand shares were subscribed the company was entitled to a charter, and might organize in not less than twenty days. Upon organization the company was empowered "to form and make, erect and set up any dams, locks, or any other device whatsoever which they shall think most fit and convenient to make a complete slack-water navigation between the points herein mentioned, to wit: the city of Pittsburgh and the Virginia State line; and that the dams which they shall so construct for the purpose of slack-water navigation shall not exceed in height four feet six inches; and that the locks for the purposes of passing steamboats, barges, and other craft up and down said river shall be of sufficient width and length to admit a safe and easy passage for steamboats, barges, and other craft, up as well as down said river." This act, like that which was passed for the creation of the old company in 1817, authorized the company to use, lease, or sell the water-power from the dams, and conferred on the individual owners of dams previously built (if by them raised to the required height) the right to collect toll from boats passing down or up the river. By the terms of the act the company was required to commence work within five years, and to complete the improvement to the Virginia line within twelve years from its passage, under penalty of forfeiture of charter.

During the year 1836 sufficient stock was subscribed

to authorize the issue of a charter early in 1837, and on the 10th of February in that year the company was organized by the election of officers, as follows:

President, James Clarke.
Treasurer, John D. Davis.
Secretary, Jesse H. Duncan.

Managers.

Thomas Bakewell.	George Hogg.
James L. Bowman.	John Lyon.
John H. Ewing.	John Tassey.
John Freeman.	William Wade.
Cephas Gregg.	Samuel Walker.

By the sixth section of the State act of Feb. 18, 1836, chartering the United States Bank, it was required, among other burdens imposed, to subscribe to the stock of this company, then in prospect, $50,000 at the opening of its books, and $50,000 more when $100,000 of stock from other sources should have been expended on the work.

The State, by act of April 14, 1838, subscribed $25,000 in stock, and by act of June 11, 1840, $100,000 more.

The company started in 1837, upon the following subscriptions of stock:

	Shares.	
Citizens of Allegheny County	948	$47,400
" Fayette "	508	25,400
" Washington "	20	1,000
" other counties	86	4,300
Monongahela Bank of Brownsville	100	5,000
Bank of the United States	1000	50,000
	2662	$133,100
To which the State added, in 1838	500	25,000
" " " " " in 1840	2000	100,000
	5162	$258,100

This, until after the completion of the improvement to Brownsville, was the company's entire capital basis, and much of this was never realized.

In the summer of 1838 a careful survey of the river was made by an engineer corps, at the head of which was W. Milnor Roberts (afterwards engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and now or recently engaged in the service of the Brazilian government), with Nathan McDowell and Robert W. Clarke, assistants.

From Pittsburgh to Brownsville was found to be about 55½ miles, and the ascent a little over 33½ feet; from Brownsville to the Virginia line, a little over 35 miles, ascent 41 feet; totals, 90½ miles, and 74½ feet. This would have required seventeen dams of four and one-half feet lift,—one on an average for every five miles,—thereby causing delays and tolls which would have been unendurably vexatious, and an expenditure in construction and attendance which would have made the work wholly unremunerative. Besides, on some of the ripples the fall was three and four feet, and one, at the mouth of Cheat River, six feet. It was soon seen that this plan must be abandoned. Accordingly the Legislature, by a supplemental act, approved June 24, 1839, authorized the company to construct the dams eight feet in height from pool to pool.[1]

At first it was thought that ten dams of eight feet in height would be required to carry the work to the State line (five below and five above the mouth of Dunlap's Creek), but by an authorized increase of dam No. 4 to ten feet, and those above Brownsville (three in number) to whatever height the banks would allow, it was found that seven would be sufficient.

Dam and lock No. 1, a mile above Smithfield Street bridge, Pittsburgh, was let by contract, Dec. 17, 1838, to J. K. and J. B. Moorhead. No. 2, at Braddock's Upper ripple, was contracted (re-let), May 17, 1839, to Coreys and Adams. Both these dams were put in use Oct. 18, 1841, though neither was entirely completed at the time.

On the 15th of July, 1840, lock and dam No. 3, at Watson's Run, two miles above Elizabeth, was let to Bills & Foreman; and No. 4, at Frey's Shoals, fifteen and a half miles below Brownsville, to Fenlon & Patton (changed in construction to Fenlon & Lonergan). The work was under the general direction of Chief Engineer Roberts. The construction of Nos. 3 and 4, from the commencement of work until May, 1841, was under the personal supervision of George W. Cass. In the contract for No. 4, the company, to provide against a (not improbable) lack of funds, reserved the right to stop the work at any time, paying for what had been done. In May, 1841, for the cause which had been foreseen, they were obliged to avail themselves of this right, and for the same reason work on No. 3 was suspended at the same time.

The year 1842 brought great discouragement to the company. The United States Bank broke, and failed to subscribe and pay its second $50,000. Of the second ($100,000) subscription of the State, the company was compelled to receive a large portion in State bonds, and having received them were compelled to sell them at a loss of fifty per cent. Many of the individual subscribers for stock resisted payment, while some were unable to pay. The company owed $40,000, and had no money to pay with. Everything seizable was taken and sold on execution. In 1841 an effort was made to secure further aid from the State, but this was unsuccessful, for the condition of the State

[1] The fourth section of the act is as follows: The said company shall be permitted to erect such dams as may be necessary for the construction of the said navigation below Brownsville, to a height not exceeding eight feet from pool to pool. In selecting persons to assess damages occasioned by the construction of said navigation, no person shall be chosen who is a resident of any county through which the said improvement shall pass. Provided, That all the locks below the town of Elizabeth, in Allegheny County, on said river be made one hundred and ninety feet long and fifty feet wide, and that all the locks below the town of Brownsville shall be of like dimensions." The supplemental act also repealed that section of the original act which gave to individual owners of dams on the river the right to collect tolls from boats, in consideration of constructing or raising their dams to the required height and keeping them in repair, the adoption of the later plan of higher lifts rendering these dams useless to the navigation.

treasury would not permit the investment. In 1842 a very strong effort was made to interest certain Baltimore capitalists and persuade them to replenish the company's treasury, so as to complete the slack-water improvement to Brownsville, and thereby make it a feeder to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which about that time was nearing Cumberland, where it was thought it would be obliged to make a long halt. But the Marylanders were too intent on pushing their great work to the Ohio to engage in any side enterprise, especially one which they could not control. To all these reverses was added, in July, 1843, a breach of one hundred feet in dam No. 1, which before it could be stopped, in 1844, washed a hole forty feet deep. On May 4, 1841, the Legislature had given the company power to borrow and mortgage its works and tolls, and more extended power to the same effect was given by act of April 5, 1842. But the company's credit was gone, and these powers were of no avail. For two years the work made no progress, except to decay. The whole project became a "mortification to its friends and projectors, and a nuisance to the navigation." Its friends were almost ready to abandon it to the mercies of the floods and of an indignant public, when aid came from an unexpected source. The State's financial condition had become so depressed that the Legislature, by act of July 27, 1842, and again by act of April 8, 1843, directed sales of all its corporation stocks, among them its $125,000 in this company. This induced a number of men of capital, enterprise, and of unfaltering faith in the ultimate success of the improvement to buy this stock,—of course at a low figure,—and thereupon to engage to repair and complete the work to Brownsville, upon ten-year coupon bonds, secured by a mortgage of the improvement and its revenues, to be applied first to old debts, second to interest, and then to reimburse to themselves the principal of their actual expenditure. These men were James K. Moorhead, Morgan Robertson, George Schnable, Charles Avery, Thomas M. Howe, John Graham, Thomas Bakewell, J. B. Moorhead, and John Freeman. They did the work, chiefly through sub-contractors,[1] under the name of Moorhead, Robertson & Co. Their contract with the company was made Nov. 9, 1843. It was July, 1844, before they could get effectively at work, but they went at it with such energy and skill, with Sylvanus Lothrop for engineer, and J. B. Moorhead for superintendent, that on the 13th of November, 1844,—dams Nos. 3 and 4 being completed, and the breach in No. 1 thoroughly repaired,—the lower division of the Monongahela improvement was formally opened from Pittsburgh to Brownsville and Bridgeport.

At the time of the opening there had been expended on the improvement (exclusive of engineering and salaries of officers) the sum of $418,000, viz.: construction of dams and locks Nos. 1 and 2, $160,500; repairing of damages on same, $35,000; construction of Nos. 3 and 4, $222,500. Of the sum thus far expended, less than one-half had been paid out of the stock.

Before the work was opened to Brownsville in 1844, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad had been completed to Cumberland. The route of travel and traffic from that place to Brownsville was over seventy-five miles of the hard, smooth National road, which then more than ever before was crowded with stage-coaches laden to the full with passengers to and from the railroad terminus at Cumberland, and the greater part of these passengers were now delivered to or received from the Monongahela River steamboats at Brownsville, and this continued during the navigation season in each year until the opening of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Pittsburgh in 1852. Here were eight years of a rich harvest for the slack-water and the eastern division of the National road. During that time the Navigation carried between Brownsville and Pittsburgh more than two hundred and eighty thousand through passengers,[2] a large proportion of whom passed by stage over the great road. In the same time more than four hundred and sixty-two thousand way passengers were carried between the same points; and the total passenger tolls for that period amounted to $126,100.23.

From 1845 to 1847 the revenues had almost doubled, thereby enabling the company in 1847 to nearly extinguish its old floating debt, keep down the interest, and pay $13,500 of the principal of the $231,500 of bonds which had been issued to Moorhead, Robertson & Co. In the report of Sylvanus Lothrop, the company's engineer, made to the president and managers in January of that year, he said, in reference to the slack-water improvement, "Although but two years old, and just beginning to struggle into notoriety as an avenue for the trade and travel between the East and the West, it has already yielded a revenue which, after paying expenses, ordinary repairs, and interest upon its large debt, exhibits a surplus equivalent to about eight per cent. upon its whole capital stock. This, I am inclined to think, is without an example in the history of our public works, and may, perhaps, be mentioned without offense as a most striking commentary upon the supineness and indifference and apparent want of sagacity which, a few years ago, while running after chimeras, would, but for the en-

[1] The lock at No. 3 was built by Alston & Hannay, and the dam by John Lindsay. Lock and dam No. 4 were built by Lockhart & Thomas.

[2] The number of through passengers carried in those years between the termini of the Navigation, Brownsville and Pittsburgh, was for each year as follows:

1845	22,727
1846	34,984
1847	45,826
1848	47,619
1849	35,158
1850	38,988
1851	32,115
1852	25,613
Total	283,030

terprise of a few public-spirited individuals, have suffered this great work, the most important to this city which has ever been constructed [Pittsburgh had no railroad then], to perish for the want of a few thousand dollars. It is a remarkable fact that with so many unanswerable arguments to recommend it to and enforce it upon the public attention, no work in the country has ever encountered greater obstacles than this. Instead of being, as it ought to have been, fostered by our citizens and hailed by the inhabitants of the Monongahela Valley as a blessing to themselves, it met with nothing but the most chilling regards from the one, and with either the most violent prejudices or the most determined hostility from the other. And yet it has already lived to subdue and triumph over both. . . . It is now, I am happy to say, among the most popular of all our public improvements. Its present advantages are already universally felt, while its future is rapidly unfolding in prospects as flattering to the landholder of the Monongahela as to the owners of the improvement themselves."

The toll on coal over the entire length of the slack-water navigation was $2.91 per thousand bushels, which is said to have been less than one-fourth part of the rates charged for the same distance over the Schuylkill Navigation, which had been made the standard for this company by the act of 1836. Yet the rate produced much dissatisfaction among coal shippers on the upper pools (Nos. 3 and 4), who contended that the river ought to be *free;* that the State had no power to authorize dams and locks and the collection of tolls; or if that was to be done, there should at least be a sufficient number of dams to allow them to be made low enough to be "jumped" at high water. These arguments were urged in articles written for the newspapers, and at town-meetings held for the purpose of expressing indignation at the "legalized obstruction of the river." They demanded that the dams be cut down to four and a half feet, as required by the act of 1836, and they bitterly denounced the company and the Legislature of 1839, which passed the supplemental act authorizing the raising of the dams to eight feet. It was foretold, with a great deal of gravity and apparent wisdom, that "if the high dams are suffered to remain as they are, *the coal lands up the river will always be worthless!*" Candidates for office vehemently urged these arguments on the stump for the purpose of securing votes and popularity. The Legislature of 1849 was appealed to in printed pamphlets for redress. The result was that the Navigation Company consented, in consideration that no further reduction of tolls should be asked for until its existing debts were paid, nor so as to disable dividends of eight per cent. per annum from being made to the stockholders, to reduce the tolls upon the pools Nos. 3 and 4 on coal in flat-boats intended to go down the Ohio, so that such lading could pass from Brownsville to Pittsburgh for $2.46½ per thousand bushels, instead of $2.91 as before, and the Assembly so enacted by act of March 21, 1849

The agitation failed to accomplish the lowering of the dams, but a calm succeeded the lowering of the tolls on pools 3 and 4, and the people were satisfied. The relations between the company and the coal-owners became harmonious, and have ever since remained so. The latter found that their predictions of the utter worthlessness of coal lands in case the high dams were allowed to remain were baseless, but that, on the contrary, those lands were rising rapidly in value from year to year. This appreciation has been continual and rapid, especially in the later years, until the present time, when coal lands along every part of the slack-water navigation are eagerly sought for, as a certain source of wealth.

Notwithstanding that the tolls from freights and passengers continued about the same for many years, such was the rapid increase of the coal trade that at the end of 1853 the entire indebtedness to Moorhead, Robertson & Co. was paid; and, but for new debts incurred in 1850 for some additional rights ($2000), and a second lock at dam No. 1 ($56,800), and in 1853–54 another lock at dam No. 2, costing about $50,000,[1] rendered necessary to accommodate the increased coal trade, and the extension above Brownsville, the company would have been free of debt. The contractors for the lock at No. 1 took bonds for their work, and by a new issue of mortgage bonds in 1853 ($125,000) the company was enabled to pay for the lock at No. 2, carry on the extension, and thus to pay out of the earnings its first cash dividend of four per cent. in July, 1853.

The extension of the work above Brownsville had been postponed from time to time on account of the low condition of the company's finances. In 1848 it was thought that the interests of Greene County and the upper part of Fayette demanded the extension, and on the 9th of February in that year the Legislature passed an act authorizing a new opening of books in the five counties bordering on the river for subscriptions to the stock to the amount of $200,000, to be expended on the erection of locks and dams above Brownsville. The books were accordingly opened but no subscriptions secured. By the same act the opening of books in Pittsburgh was authorized for subscriptions to the stock to pay the debt incurred on the work below Brownsville, in excess of what pre-existing stock had paid; and in the event of failure to secure such subscriptions, the company was authorized to double the existing stock and credit to each share its proportion of earnings used and to be used in paying that indebtedness. Accordingly, the books having been opened in Pittsburgh without results, the stock was doubled in 1848, bringing the whole amount up to $521,000. This, however, gave no actual

[1] Alstons & Hannay were the contractors for the new lock at No. 1; Ersman & Hardy for that at No. 2.

increase to the company's available means. In the fall of 1853 a renewed effort to obtain stock in Fayette and Greene to extend the work was determined upon, and some additional stock was subscribed in Pittsburgh. The effort was earnestly pressed, but with no better success than before.

Notwithstanding these failures, the Legislature, by act of Jan. 25, 1854, made it imperative upon the company to put locks and dams Nos. 5 and 6 under contract, and have them completed, No. 5 before June 1, 1855, and No. 6 before Dec. 1, 1855. The improvement to the State line was required to be completed before Dec. 1, 1857, but this requirement was relaxed by act of April 8, 1857, so as not to require No. 7 to be begun until locks and dams to carry the work from the State line to Morgantown should be put under contract, and with the completion of which No. 7 was to be contemporaneous.

In compliance with the act of Jan. 25, 1854, the company promptly put Nos. 5 and 6 under contract, No. 5, just above Watkins' Bar, two miles above Brownsville, to Burns & Ross; and No. 6, at Rice's Landing, ten miles farther up, to Messrs. Dull. They were constructed at a cost (including the raising of dam No. 4 and some dredging) of about $200,000, and were completed and ready for use in November, 1856, thus opening the slack-water navigation to Geneva.

The dams are constructed of logs, squaring at least a foot, built up perpendicularly from the bed of the river to near the water-level, when they begin to slope on both sides to the comb, after the manner of an old-time log cabin. They are tied together by cross-timbers parallel with the line of the river, bolted to the longitudinal timbers so as to form a net-work, with interstices of seven by nine feet filled with stone. Their breadth at the base is about sixty-five feet; their depth below the slopes as originally built is from three to six feet, though by reason of breaches they are now much deeper in places.[1] Dams 1 and 2 run straight across the river. No. 3 is in three straight lines of unequal length (the middle one two hundred and eighty feet, the other two aggregating about four hundred and twenty feet), the middle one being at right angles with the channel, the other sloping from it downwards to the shores, about twenty-two feet from the line of the middle part. Dam No. 4 is a segment of a circle, about six hundred and five feet in length, curves up stream, having a versed sine of fifteen feet. Dams 5 and 6 are also segments of a circle, with the convex sides upwards, and are each about six hundred feet long. These, by reason of their increased height,—thirteen and a half and fourteen feet,—have the longest slopes on the lower sides. The others slope about equally above and below, from three to four feet of slope to one foot of rise. They are sheathed above with double courses of oak plank closely laid, five inches thick, spiked to the timbers and covered with gravel. The sheathing below is of heavy oak timbers or spars flattened to eight inches and spiked to the crib timbers. The dams are further secured at their ends by high strong cribs filled with stone, and above by double courses of heavy sheet piles, driven vertically into the bed of the river to such depth as to be secure anchorage to the entire structure. In some cases, since their original construction, piles have been driven in below vertically and above slopingly. Dam No. 7 will be on rock, and will be otherwise fastened.

All the original locks are one hundred and ninety by fifty feet in the chambers between the points or mitres of the gates and the side-walls. The entire length of the walls is two hundred and fifty-two feet, and their height about twenty-five feet. They are ten and twelve feet thick, built of heavy blocks of dressed stone, laid in hydraulic cement and securely clamped. Except those at Nos. 1 and 6, which have rock bases, they are built upon heavy oak timber deeply laid and covered with heavy oak plank. Each of the old locks contains over five thousand three hundred perches of stone. The new ones (put in in addition to the original ones in locks Nos. 1 and 2) are larger and contain proportionately more. These are two hundred and fifty by fifty-six feet in the chambers, but built in other respects as were the old ones. To show the facility with which boats are passed through these locks, the following quotation is given from the report of the board of managers to the stockholders, presented January 12th of the present year (1882), viz.: "In twenty hours between midnight of the 17th December last and the same hour of the ensuing night there were passed through lock No. 1 forty-two coal-boats, forty-six barges, ten flats, and two fuel-boats, containing together an aggregate of 1,661,000 bushels, or about 63,118 tons of coal. A correspondingly increased amount could have been passed during the twenty-four hours had not the passage of boats been suspended during four hours of that day by the refusal of the pilots of some tow-boats to pass down below out of the way of the boats seeking to leave the lock."

"The coal business on the Monongahela," says the above-quoted report, "has increased so largely in recent years that the pressure for the passage of coal-boats in time of a rise of the river has become very great at dam No. 3, where there is only a single lock. As the necessity arose, a similar difficulty at locks Nos. 1 and 2 was relieved by the construction of a second and enlarged lock at each of those points. The company has, therefore, in order to meet promptly the demands of the coal trade and afford every facility for rapid navigation, ordered a new lock, of larger

[1] It required more stone (14,297 cubic yards) and timber to repair the great breach of May, 1868, in dam No. 2, than were used in its original construction, by reason of the washing out of the bed of the river, which is generally an incompact conglomerate of sand and rounded gravel. The breach of 1843 in No. 1 required to fill it, in the language of Mr. Lothrop, the engineer, "an immense mass of timber and stone that no power can remove." And generally, if not uniformly, such repairs have never had to be repeated.

dimensions than any heretofore constructed on their improvement, to be built alongside of the present lock No. 3. This work will be put under contract and completed as speedily as possible; and they have it also in contemplation to duplicate the lock at No. 4, also on an enlarged scale. These improvements will fully accommodate, for many years to come, the still rapidly increasing coal trade out of pools Nos. 3 and 4, especially when the formation of a pool below dam No. 1 shall have been effected.

"The United States government, having completed lock and dam No. 9, at Hoard's Rock, in West Virginia, are now proceeding with the construction of lock and dam No. 8, near Dunkard's Creek. If this work were completed it would only require the erection of lock and dam No. 7 by this company to furnish a slack-water navigation between Pittsburgh and Morgantown, in West Virginia, a total distance of one hundred and two miles.

"This company has accordingly entered into a contract with Messrs. Harrold & McDonald for the immediate erection of lock and dam No. 7, which, unless the season should prove so unfavorable as to prevent it, will be completed during the present year. We are able, therefore, to congratulate our stockholders and the public on the near prospect of the completion of this important work, which will prove of great value to the inhabitants of the Monongahela Valley, and will, we doubt not, open a market for the iron ores, coal, and lumber of that region of country, and afford an avenue of trade and commerce of incalculable importance. It will, moreover, remove the obstruction to the navigation of the upper Monongahela which has existed ever since the erection of lock and dam No. 9 by the government.

"The erection of lock and dam No. 7, which, as before stated, is expected to be completed during the present year, by connecting with the government work now partly in process of construction and partly completed, will fulfill the obligation of the company under its charter, and furnish a complete slack-water navigation not only up to but beyond the limit of the Virginia State line. This work, when completed, will furnish on the Monongahela River the longest reach of slack-water steamboat navigation in the United States, if not in the world. . . . "

"It is estimated that the cost of the proposed new work, lock and dam No. 7, together with the new locks at dams Nos. 3 and 4, will require an expenditure of over four hundred thousand dollars, which must be provided for, either by an increase of the bonded debt or of the capital stock of the company. . . .

"The amount heretofore charged on the books of the company to the account of construction is	$1,120,100.20
While the total capital stock is only .	1,004,650.00
Leaving the sum of	$115,450.20

which is not represented by stock.

"The receipts of the company from tolls during the past year [1881] is as follows:

From coal and slack . . .	$148,952.82
" coke	5,212.57
" steamboats, freight, etc. .	60,366.26
" passengers . . .	2,406.45
	$216,938.10"

Following is a statement of the number of bushels of coal and slack shipped from the several pools of the Monongahela slack-water during each month of the year 1881, viz.:

Months.	Pool No. 1.	Pool No. 2.	Pool No. 3.	Pool No. 4.	Total.
January	611,000	2,426,500	395,800	233,600	3,666,900
February	214,500	3,429,000	650,000	708,200	5,001,700
March	73,200	7,319,500	2,123,700	2,922,500	12,438,900
April	1,656,000	6,211,500	2,490,900	2,511,900	12,870,300
May	1,079,500	4,825,000	494,500	1,048,000	7,447,000
June	1,828,460	7,072,500	1,429,000	1,708,400	12,038,360
July	430,000	4,045,000	972,000	1,075,900	6,522,900
August	16,000	766,500	396,800	559,000	1,738,300
September		126,000	77,100	57,900	261,000
October	13,000	201,900	305,100	28,400	547,500
November	1,077,000	5,073,000	2,214,600	2,068,800	10,433,400
December	1,714,600	6,449,000	2,599,300	2,525,500	13,288,400
Total	8,713,260	47,944,500	14,148,800	15,448,100	86,254,660

The coke shipments by the slack-water in 1881 have been as follows:

Bushels—from Pool No. 1	134,500
" " " " 2	3,330,000
" " " " 4	87,200
" " " " 6	229,000
Total number bushels coke	3,780,700

This gives a total of ninety million thirty-five thousand three hundred and sixty bushels of coal, coke, and slack shipped from the several pools of the Monongahela Navigation Company in the year 1881, which is a total increase of a little more than six hundred and fifty thousand bushels over the business of 1880. The passenger business of 1881 was but little more than one-third that of the preceding year, this being due to the opening of the railroad from West Brownsville to Pittsburgh in the spring of 1881. The decrease will of course continue, and grow more marked as the railroads now in process of construction penetrate southward to West Virginia. But the passenger trade is an item of small and ever-lessening comparative importance to the navigation of the river. The natural resources of the country furnish its main business, and this will be the case in the future even more than it is at present.

The works of the Navigation Company, when completed to the State line, will extend upon less than half of the improvable length of the Monongahela River. It rises in the western slopes of that high cluster of mountains which now form the border lands of Virginia and West Virginia, and in which the James, the Kanawha, the Shenandoah, and the Cheat have their sources. Its longest branch is the Tygart's Valley River, which rises in Randolph County, on which are Beverly, Philippi, and Grafton, and an important affluent of which is the Buckhannon River, which rises in Upshur County, and on

which is the thriving town of Buckhannon, which aspired to be the capital of the new State. Its other chief branch, and that which is considered the Monongahela proper, is the West Fork, which rises also in Upshur County, and on which are Weston, in Lewis County, and Clarksburg, in Harrison County. These two great branches unite near Fairmount, in Marion County, some thirty miles above Morgantown. At present the effort in West Virginia is to carry the improvements to that place, where it will intersect the Wheeling branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Ultimately it may be extended to Clarksburg, some ninety miles from the State line, and even to Weston, some forty or fifty miles farther. All of these branches drain a fertile but hilly country, and are without any great falls to break the continuity of their navigation. Their borders are rich in ores and minerals, and in forests of some of the finest timber in the nation.

The mineral treasures lying hidden beneath the everlasting hills of the Monongahela, and as yet hardly beginning to be developed, will sustain and swell the navigation of the river, and bring surpassing prosperity to its valley. The Monongahela improvement, which, as its opponents forty years ago prophesied, was to render the coal lands of the upper river *worthless*, has, instead, been largely, if not principally, instrumental in making them accessible, enhancing their value far beyond the wildest dreams of that day, and making their owners wealthy. While accomplishing this, after years of disaster and discouragement, the Navigation Company has also achieved success for itself, and its present prosperity is certainly well merited.

This gratifying result is due in a very great degree to the energy, vigilance, and wise management of the president of the company, the Hon. James K. Moorhead. "It is no detraction," says Judge Veech, "from the fortitude and faith of his departed predecessors, who led it through the perils of its early history, to say that he had much to do in the inauguration of the plan which extricated it from those perils. Intimately and practically acquainted with the construction, preservation, and management of its works from the beginning, it is not enough to say of him that his large interests in it have been the motive of his care, for he has ever shown a generous regard for the interests of all who have rights in its uses and revenues. Is a defect in its laws to be remedied, or a wrong to be redressed requiring legislation? He procures it to be done. Is a repair needed? He goes right to it, leading his efficient corps of subordinates, into whom he transfuses his spirit. Are tolls to be modified and increased facilities for the safe and steady use of the navigation to be made? He invokes the counsel and co-operation of the managers, and they are made accordingly. Indeed, so completely has he become identified with the 'slack-water' that it has given to him his most familiar sobriquet." His predecessors in the presidency of the company were James Clarke, elected at the organization, in February, 1837, and held till October, 1840; Thomas Bakewell, *pro tempore*, from October, 1840, to January, 1841, then elected and held till the following October; William Eichbaum, *pro tempore*, from October, 1841, to January, 1842, then elected and held till January, 1844; Samuel R. Johnston, January, 1844, to January, 1845; John B. Butler, January, 1845, to July, 1846, when he entered the army as paymaster in the Mexican war. Mr. Moorhead succeeded him as president *pro tempore*, holding till January, 1847, when he was elected, and has held the office of president of the company from that time continuously for more than thirty-five years. The present officers of the Monongahela Navigation Company are:

President, J. K. Moorhead.

Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. Bakewell.

Managers, John Harper, Felix R. Brunot, M. K. Moorhead, N. B. Hogg, Wm. Morrison, J. B. Murdoch, Alexander Bradley, J. B. Sweitzer, Joseph Albree, A. C. Bakewell.

Steamboat navigation on the Monongahela was commenced in the year 1814, when the "Enterprise," which had been built at Bridgeport by Daniel French and others, left that place under command of Henry M. Shreve, and passed down the Monongahela, Ohio, and Mississippi Rivers to New Orleans, being the first boat that ever made the trip from Pittsburgh to that city and return. The "Dispatch" was also built at Bridgeport by the same parties, and went down the Monongahela and Ohio not long after the "Enterprise." During the thirty years that succeeded the building of these two boats, before the opening of the slack-water from Pittsburgh to Brownsville, the Monongahela was navigated in the times of high water by a multitude of steamboats, of which it is impracticable to give the names, or any connected account.

The first regular line boat that ran upon the Monongahela slack-water after its completion between Brownsville and Pittsburgh, was the side-wheeler "Louis McLane," so named for the first president of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. With her, on alternate days, ran the "Consul," also a side-wheeler. Both these boats were regarded as fast, the "McLane" being the more so of the two. After about four years' service she was dismantled at Brownsville, and parts of her used in the building of the Pittsburgh and Wheeling packet "Diurnal."

The two line boats above mentioned were succeeded by the "Atlantic" and "Baltic," which were both very fast boats. They came out in 1849. After three or four years' service the "Baltic" was dismantled at Bridgeport, and the other was put in use as a towboat. After a time she too was demolished, and her material used in building the stern-wheeler "Hercules." The "Baltic" and "Atlantic" were succeeded in the line by the "Luzerne" and "Jefferson." While the

former was building, in 1852, the flood carried the hull off the ways and over the dams. It was caught at McKeesport, and towed into the Youghiogheny, where it was completed. The "Jefferson" was built at McKeesport, and after her tour of duty on the slack-water was dismantled at Brownsville. The "Luzerne" was taken to the Mississippi, where she ran between Rock Island and Galena, Ill., and was finally snagged near the Iowa shore, above Lyons. About 1854 the "Redstone" was built by John S. Pringle, now of West Brownsville. She was put on the line, but ran only a few months, when she was sold to go in the lower Ohio River trade; but her career was ended soon afterwards by the explosion of her boilers near Carrollton, Ky.

The "Telegraph," built at California by McFall, ran on the line for about twelve years, and was accounted a "lucky" boat. After her long career on the slack-water she was dismantled at Brownsville. Some of her machinery was put in the "Scotia," recently built for the Ohio. The "Geneva," stern-wheeler, ran on the line for a short time about 1855. The "Dunbar" was built by John S. Pringle about 1859 for the Monongahela trade, but being a little too large to pass the locks conveniently, was sold to run on the lower Ohio and Tennessee Rivers. At the commencement of the war of 1861–65 she fell into the hands of the Confederates. After the fall of Fort Henry she with several other boats was chased up the Tennessee by the United States gunboats "Lexington," "Conestoga," and "Tyler." She passed Pittsburg Landing and Eastport, and a short distance above the latter, escaped her pursuers by running up a creek which was too shoal for the Federal gunboats to follow. But she left her bones there, for the water falling she was unable to get back to the river, and was dismantled by the Confederates, who took her machinery overland to the Chattahoochie River, where it was used in another boat.

Among the later boats running on the line between Pittsburgh and New Geneva there have been the "Franklin," the "Gallatin," the "Fayette," the "Elisha Bennett," "Chieftain," "Elector," and the present boats of the Geneva line,—the "John Snowdon," "Geneva," and "Germania." The "Franklin" and "Gallatin" ran together on the line for a few years, after which service the "Gallatin" was sold to run as a ferry-boat between Memphis, Tenn., and the Arkansas shore of the Mississippi, and the "Franklin" was taken to pieces at Brownsville, her machinery being placed in the "Geneva," which is still on the line. The "Fayette," which was built at Brownsville, was one of the finest boats ever running on the Monongahela, as well as one of the most successful. She was sold to go in the lower Ohio River trade, between Cairo, Ill., and Evansville, Ind. The career of the "Elisha Bennett" was disastrous, ending in her total loss in 1878. She was carried away from her wharf at Brownsville, in the night, by flood and ice, and crushed at dam No. 4. The "Chieftain" met the same fate at the same time. This last-named boat and the "Elector" were not put on the river to run in the regular Geneva line, but in the "People's Line," an opposition which was put on about 1867. This line was discontinued by their boats being purchased by the other company and run as boats of the regular line.

The "Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company" was incorporated under an act of Assembly passed Feb. 21, 1868, with a capital of $150,000, and authority to increase to $300,000. The corporators named in the act were "Benjamin Coursin, John J. House, Mark Boreland, William Britten, Clark Breading, Samuel H. Smith, Joseph G. Ritchie, and their associates," the object for which the company was incorporated being to run steamers for the carrying of passengers and freight on the Monongahela River, which, however, they had been doing for years before the incorporation, this being the legalization, but not the commencement, of the enterprise. The first president of the company was J. K. Moorhead, who was succeeded by George W. Cass, and he by Adam Jacobs. Nearly all the steamers already mentioned as having run on the Monongahela were of this line. The present boats of the company making daily trips each way between Pittsburgh and New Geneva are the "John Snowdon," "Geneva," and "Germania." The "Snowdon," an old boat, is soon to be displaced by the new and splendid steamer "James G. Blaine," recently built by Capt. Adam Jacobs, whose boat-yard and residence is on his estate of "East Riverside," in Luzerne township, Fayette County.

The present (1881) officers of the packet company are: Managers, Adam Jacobs, president; Isaac C. Woodward, Charles E. Spear, Benjamin F. Coursin, H. B. Cock, William Parkhill, George E. Hogg; Secretary and Treasurer, H. W. Robinson.

For the Youghiogheny River during the past half-century, various projects of improvement have been conceived, and some attempts made to put them in execution, with partial though temporary success as to the lower end of the river, but with no results of actual improvement within the county of Fayette. The schemes of Youghiogheny improvement were started in the times when people knew little or nothing of the advantages of railroad communication, and believed, or tried to believe, that every mill-stream in the country could be made a navigable water-way to bring wealth to the inhabitants, and importance to the towns in its valley.

That the idea of making the Youghiogheny a navigable stream was entertained at least as early as 1816 is shown by the fact that in that year an act of Assembly was passed incorporating "The Youghiogheny Navigation Company." It afterwards appeared that the promoters of this company had no intention of making improvements on the river, but merely used the name

to secure a charter (which could not otherwise have been obtained) in which was skillfully incorporated a section giving them power and authority to carry on a banking business in Connellsville. The fact that the name of "Navigation Company" was used for the purpose shows the idea of river improvement was popular among the people at that time. In 1821 "an act for the improvement of the State" was passed (approved March 26th), by a section of which the sum of $5000 was appropriated, to be expended, under the direction of William L. Miller, Samuel Rankin, and Alexander Plummer, for the improvement of the Youghiogheny. This sum was expended by the commissioners for the purposes indicated, and work was done as far up the river as Connellsville, but with little benefit to the navigation of the stream.

In 1841 the Connellsville and West Newton Navigation Company was incorporated under an act approved April 30th of that year, which provided and declared that "the said company shall have power to make and complete a lock navigation from the town of West Newton, in the county of Westmoreland, to the west end of Main or Spring Street, in the borough of Connellsville, in the county of Fayette, and on the Youghiogheny River." The capital stock was placed at six hundred shares of fifty dollars each, with power to increase to four thousand shares. The commissioners appointed to receive subscriptions to the stock were Thomas R. Davidson, George J. Ashman, John McBurney, William R. Turner, John Smilie, Robert Bleakley, Daniel Kaine, Noble C. McCormick, and James Francis, of Fayette County; John C. Plummer, J. B. Oliver, Joseph Budd, Bela Smith, Elias Porter, Daniel Hoge, John Boyd, John Frick, and —— Shellenberger, of Westmoreland, and William L. Miller, of Allegheny County. The company was required to commence the work within two years and complete it within five years from the passage of the act.

The Youghiogheny Navigation Company was incorporated in 1843, under an act passed for that purpose, approved April 18th in that year. The commissioners appointed by the act to receive subscriptions to the stock of the company were James Bell, Alexander Plummer, Adam Coon, Moses Robins, Joseph Markle, John Klingensmith, Jr., Joseph Lippincott, Joseph Guffy, Henry Null, John D. Davis, and James May. The capital stock of the company was thirty thousand dollars in six hundred shares of fifty dollars each; the power and authority granted being the construction of a lock navigation from the mouth of the river to the borough of West Newton.

Nothing of importance or permanent value to the navigation of the Youghiogheny was done by either of the above-mentioned companies, though the last-named company did complete their improvement from the mouth to West Newton, eighteen miles. Two dams were built, under supervision of their engineer, James E. Day, and the slack-water navigation was formally opened to West Newton by a celebration on the 7th of November, 1850. The result, however, showed that the engineer had miscalculated the mighty power of the floods and ice in that river, or that the dams were too high or defectively constructed. They lasted only a little over fourteen years, with long intervals of uselessness for lack of repair, and the great ice flood of January, 1865, put an end to them. They are now in ruin, and the charter of the company extinct.

In recent years (1874 and 1875) surveys of the river were made by parties under charge of Maj. W. E. Merrill, who, in his report, January, 1881, said, "The whole of this distance has already been covered by surveys made under my direction in past years. The survey from McKeesport to West Newton, nineteen miles, was made by Lieut. F. A. Maham's corps of engineers in 1874. The survey from West Newton to Connellsville, a distance of twenty-five and a half miles, was made in 1875 by my assistant, Capt. T. S. Sedgwick, as a part of the survey for the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from Cumberland to Pittsburgh." The report gives the total fall of the river from Connellsville to McKeesport (forty-four and one-third miles) as one hundred and forty-eight feet, requiring fifteen dams of ten feet lift each.

The proposition to extend the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal from Cumberland to Pittsburgh, as noticed in the extract given above from Maj. Merrill's report, has been under consideration from the time when the first surveys were made for that work. Indeed, it appears that the idea was first entertained by Gen. Washington, who, immediately after the close of the Revolutionary war, made extended journeys on horseback, examining the routes which were afterwards taken by the Erie Canal of New York, by the Pennsylvania canals along the Conemaugh and Juniata, and by the James River Canal in Virginia, also examining the country from the Potomac near Cumberland, across the summit, by way of Castleman's River, to the Youghiogheny at Turkey Foot, and pronouncing the last-named route to be the best of all. Forty-five years later (about 1830) the same route was surveyed for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal by Gen. Bernard, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Totten, of the United States Topographical Engineers, and John L. Sullivan, a distinguished civil engineer of Massachusetts. Gen. Bernard had been an aide-de-camp to the Emperor Napoleon, and afterwards Minister of War to Louis Philippe, King of the French. He had surveyed the route of the canal from Georgetown, D. C., to Cumberland, and estimated the cost at $8,177,081. The actual cost was $11,071,176. His survey of the proposed extension from Cumberland to the Ohio at Pittsburgh showed in the seventy miles from Cumberland over the summit, and by Castleman's River to the Youghiogheny, an ascent and descent of 1961 feet, to be overcome by two hundred and forty-six

locks, the entire cost of this section of the work being estimated at $10,028,122. From the mouth of Castleman's River, by way of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela Rivers, to Pittsburgh, the fall was found to be six hundred and nineteen feet, necessitating the construction of seventy-eight locks. The estimated cost of this division of the work was $4,170,223. Total estimated cost of canal and slack-water between Cumberland and Pittsburgh, $14,198,345. Total length of way, about one hundred and fifty-five miles, and whole number of locks, three hundred and twenty-four. Gen. Bernard estimated that the opening of this canal between Cumberland and Pittsburgh would, within six years from the time of its completion, enhance the value of lands along its route to the amount of eighty-two millions of dollars. But the estimated cost of the work was too appalling, and the enterprise was abandoned, though some other surveys were made after that time, including those made under direction of Maj. Merrill, as already noticed. The old canal and slack-water project has even yet some adherents; but this is an age of railways, and the opening of the well-equipped and substantial line between Pittsburgh and Cumberland in 1871 extinguished forever all hope for the construction of a canal to connect the waters of the Potomac and Youghiogheny.

RAILROADS.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was the first corporation which made any actual movement towards the construction of a railway line through the valleys of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela Rivers. That company having been incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland at their December session in the year 1826, applied to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania for authority to construct their road through this State to or towards a terminus on the Ohio. To this petition the Assembly responded by the passage of "An Act to authorize the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to construct a railroad through Pennsylvania, in a direction from Baltimore to the Ohio River." The act recited in its preamble, that "it is in accordance with that liberal course of policy which has ever been pursued by this Commonwealth to promote the facility of trade and intercourse between the citizens of Pennsylvania and the citizens of her sister States, and no doubt is entertained but the same motives of policy will govern the State of Maryland, should an application at any time hereafter be made by the government of this State for leave to intersect the said railroad in the State of Maryland by the construction of a railroad by the State of Pennsylvania, or any company which may by law be incorporated for such purpose." The company was required to complete its road in Pennsylvania within fifteen years from the passage of the act, otherwise the act to be void and of no effect.

The time when the company commenced making surveys in Pennsylvania under authority of this act is not known, but the fact that the engineers of the Baltimore and Ohio Company were engaged in preliminary surveys in this region as early as 1835, for the purpose of securing a line of communication through to Pittsburgh or other point on the Ohio, is noticed in the report (found in the newspapers of that time) of a "Great Railroad Meeting," held at Brownsville on the 3d of November in the year named, "to promote the immediate construction of a railroad between Cumberland and Brownsville, and thence to Wheeling and Pittsburgh," at which it was announced that the chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Company had made an examination of this section of country, and had made his report to the effect that a railroad could be constructed between the places mentioned "without the use of any inclined plane."

The chairman of the meeting referred to, was George Hogg; Vice-Presidents, David Binns and Michael Lewis; Secretaries, G. H. Bowman and John L. Dawson; Committee to Draft Resolutions, James L. Bowman, George Dawson, Robert Clarke, Jonathan Binns, Jr., and John Snowdon, Jr. The meeting resolved that it was expedient to hold a railroad convention at Brownsville on Thursday, the 25th of the same month, to be composed of delegates from the District of Columbia, and from towns, cities, and counties feeling an interest in the enterprise. No report of such a convention has been found, nor does it appear that any further public action was taken in the premises. It is evident that the Brownsville meeting of November 3d did not convene for the purpose of adopting or considering any definite plan of action, but merely to express in general terms approval of the project of a railroad line from the Potomac to the Ohio by way of Brownsville.

The examination of this section of country by the chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company (Jonathan Knight, Esq., of Washington County, Pa.) was quickly followed by preliminary surveys, made with a view to find and determine on a practicable route for a railroad from Cumberland to the Ohio. These surveys were made in 1836 to 1838, and in that part of the projected route passing through Fayette County were located on the southwest side of the Youghiogheny River, the route along the opposite side, where the present railroad runs, apparently being at that time regarded as impracticable. Crossing Fayette County and the Monongahela River at Brownsville, the route was surveyed thence into the valley of Ten-Mile Creek, and up that valley to its head; from that point, crossing the dividing ridge to Templeton Run, it passed down the valleys of that stream and Wheeling Creek to the Ohio at Wheeling.[1] Leaving the proposed main line near the crossing of the Monongahela, a branch road was surveyed to Pittsburgh, in accordance with the requirement of the

[1] Several other surveys were made, but this was the one which was considered the most practicable, and which was adopted by Chief Engineer Knight.

ninth section of the act of Feb. 27, 1828, viz.: "That, as a condition on which this act is granted, it shall be the duty of the said company, in case the railroad aforesaid, made in this commonwealth in pursuance of this act, shall not terminate at the Ohio River in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, to construct a lateral railroad simultaneously, on the same principles and plans of the main railroad, and which shall connect the city of Pittsburgh with the main railroad."

The preparations of the Baltimore and Ohio Company for the construction of a railroad through Somerset, Fayette, and Washington Counties embraced not only the making of elaborate surveys, but also the purchase of the right of way from a great number of land-owners, no less than one hundred and nineteen such deeds being recorded by them in Fayette County in the year 1838. But at that time the attention of the company was engrossed and their funds absorbed in the construction of their road between Baltimore and Cumberland, and as it had become apparent that they could not complete the Pennsylvania part of the road within the required time of fifteen years from the passage of the act of 1828, they asked an extension, which was granted by the General Assembly of Pennsylvania in a supplemental act, approved June 20, 1839, by the provisions of which the time in which the company were required to finish their road or roads in Pennsylvania was extended four years, or to the 27th of February, 1847.

When the company had completed their road westward from Baltimore to Cumberland (in 1844) there remained less than three years in which to construct the part lying in Pennsylvania, under the requirement of the supplemental act of 1839. A further extension of time was necessary, and was applied for to the Pennsylvania Assembly; but in the mean time the Pennsylvania Railroad was being pushed westward to cross the Alleghenies and make Pittsburgh its western terminus, and now the business men, manufacturers, and people of influence in that city, who in 1828 and 1839 were ready to do all in their power to secure a railroad, even if it were but a branch from a main line, from the seaboard to Wheeling, were now, in view of the prospective direct connection with Philadelphia by the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad (in which many of them were also stockholders), entirely favorable to that road, and as wholly opposed to the support of a competing line commencing at the Maryland metropolis, and to have its western terminus not at Pittsburgh but at the rival city of Wheeling.

Besides the opposition of the people of Pittsburgh, the Baltimore and Ohio Company had to encounter the determined opposition of the inhabitants of the country through which their railroad was to pass. This strong opposition arose principally from the belief that the proposed railway would supersede and ruin the National road, and consequently ruin themselves and the country. Among those who took this superficial view of the matter was Gen. Henry W. Beeson, of Uniontown. He stoutly opposed the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad west of Cumberland through Pennsylvania, and was thoroughly sustained by nearly all his neighbors. On one occasion he made a public speech, in which he furnished a careful calculation of the number of horseshoes made by the blacksmiths, the number of nails required to fasten them to the feet of the horses used on the road, besides a great amount of other statistical information, intended to show that the National road was better adapted to promote the public welfare than railroads. Such arguments and others equally short-sighted and ridiculous, had the effect to create and keep alive a determined and almost universal opposition to the railroad among the inhabitants of the section through which it was proposed to be built. This opposition, added to the combined influence of the city of Pittsburgh and of the Pennsylvania Railroad, proved too powerful for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to overcome in the Assembly of this State; and so that company, after repeated ineffectual attempts to obtain a further extension of time for building their road through the State of Pennsylvania, found themselves compelled to abandon the enterprise and complete their road from Cumberland to Wheeling through the State of Virginia. Years afterwards, however, they accomplished one of the principal objects they then had in view (the extension of their line to the city of Pittsburgh) by leasing roads already built by companies holding charters from Pennsylvania.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company was the first to open a line of railway within any part of the county of Fayette. This company was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly, approved April 3, 1837, which conferred on the company authority "to construct a railroad of single or double tracks from the city of Pittsburgh, by the course of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers, to some suitable point at or near Connellsville." By the provisions of the act, a large number of commissioners were appointed to receive subscriptions to the stock of the company, those belonging to Fayette County being the following-named gentlemen, viz.: John Fuller, James C. Cummings, Samuel Marshall, Joseph Torrance, William L. Miller, Thomas G. Ewing, John Doogan, Thomas Foster, Daniel Rogers, Joseph Rogers, Alexander Johnston, Samuel Evans, William Davidson, Henry Blackston, Henry Gebhart, William Espy, William Andrews, David B. Long, John M. Burney, Robert Smilie, Robert Bleakley, Robert Long, John W. Phillips, John P. Gibson, Jacob Weaver, James Paull, Jr., David A. C. Sherrard, Col. John Bute, John M. Austin, Nathaniel Ewing, Henry W. Beeson, William B. Roberts, John Dawson, Joseph Paull, James Piper, Uriah Springer, Isaac Wood, William Crawford, Andrew Stewart,

James Fuller, Pierson Cope, Daniel Gallantine, Philip Lucas, Joseph H. Cunningham, Joseph Pennock, William Murphy, George McCray, Henry Smith, William Bryson, and Thomas Rankin.

The charter of the company provided and declared that "If the said company shall not commence the construction of the said railroad within the term of five years from the passing of this act, or if after the completion of the said railroad the said corporation shall suffer the same to go to decay and be impassable for the term of two years, then this charter shall become null and void, except so far as compels said company to make reparation for damages."

The company was duly organized, but did not comply with the above-named requirement by commencing the construction of the road at the specified time, and their franchises were therefore forfeited; but on the 18th of March, 1843, an act was passed renewing, extending, and continuing in force the charter of 1837 upon the same terms, conditions, and limitations as were embraced in the original act, and also making the additional provision "that the said company shall have power and discretion to select any route from Pittsburgh to Turtle Creek which may be deemed most eligible and advantageous, and may extend said road beyond Connellsville to Smithfield, or any other point on the waters of the Youghiogheny and within the limits of this Commonwealth." The clause authorizing the extension of the road from Connellsville to the Maryland line was repealed the next day after its passage, but was re-enacted on the 3d of April, 1846.

By an act of the Legislature of Maryland, passed April 21, 1853, that State granted to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company authority to extend their road from the State line to Cumberland. In 1854 (April 6th) an act was passed authorizing the Uniontown and Waynesburg Railroad Company (chartered April 18, 1853) to transfer all its rights and franchises to this company, and they were accordingly so transferred.

On the 22d of February, 1854, the chief engineer of the road, Oliver W. Barnes, submitted to the president and directors a report on the several proposed routes, whereupon the board "adopted the line occupying the north bank of the Youghiogheny River, from a point at or near the borough of West Newton, in Westmoreland County, to a point at or near the borough of Connellsville, in Fayette County, as the final location for the construction of that portion of the road." Southward from Connellsville the route adopted was on the same side of the Youghiogheny to Turkey Foot, and thence through Somerset County (embracing a tunnel at Sand Patch) to the Maryland line.

The line of road was divided for purposes of construction into five divisions, viz.:

No. 1.—Pittsburgh to West Newton	. .	32 miles.
" 2.—West Newton to Connellsville	.	25 "
No. 3.—Connellsville to Turkey Foot	.	30 miles.
" 4.—Turkey Foot to Summit	. .	29 "
" 5.—Summit to Cumberland	. .	31 "

From the report of the board of directors to the stockholders for 1854, the following information is gained in reference to the construction of the road. Contracts for construction were first let on division No. 2, West Newton to Connellsville, and on that division the work was begun.

This portion of the line was selected for the commencement "as presenting the advantage of a locality which could most economically be brought into earliest profitable use, and when finished greatly promote the convenience of the company in the further prosecution of the work both eastwardly and westwardly. As a starting-point, it was easy of access by river in furnishing men and material, provisions, etc., from this city [Pittsburgh], and when completed it was believed would materially accelerate the extension of the work to its western terminus, thus promising earlier communication between the markets of Pittsburgh and the rich mineral and agricultural valleys of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela than could have been accomplished by a commencement at this city. The heavy character of the work on the sections embracing the Sand Patch tunnel demanded that it should be put under contract simultaneously with the first work, as it was the opinion of the chief engineer that its vigorous prosecution would be required contemporaneously with the remainder to secure its completion within the period of his estimate for the entire line."

With reference to the progress which had been made on the road up to the 1st of December, 1854, the date of the directors' report, that document says, "On the division between West Newton and Connellsville the graduation, masonry, and ballasting of about twenty sections [of one mile each] are fully completed, and the remainder will be ready to receive the superstructure in the course of the present winter. The track-laying has been commenced, and will be vigorously pressed forward. The first locomotive, the 'George Washington,' will be immediately placed upon the road, and will greatly promote the progress of the work on the superstructure in the transportation of the heavy material required."

Contracts had previously been made for 2600 tons of rails, to be paid for in Allegheny County bonds, and to be delivered by boats at West Newton. Some of the iron had arrived at that point, and large quantities of ties were already delivered along the line. A contract had been made, several months before, with Messrs. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, for two first class coal-burning locomotives, one of which had already been received (the "George Washington" above mentioned), and the other would be ready for shipment during the month (December, 1854). Arrangements had been made for a moderate equipment of passenger, freight, and construction cars.

Depot grounds had been secured at West Newton and Connellsville, and thirteen acres of coal lands had been purchased contiguous to the line at the latter borough. Amicable settlements for the right of way had been made in all cases but two within the limits of Fayette County, and land for stations (usually two acres at each place) had been tendered to the company at Port Royal, Smith's Mill, Jacob's Creek, Layton (foot of Big Falls), Old Franklin Iron-Works, Smilie's Run (Dawson), and at Rist's Run, below Connellsville. The total expenditure on division No. 2 (Connellsville to West Newton) up to Dec. 1, 1854, had been $318,663.18.

The road was opened to Connellsville in 1855. Beyond that place the amount of work done was small, only $9674.22 having been expended on the division extending from Connellsville to Turkey Foot prior to Dec. 1, 1854, and for a number of years after the opening of the road to Connellsville very little was done on the line southward and eastward from that point. A very strong opposition to the road was developed among the people living along that part of the route, their principal argument against it being that the opening of a railroad through that section would ruin the traffic on the old National road, which latter appeared to be regarded by them as paramount in importance to the securing of railroad facilities.

Finally, on the 29th of April, 1864, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed an act, which provided and declared "That all the rights, powers, privileges, and franchises of every nature and kind whatsoever authorized or created by the act of Assembly approved April 3, 1837, authorizing the incorporation of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and all supplements thereto, so far as the same or any of them authorize the construction of any line or lines of railway southwardly or eastwardly from Connellsville, be and they are hereby revoked and resumed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and all the rights, powers, franchises, and privileges by the said act and its supplements conferred upon the said corporation, for and in respect to all that portion of the lines southwardly and eastwardly from Connellsville, be and the same are, by all and every authority in the Legislature for that purpose vested, resumed, revoked, repealed, and put an end to;" but it was also provided that all the outlay and expenditure already made by the company on the line south and east of Connellsville should be reimbursed by any other company which might be empowered to complete the construction of that portion of the line.

Among the reasons for this repeal of the charter, as set forth in the preamble of the act by which it was accomplished, were that "The company, by said act [of 1837] and supplements created, have failed to complete the road therein provided for, and have so long delayed the construction of said road that now, after the lapse of years from the granting of full authority by the State, less than one-half of said line of railroad has been constructed, and the line or lines east of Connellsville authorized by the supplements to said act not having been completed or prepared for public use," and that "In the opinion of the Legislature said corporation, by the delay referred to and by the embarrassments, financial and otherwise, in which said corporation has come to be involved, have misused and abused the powers by said act conferred," and that "In the opinion of the legislature it is injurious to the citizens of this Commonwealth that the said company should any longer have or enjoy any right, franchise, or privilege to build or construct any railroad, branch, or extension of their existing railroad southwardly or eastwardly from Connellsville."

On the same day on which this repeal was passed, the General Assembly also passed an act incorporating the "Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company," with power and authority "to construct a railroad from Connellsville to the Maryland State line, at such point and by such route as to the directors may seem advisable, and to connect the same with any road or roads authorized by the State of Maryland, and to connect the same with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, or any other road at or near Connellsville now constructed or that may hereafter be constructed;" also to construct a road or roads from any point on the line named to the Susquehanna Valley. In the list of corporators there were named a large number of gentlemen of Pennsylvania, and William B. Ogden, J. D. T. Lanier, L. H. Meyer, and Samuel J. Tilden of New York. The capital stock authorized was ten millions of dollars, and the company was required to perfect its organization within three months from the passage of the act, and to "proceed immediately to locate and construct said road, and to complete their main line within three years."

But the company thus incorporated did not comply with the requirements of the act as to the commencement and completion of the line. Meanwhile, legal measures were taken on behalf of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company to secure a restoration of their charter for the line south and east of Connellsville, and this was finally accomplished by the passage (Jan. 31, 1868) of an act repealing the act of April 29, 1864, and thus reinstating the company in the possession of their original powers and franchises as to the line between Connellsville and the Maryland boundary, but requiring them to commence the construction of the road within six months, and to complete it within three years from the passage of the act. Another act was passed April 1st in the same year, authorizing the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company to construct branch roads, for the development of contiguous regions of country, from any point or points on their main line.

Operations were now resumed, and the construction of the road was pushed vigorously to completion. In February, 1871, the road from Connellsville to Falls City was finished, and trains ran regularly between those points on and after the 20th of that month. As early as the 23d of the same month trains were announced to be running on schedule time from Sand Patch to Cumberland. At about three o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the 10th of April, 1871. the track was finished between Pittsburgh and Cumberland, by the laying of the last rail, at a point where the track-layers from both directions met, near Forge Bridge, three miles west of Mineral Point. "Immediately upon completion of the track a passenger train from Pittsburgh (the first one passing over the road east of Confluence) took aboard all present, —Messrs. Latrobe and Blanchard, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Messrs. Hughart, Page, Pendleton, Stout, and Turner, of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville road, and others,—and started directly to Cumberland, which was reached about dusk."[1] When this first train left Connellsville to proceed to the point where the track-laying parties were approaching each other to complete the connection, nine car-loads of rails were taken with it, drawn by locomotive No. 7, in charge of Mr. Sampsel. At Confluence these iron-laden cars were detached, and taken thence to a point near Brooke tunnel by locomotive No. 719, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, while Mr. Sampsel, the engineer of No. 7, who had previously declared he would run the first engine over the completed road, made good his promise on this occasion by taking the excursion train through to Cumberland, passing by a zig-zag track around the Brooke tunnel, which was not then entirely completed. Among the speeches made in the opening ceremonies by men prominent in the affairs of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville and Baltimore and Ohio roads was that of B. H. Latrobe, Esq., who said that the road which he (Latrobe) had commenced in 1837 was now completed by the president, that the road had now allied itself with the Baltimore and Ohio, and that he predicted a brilliant future for the line and the connection,—a prediction which has been completely verified during the ten years which have succeeded it. The road is now operated as a part of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, having been leased by that company in December, 1875.

The Fayette County Railroad Company was incorporated by act of General Assembly, passed May 1, 1857, "with power and authority to construct a single or double railroad track from any point at or near the borough of Uniontown to any point at or near the borough of Connellsville, in Fayette County, and across the Youghiogheny River, with the right to connect with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at or near the borough of Connellsville." The persons invested by the act with authority to open books for subscriptions to the stock of the company were Samuel A. Gilmore, Nathaniel Ewing, John Huston, Andrew Stewart, Joshua B. Howell, Alfred Patterson, Daniel Kaine, Henry Yeagley, John Dawson, H. W. Beeson Isaac Beeson, Smith Fuller, Ewing Brownsfield, James Veech, William Thorndell, Eleazer Robinson, Alpheus E. Willson, William Beeson, Jacob Murphy, William Bryson, John K. Ewing, Samuel W. Boyd, William C. McKean, John Chaney, John Freeman, George Paull, Samuel Nixon, Thomas B. Searight, Samuel D. Oliphant, Edmund Beeson, John Bierer, Ellis B. Dawson, Armstrong Hadden, George McClean, Isaac Winn, Robert Patterson, Thomas Sturgis, Jesse B. Gardner, and Alfred McClelland.

The authorized capital of the company was $750,000 in shares of $100 each. The first president of the company was Hon. Nathaniel Ewing, to whom more than to any other person was due the credit of completing the road and putting it in operation. It was finished in its entire length in the last part of the year 1859, and was formally opened for travel and traffic between Uniontown and Connellsville on the 1st of January, 1860.

After the completion and opening of the line, the company met with financial embarrassments, which resulted in the sale of the road and equipment by the sheriff on the 2d of September, 1862, it being then purchased by the stockholders, and the company reorganized. On the 1st of November, 1864, the road was leased by the company to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company for ninety-nine years. In December, 1875, it was leased by the latter company (together with the main line from Pittsburgh to Cumberland) to the Baltimore and Ohio Company, by which corporation it is at present operated.

The Southwest Pennsylvania Railway Company was incorporated March 16, 1871. The corporators named were Israel Painter, Alpheus E. Willson, James E. Logan, Samuel Dellinger, and Christopher Sherrick. The company were authorized to construct a railroad, with one or more tracks, from the Pennsylvania Railroad at or near Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Pa., by way of Connellsville, to Uniontown, Fayette Co., and thence to the boundary line of West Virginia. The capital stock was $500,000. An organization of the company was effected at Greensburg, and Thomas A. Scott elected president. The route was located, and work on the line commenced without unnecessary delay. In 1875 the completed road extended from Connellsville as far south as Mount Braddock, and in the fall of 1876 was opened to Uniontown.

In August, 1877, the company purchased the rights and franchises of the Uniontown and West Virginia

[1] Accounts of the opening, published in *Genius of Liberty*, April 13, 1871.

Railroad Company, and the road was continued about seven miles southward from Uniontown to Fairchance. The line is now operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway was first projected by a company which was incorporated by an act of Assembly approved April 8, 1867, as the Monongahela Valley Railroad Company. By a supplemental act, approved March 31, 1868, the company was "authorized to construct its railroad with single or double tracks from a point at or near the city of Pittsburgh, by such route as the board of directors may determine, to a point at or near Monongahela City, in Washington County, and thence up either bank of the Monongahela River to a point at or near Rice's Landing, with power to construct such branches as the directors may deem necessary." February 4, 1870, an act was passed changing the corporate name of the company to that of Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company.

The delays which are usual in the building of railways, except such as are undertaken by old and powerful companies, were encountered in the construction of this, and it was not until the spring of 1881 that the line was completed and opened from Pittsburgh to West Brownsville, thus giving to the boroughs of Bridgeport and Brownsville the first railroad communication they ever enjoyed, though no part of the road in operation is within the county of Fayette.

A railroad to run from Brownsville to Uniontown was projected by the "Brownsville Railway Company." Work on the line was commenced by this company, and some grading was done between the two termini; but financial difficulties intervened, and the road was sold at sheriff's sale, Feb. 5, 1878, to Charles E. Spear, and was afterwards merged with the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. The last-named road and its franchises passed in May, 1879, to the control and management of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by which it is now operated as the "Monongahela Division" of its lines.

The Redstone extension or branch of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad is now in process of construction, having been commenced by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in January, 1881. Starting from the completed road west of the Monongahela, it crosses that river by a bridge at the mouth of Redstone Creek, below Brownsville, and runs from that point to Hogsett's Cut, about one mile north of Uniontown, where it joins the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad. It is now being pushed rapidly to completion, and is expected to be opened about the 1st of June, 1882, thus giving a third line of railway communication between Uniontown and Pittsburgh, and from both these places to Brownsville by a short branch extending to that borough from the main line near Redstone Creek. As this Redstone branch road has an easy and unbroken descending grade in its entire length, it is expected that it will take all the immense amount of coke and other freight which now finds an outlet over the Southwest Pennsylvania road from stations south and west of Mount Braddock. It will also open in the Redstone Valley an immense area of coal lands which are now inaccessible.

The Mount Pleasant and Broad Ford Railroad Company was incorporated April 6, 1870, with a capital stock of $200,000, the corporators named being Daniel Shupe, C. S. Overholt, J. B. Jordan, William J. Hitchman, Joseph R. Stouffer, A. O. Tinstman, Israel Painter, C. P. Markle, and James Neel. The road was commenced immediately after the organization of the company, and was pushed with so much energy that the line was completed and opened on Saturday, Feb. 18, 1871. On the 2d of January next preceding the opening of the road it was leased to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, and afterwards by that lessee to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, by which latter corporation it is now operated in conjunction with the main line of road from Pittsburgh to Cumberland.

The Uniontown and West Virginia Railroad Company was incorporated April 2, 1868, with an authorized capital of $250,000, and with power to construct a railroad from Uniontown to West Virginia State line. The persons designated to open books, receive subscriptions to the capital stock, and organize the company were John K. Ewing, Armstrong Hadden, Andrew Stewart, A. E. Willson, Smith Fuller, E. B. Dawson, Robert Hogsett, Daniel Kaine, Samuel A. Gilmore, Charles E. Boyle, F. H. Oliphant, William James, Ayres Nixon, James Hughes, John Brownfield, Robert Britt, Jacob Kyle, William A. Custer, James Robinson, Thomas Seman, Samuel Shipley, Tobias Sutton, Samuel Hatfield, William H. Bailey, William S. Morgan, A. B. Hall, Jacob Crow, Dr. James Thompson, J. G. Williams, John L. Dawson, John Schnatterly, Martin Dickson, Michael W. Franks, John Morgan, Lewis Hunter, John Oliphant, and William Sweeny.

Surveys for the location of the route of the road were made by N. Bailie, engineer. A considerable amount of work was done in the construction of culverts, building of bridges, and completion of most of the grading between Uniontown and Fairchance. But the financial difficulties and embarrassments usually encountered in the construction of new lines of railway were experienced by this company, and finally, in March, 1874, the road was sold by the sheriff on three judgments, which had been obtained against the company by John Snider, the contractor. Snider became the purchaser, and on the 28th of August, 1877, he sold the property to the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who completed the road from Union-

town to Fairchance. This part of the line, as well as the Southwest Company's road from Uniontown to Greensburg, is now operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The Uniontown and Dunkard Creek Railroad Company was incorporated March 23, 1865, with a capital of $500,000. Corporators, Edward G. Roddy, John K. Ewing, Charles S. Seaton, Thomas B. Searight, William James, Daniel Kaine, Alpheus E. Willson, Charles E. Boyle, Isaac P. Kendall, John Brownfield, William McCleary, Ewing Brownfield, Jacob Crow, William Parshall, and Michael W. Franks, of Fayette County, and John P. Williams, Cephas Wylie, and Freeman Lucas, of Greene County. The road has not been built, and the early completion of the line between the termini is not yet assured.

The Brownsville and New Haven Railroad Company was chartered Feb. 23, 1876, under the general law. This company had authority to construct a road from a point at or near New Haven to a point at or near Vance's Mill, on Redstone Creek; also to connect with any other railroad. The company organized and prosecuted the work of construction until the grading was nearly completed over the entire length. The usual result followed,—financial difficulties and the sale of the road by the sheriff (Aug. 30, 1877). Abraham O. Tinstman and A. L. McFarland became the purchasers, and it was afterwards sold by them to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. The road will undoubtedly be completed in the near future.

Several other railroads are in contemplation to run through this county, one of which, known as the "Vanderbilt Road," is now being constructed with remarkable rapidity. Its route is up the Youghiogheny, along the left bank of the river, to the vicinity of Connellsville and New Haven, and thence southward through the rich coal-fields of the central part of Fayette County to the West Virginia line. Neither its route south of the State line nor its contemplated southern terminus have been ascertained. Its northwestern connection is to be with the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad.

POPULATION.

In the year 1768 the Rev. John Steele, who had been sent out with two other commissioners to visit the settlements along the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Rivers, said, in his report to the Governor, "I am of opinion, from the appearance the people made, and the best intelligence we could obtain, that there are about one hundred and fifty families in the different settlements of Redstone, Youghiogheny, and Cheat." A few of those included in this estimate were located at Turkey Foot, in what is now Somerset County, a few on the Cheat south of the State line, and two or three families on the west side of the Monongahela. The whole one hundred and fifty families must have aggregated more than seven hundred persons, of whom less than fifty were living at Turkey Foot, and if there were an equal number of Steele's estimate settled in what is now Washington County and West Virginia (which is not probable), then there must have been at that time within the territory that is now Fayette County a population of fully six hundred, though statements have been made giving it a much less population than that in 1770, two years later. In 1790 Fayette County had 13,325 inhabitants, and in 1800, 20,159. The population of the county at the end of each decade from 1810 to 1880, inclusive, is given below, by townships and boroughs, as shown by the reports of the several United States censuses taken within the period indicated:

	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
Belle Vernon[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	906	1,164
Bridgeport[1]	280	624	737	788	1,292	1,276	1,199	1,134
Brownsville[1]	698	976	1,233	1,362	2,369	1,934	1,749	1,489
Brownsville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2344	286	246
Bullskin	1,439	1,484	1,231	1,275	1,428	1,523	1,657	2,732
Connellsville[1]	498	600	[3]1,205	1,436	1,553	996	1,292	[3]3,615
Connellsville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	489	1,163	1,366
Dawson[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	453
Dunbar	2,066	1,895	1,722	2,070	2,156	2,224	2,972	6,327
Fayette City[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	972	820	889	867
Franklin	1,623	1,749	1,464	1,396	1,432	1,418	1,299	1,373
Georges	2,086	2,031	2,416	2,371	2,536	2,656	2,544	3,332
German	2,079	2,379	2,395	2,310	1,894	2,046	1,911	1,834
Henry Clay	.....	.....	805	891	1,117	1,077	951	1,232
Jefferson	.....	.....	.....	1,516	1,435	1,510	1,381	1,613
Lower Tyrone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,976
Luzerne	1,538	1,610	1,625	1,715	1,869	1,896	1,807	1,744
Masontown[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	376
Menallen	1,228	1,376	1,083	1,377	1,411	1,412	1,376	1,461
New Haven[1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	333	442
Nicholson	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,354	1,313	1,359	[5]1,514
North Union	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,749	1,683	3,170
Perry	.....	.....	.....	1,350	1,272	1,414	1,445	1,476
Redstone	1,224	1,207	1,209	1,159	1,287	1,155	1,152	1,066
Salt Lick	994	1,172	1,499	1,911	879	989	1,209	1,372
South Union	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	978	860	1,177
Springfield	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,080	1,376	1,629	1,713
Spring Hill	1,837	2,086	1,934	2,385	1,685	1,687	1,644	1,558
Stewart	.....	.....	.....	.....	338	995	1,266	1,498
Tyrone	989	1,058	1,139	1,189	1,419	1,485	2,276	
Union	1,821	1,947	2,475	2,723	2,873	.....	.....	
Uniontown[1]	999	1,058	1,341	1,710	2,333	2,007	[6]2,503	[7]3,265
Upper Tyrone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,306
Washington	2,160	2,749	2,926	1,515	1,276	1,506	1,065	1,257
Wharton	922	1,206	809	1,325	1,853	1,623	1,478	1,704
	24,714	27,285	29,248	33,574	39,112	39,909	43,284	58,852

[1] Boroughs. All others townships.

[2] Population of Brownsville township included with Brownsville Borough from 1820 to 1850, inclusive.

[3] From 1830 to 1850, inclusive, the figures for Connellsville Borough include also the population of Connellsville township.

[4] East Ward, 1926; West Ward, 1689; total, 3615.

[5] Including New Geneva, 286.

[6] East Ward, 1169; West Ward, 1334; total, 2503.

[7] East Ward, 1582; West Ward, 1683; total, 3265.

HISTORY OF BOROUGHS AND TOWNSHIPS.

UNIONTOWN BOROUGH.

THE history of Uniontown properly begins with the year 1767, when Thomas Douthet and Henry Beeson (the latter a Quaker) came from Virginia to this section of country and selected lands within the limits of the present borough. It is evident that Douthet settled or "squatted" on his land immediately after selecting it,[1] for his name is mentioned in the report of the Rev. John Steele, among those of the settlers whom he and the other Pennsylvania commissioners found living on Redstone Creek and in its vicinity in March, 1768. This makes it reasonably certain that he had located here in the previous autumn, as it is very improbable that he would have moved to his new home so early in the spring. He did not become a permanent settler here. His land was purchased by Henry Beeson prior to 1774 (as will be seen hereafter), but the precise date of the sale has not been ascertained. The log cabin in which he lived was located on what is now the rear of E. Bailey Dawson's land, south of the court-house. It was occupied by him when William Campbell first visited the vicinity in 1770, but no later account of his residence in the place or his removal from it has been found.

Henry Beeson, although he selected his land at about the same time as Douthet, did not settle or make improvement on it until 1768. The fact that his name does not appear in Commissioner Steele's list of settlers here in March of that year is not positive proof that he did not locate in 1767, as has been stated by some; but evidence which appears conclusive is found in a deed dated Feb. 13, 1788, from Henry Beeson to Jacob Beeson, of certain land, "including my improvement made in 1768, near Thomas Douthet. . . ." The improvement here mentioned included the log house which he first occupied here, situated west of Campbell's Run, and near the site of the present residence of Clark Breading, in the western part of the borough. The tract on which it was located was named by Beeson "Stone Coal Run," which was surveyed to him by Alexander McClean on the 27th of September, 1769, on warrant No. 3455. It contained three hundred and fifty-five acres, lying west of the present Morgantown Street, the line of which formed its eastern boundary.

It is evident that Henry Beeson was a man of very considerable enterprise, and it is not improbable that from the time of his selection of these lands he entertained the idea of laying out a village upon them. It is said that Alexander McClean (who came into this region as deputy surveyor in 1769) advised him to do so, in view of the natural advantages of his location and of the probability that his settlement might very likely in the not-distant future become the seat of justice of a new county. It is difficult to understand why McClean, far-seeing as he was, should at that early time see a reason for his prediction, but it is certain that the suggestion of laying out a village was favorably received and acted on by Beeson. Within the three years next succeeding 1770, he had purchased Douthet's "Mill Seat" tract and erected a mill,[2] which was generally in rural districts, and be-

[1] Probably he had at first but a "tomahawk right." The order issued to Thomas Douthet for a warrant of survey was dated June 14, 1769, and the land was surveyed to him by Alexander McClean on the 27th of September in the same year. A plat of this tract, called "Mill Seat," containing three hundred and fourteen and one-quarter of acres, situated on Redstone Creek, is found on page 71, "Book of Surveys of Fayette County." This tract embraced the part of Uniontown lying east of what is now Morgantown Street. The patent for the "Mill Seat" tract was issued Aug. 11, 1786, to Henry Beeson, who had purchased it more than twelve years previously, from Douthet. In a later deed from Mr. Beeson to Jacob Johnston, of a lot in the Douthet tract, is found the following preamble: "Whereas the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by patent dated the 11th day of August, in the year 1786, did grant unto Henry Beeson a certain tract of land situate on Redstone Creek in the county of Fayette, on which the town of Union had been previously erected," etc.

[2] At the April session of Westmoreland County Court, in 1774, a petition for a road was presented, in which it was set forth by the petitioners that "we who at present live on the *west side* of the Monongahela River are obliged frequently to carry our corn twenty miles to the mill of Henry Beeson, near Laurel Hill; and in all probability, at some seasons of the year, will ever have to do so; and we therefore pray for a road from near Redstone Old Fort to Henry Beeson's Mill, and thence to intersect Braddock's road, near the forks of Dunlap's road and said road, on the top of Laurel Hill." This is clear proof that in the beginning of the year 1774 Beeson's mill, on Redstone Creek, had been long enough established to be known and depended on by the people beyond the Monongahela twenty miles away. There is little reason to doubt that Henry Beeson had his mill in operation at least as early as 1772.

fore the days of steam-travel and transportation, considered the first step towards the successful laying out of a village.

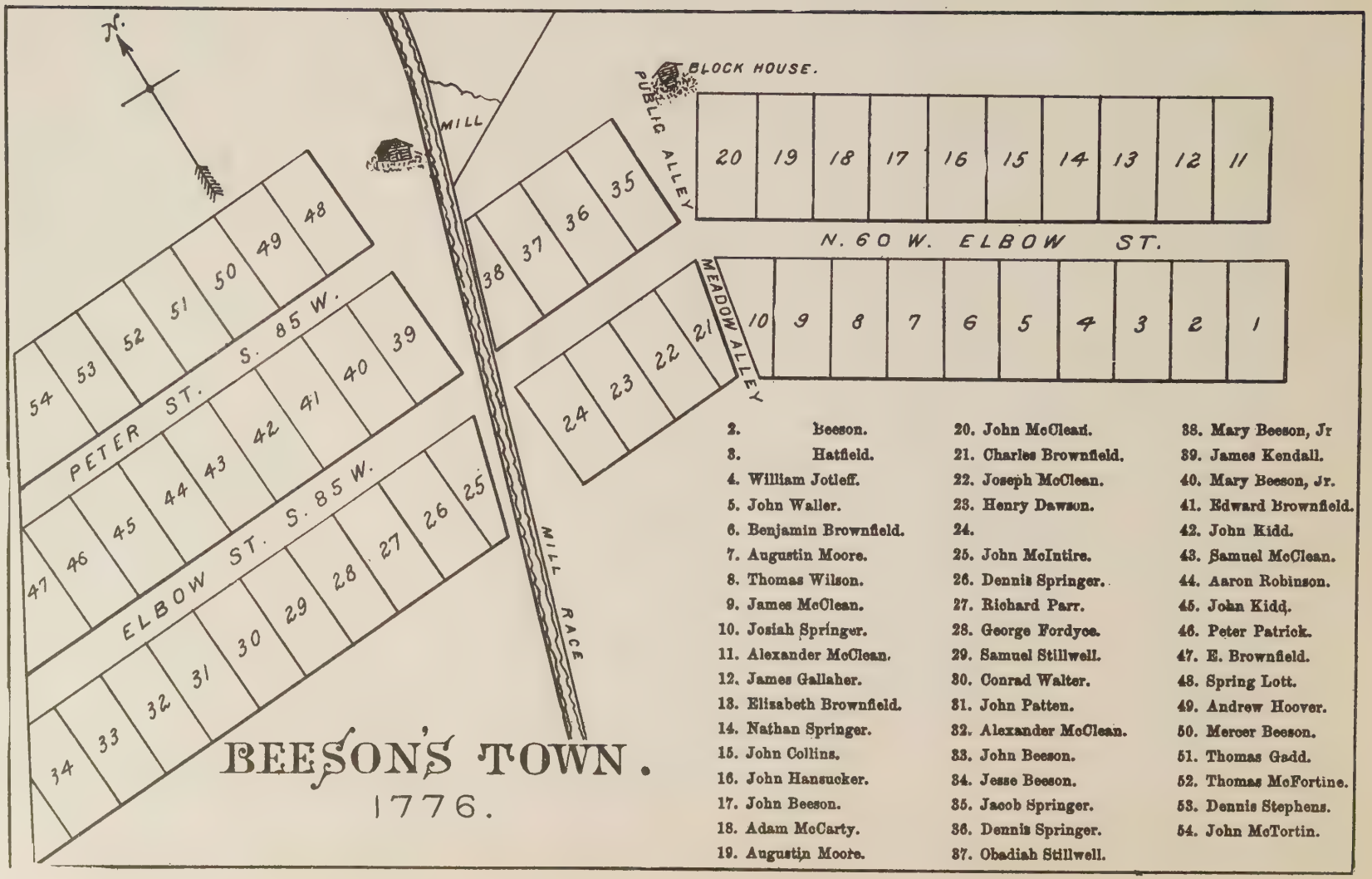
The site of Beeson's mill was between Douthet's log house and the creek, a short distance northwest of the former and near the foot of the hill. The raceway which supplied the mill was long, and a work of no small magnitude for that early day and for the means which Mr. Beeson had at his command for constructing it.[1] It was an artificial canal about three-fifths of a mile in length, which took the water from Redstone Creek at a place known as the Beaver Dam, on land now belonging to heirs of Isaac Beeson, near the southern boundary of the present borough. The first dam which turned the water from the creek into the canal soon afterwards gave place to a more substantial one thrown across the creek at a point a little distance east of the present track of the Southwest Railroad. From the dam the raceway led northwardly across what are now Fayette and Church Streets, through the present school-house grounds and the lots of Mr. Dicus, on Main, and Samuel Stearns, on Peter Street, to the mill, from which the tail-race led into the creek above the Gallatin Avenue bridge, at a point about one mile, by the course of the stream, below the dam, where the water was taken into the raceway.

The mill remained in operation at this place between twelve and fifteen years, and after that time was abandoned, when of course the old raceway was discontinued. During the century which has passed since then it has become entirely filled up, and all traces of it obliterated except a slight depression which is still visible on the east side of Gallatin Avenue. But while the old mill remained, and particularly during the earlier years of its existence, it was a place of no small note and importance to the settlers between the Youghiogheny and the Monongahela. The locality was known far and wide as "Beeson's Mill," and here in 1774 was built a strong block-house of logs as a place of refuge for the few inhabitants of the surrounding country during the universal panic which, in the spring and summer of that year, attended the opening of the hostilities known as Dunmore's war. When this primitive defensive work was built, there were few, if any, inhabitants other than Henry Beeson's family within the limits of the present borough to avail themselves of its protection; but there were many other settlers located within a few miles of it, and its site was probably chosen because of its proximity to the mill, which was the most public place in all the region,—the place to which the earliest intelligence of Indian incursions would naturally come, and where, moreover, there was usually to be found a considerable supply of grain and meal for the subsistence of families who were suddenly driven from their homes and obliged to seek its shelter against the savages. The site of this old block-house was on the brow of the bluff, and very nearly identical with the spot where the sheriff's residence now stands.

Henry Beeson's original plat of the village was surveyed and laid out in the year 1776, on the land which he had purchased of Thomas Douthet. It had one principal street, running in an eastward and westward direction, named by him Elbow Street (on account of an angle in it which was rendered necessary by the natural conformation of the ground), being the same which is now the Main Street of Uniontown. The map here given of the village of Beeson's Mill, as laid out in 1776 by Henry Beeson, with numbers of lots and the names of persons to whom they were sold or allotted, is copied from one purporting to be a correct copy of the original plat. The copy in question was made by Jacob Miller in 1846. The whole number of lots laid out was fifty-four, embracing one tier on each side of Elbow Street, and one tier (of seven lots) on the north side of a short thoroughfare which was laid out north of and parallel to Elbow, and which he named Peter Street. The south side of this street, of course, bordered the rear of the Elbow Street lots, which lay opposite to it. The numbering of the lots commenced at the east end of Elbow Street, on its south side, and continued up to Meadow Alley (the lane between the Fulton House and the residence of the late Judge Ewing), there reaching No. 10. The next number (11) was on the north side of Elbow Street, at its east end, opposite No. 1. Thence they numbered again westward to No. 20 (where the Clinton House now stands), which was joined on the west by the "Central Public Ground," or "Public Alley." Lot No. 21 was that on which the old Ewing mansion now stands, and the lots numbered thence west on the south side of Elbow (Main) Street to No. 34, which was on the line of the present Morgantown Street, then the western limit of the village plat. Then the numbers recommenced on the north side of Elbow Street, at the angle, No. 35 being a part of what is now the court-house ground. Thence the lots continued to number westward on the north side of Elbow Street to No. 47, at the western bound of the plat. Recommencing, No. 48 was on the north side of Peter Street, just west of the old mill (where now is Gallatin Avenue), and extending westward from this, on the same side of the street, were six other lots, ending in No. 54, the last one, and marking the northwest corner of the plat.

Tradition says that the fifty-four lots laid out in the plat of the village of Beeson's Mill (for it had not then received the name of Beeson's Town, which antedated that of Uniontown by several years) were disposed of by lottery, the drawing of which is said to have taken place in the old mill on the day when

[1] Henry Beeson was a blacksmith by trade, and opened a shop at his new town. Veech says of him that he "made his customers dig his mill race, while he made or sharpened their plow-irons, etc."



2. Beeson.
3. Hatfield.
4. William Jotleff.
5. John Waller.
6. Benjamin Brownfield.
7. Augustin Moore.
8. Thomas Wilson.
9. James McClean.
10. Josiah Springer.
11. Alexander McClean.
12. James Gallaher.
13. Elisabeth Brownfield.
14. Nathan Springer.
15. John Collins.
16. John Hansucker.
17. John Beeson.
18. Adam McCarty.
19. Augustin Moore.
20. John McClean.
21. Charles Brownfield.
22. Joseph McClean.
23. Henry Dawson.
24.
25. John McIntire.
26. Dennis Springer.
27. Richard Parr.
28. George Fordyce.
29. Samuel Stillwell.
30. Conrad Walter.
31. John Patten.
32. Alexander McClean.
33. John Beeson.
34. Jesse Beeson.
35. Jacob Springer.
36. Dennis Springer.
37. Obadiah Stillwell.
38. Mary Beeson, Jr
39. James Kendall.
40. Mary Beeson, Jr.
41. Edward Brownfield.
42. John Kidd.
43. Samuel McClean.
44. Aaron Robinson.
45. John Kidd.
46. Peter Patrick.
47. E. Brownfield.
48. Spring Lott.
49. Andrew Hoover.
50. Mercer Beeson.
51. Thomas Gadd.
52. Thomas McFortine.
53. Dennis Stephens.
54. John McTortin.

the Declaration of Independence was signed, July 4, 1776. This is not improbable as to the drawing, and it may be true as to the date. The names set against the members of the several lots on the map are those of persons who were settlers in the surrounding country (but not in the village of Beeson's Mill) in that year, and there is no especial reason to doubt that they had taken chances in such a lottery scheme as that mentioned. No deeds were given by Henry Beeson to those names appearing on the plat as the owners of the lots, and none were given (at least no record of any is found) to any person for lots prior to March 7, 1780. And it is probable that many of the lots were never taken, as it is found that a number of them were afterwards sold by Henry Beeson to other parties. Alexander McClean and several other allottees did eventually receive deeds for the lots set against their names on the plat, and Col. McClean afterwards became owner of other lots, among them being No. 20, on which he built his residence.

The terms and conditions on which the lots were purchased are recited in many of the old deeds given by Henry Beeson, as follows: "Whereas at the laying out of the Original Town of Union the purchasers of Lots were obliged to build on the lots so purchased a good substantial dwelling House of the dimension of at least Twenty feet square, with a good chimney of Brick or Stone well laid in with Slime and Sand, and always keep the Same in good repair from time to time, and moreover pay or cause to be paid to the said Henry Beeson, his Heirs Executors Administrators or Assigns the Sum of one half of a Spanish Milled Dollar or the value thereof in Current money of the Commonwealth aforesaid for each and every Lot of ground sold or purchased as aforesaid at the Town of Union aforesaid in each and every year forever." The purchasers also were required, and they agreed, to observe "such Rules and Regulations as may at any time hereafter be directed by Law or introduced by Lawful or Approved Custom for the Cleansing Repairing and Improving the Streets Alleys and Walks in said Town for the health and convenience of the inhabitants of said Town. And if at any time it shall so happen that any part of the rents aforesaid shall be behind and unpaid for the space of ninety days next after any of the Days aforesaid appointed for payment thereof, or any failure shall happen on the part of the purchaser in any of the Covenants aforesaid: It shall and may be lawful for the said Henry Beeson and his wife, their Heirs Executors Administrators or Assigns of the Rents aforesaid into and upon the said Lot of Ground and Premises or any part thereof in the name of the whole to enter and distrain for the Rent or Arrearages if any then due thereon and for want of sufficient distress to satisfy for the said rent or arrearages and the cost of distress the same to hold and enjoy as fully and effectually as if these presents had not been executed or any matter or thing relative thereto had been done until said Rent and Arrearages and Costs accrued by Reason of the distress be paid." With regard to most of the lots the ground-rents were afterwards commuted[1] by the payment of a certain fixed sum, eight dollars per lot; but in some cases the commutation was not paid, and ground-rents were continued on a few lots as late as 1850.

The new "town" was very sparsely settled, and remained in a very languishing condition for several years, until about the close of the Revolution. Its original name, "Beeson's Mill," was soon supplanted by that of "Beeson's Town," by which it continued to be known to some extent till about 1800. The name Union Town, however, began to be used as early as 1780, as is proved by its occurrence in descriptions of land in deeds of that year.

The earliest deeds found recorded of lots in the town of Union were made March 7, 1780, to John Collins and Empson Brownfield. Collins' purchase at that time embraced lots Nos. 23 and 40, at forty shillings each. The former was on the south side of Elbow Street, where J. K. Ewing's residence now stands. He sold it, September 2d of the same year, to Michael Whitlock, blacksmith. Lot 40 was described in Collins' deed as "being the same lott of ground now occupied by the said John Collins." The adjoining lot (No. 41) was conveyed to him by deed dated the following day, March 8th. On the last-named day he also purchased of Beeson, for £50, a tract of five acres, with the privilege of access to the mill-race "for watering Cattle or other Creatures." Mr. Jesse Beeson says he recollects when John Collins lived in a log house south of the race, at the place where Church and Morgantown Streets now join. An old orchard stood in the rear of his house, not far from the Presbyterian Church. This was, of course, after Collins had retired from tavern-keeping, and the place on which he then lived, as recollected by Mr. Beeson, was without doubt the five-acre tract above mentioned as purchased in March, 1780.

Empson Brownfield's purchase, made on the same day with Collins', as mentioned above, was of lot No. 39, adjoining Collins' lot on the east, and the same now occupied by Mrs. Dr. David Porter. Brownfield

[1] In the *Western Telegraph* [then published at Washington, Pa.] of May 17, 1796, is found the following advertisement of Mr. Beeson, announcing his proposed abolition of the ground-rents, and the terms on which it would be done, viz.:

"The Subscriber, considering the inconsistency under our equal and republican government of disposing of lands on which an annual ground rent is reserved, hath determined to abolish the rents on all Lots in the Town of Union, Fayette County, of which he is proprietor, on the following terms, viz.: Owners of Lots on Payment of Eight Dollars per Lot shall have a release and quit claim from all ground rent or restriction forever. The Subscriber pledges himself to the Public, that if the owners of Lots comply with the above proposal he will appropriate one-fourth of all the money thus received for the Lots to the improvement of the Streets, ways and other public uses of said Town, which fourth part he will deposit in the hands of such persons for the said uses as a majority of the inhabitants shall appoint.

"HENRY BEESON,
"Proprietor of Union Town.

"May 10, 1796."

opened a tavern and store upon it, and continued both as late as 1790. Afterwards a (log) schoolhouse was built on the lot, and was occupied as such for many years.

Deeds bearing even date with those to Collins and Brownfield (March 7, 1780) were made by Henry Beeson to John Kidd and Alexander McClean (jointly), and to John Downer, of lands outside of but contiguous to the village plat. Kidd and McClean's purchase was of a small tract "adjoining the Town of Union." The consideration was forty shillings, but the land was "subject to an annual rent of one shilling per acre forever, with the privilege of such a quantity of water as they may stand in need of for carrying on their distillery and malting business, with access to and from the channel which is now made. . . ." The distillery erected on this land stood east of the old raceway, in what is now the roadway of Penn Street.

John Downer's purchase, referred to above, was of "a tract of land adjoining the Town of Union," beginning in the middle of the north end of lot No. 50, "and having for its south line the east half of the north line of lot No. 50, and all of the line of lots 48 and 49, extending northward, embracing one and one-quarter acres and fifteen perches." The consideration was £5. On this land Mr. Downer had previously built a tannery. Three and a half years later (Oct. 2, 1783) he sold to Capt. James Neal, for the consideration of £300, "one lot and a half, with all the buildings, houses, outhouses, stables, and fences, where the said John Downer now resides in Union Town; also one acre and a quarter and fifteen perches of land, with a Tan Yard, which the said Downer hath occupied a number of years." This last was the lot of land which he had bought of Henry Beeson in March, 1780, and the tannery upon it was evidently the first one erected in Uniontown. Near to its site, on the south and east, have been tanneries from that time to the present. John Downer was a surveyor who came to Uniontown from Wharton, where his father had settled. After his sale to Capt. James Neal he removed to Kentucky.

John Kidd purchased lot No. 35 on the 8th of March, 1780. This lot now forms the west part of the court-house grounds and the alley on the west of them, it being sold for that purpose by Henry Beeson in 1783, when the public grounds were purchased. From this it appears that Kidd had, after his purchase, reconveyed or in some way relinquished it to Mr. Beeson.

In the same year of the purchases above mentioned, John Collins bought of Beeson, a tract of about eight acres of land "on Redstone Creek, nearly adjacent to the town of Union, beginning on the east of the mill-race. . . ." The price paid was £15, and the land was also subject to an annual payment of one shilling for every acre thereof, ground-rent, to commence the first day of November, in the year of our Lord 1776; which last clause is an indication that Collins had really purchased the land in the year of the laying out of the village, but had not secured his deed until four years later. The tract was situated south of the village plat and east of the old race, as mentioned in the deed.

James McCullough, a blacksmith, purchased from Henry Beeson, Sept. 2, 1780, lot No. 28, situated on the south side of Elbow Street, and in November of the next year he purchased No. 27, joining his former purchase on the east. For many years he had his blacksmith-shop in operation on these lots. Afterwards the old Union Bank purchased the property, and erected upon it the building which is now the depot of the Southwest Railroad.

Jonathan Rowland, a saddler by trade, was located in Uniontown before 1783, and in that year commenced business as an inn-keeper. His later residence was in the brick house erected by Joseph Huston, the first brick dwelling built in Uniontown. It is still standing, a little east of Dr. J. B. Ewing's residence, on the north side of Main Street. Rowland was a justice of the peace in 1803, and held the office for many years.

In or about 1783, Jonathan Downer built a large double log house on the north side of Peter Street. In this house Gen. Ephraim Douglass became a boarder with Mr. Downer in 1784. At a later date a school was taught in this house.

A deed to "Matthew Campbell, Inn-keeper," dated Jan. 7, 1784, conveyed to him lot No. 10, on which he had previously erected a log house for a tavern. This lot is the one on which the Fulton House now stands.

Aaron Sackett, "taylor," located himself on lot No. 7, and received a deed for it on the 17th of March, 1784. His lot was on the south side of Elbow Street, nearly opposite the present residence of the Hon. Daniel Kaine. In the spring of the same year John Stitt, "breeches maker of Uniontown," sold nine acres of land outside the village plat to James Buchanan, of Lancaster County, Pa., for sixteen pounds fifteen shillings. It is certain that Stitt was pursuing his vocation in Uniontown in 1783, as in that year a complaint was made against him to the court by Alexander Morrison, his apprentice, for violation of the terms of his indenture.

On the 23d of July, 1784, Arthur McDonald sold to Samuel Pounds and Jonathan Downer "my Tan Yard, adjoining the mill of Henry Beeson, with all the appurtenances thereunto belonging; also all the Tan Bark now procured by me for the use of the yard." On the 5th of September in the next year Jonathan Downer purchased of Henry Beeson a lot of land "situate near and adjacent to the town of Union, beginning at the northwest corner of the Mill House, northward and eastward to the verge of the tale race; then up the west side of the tale race to the place of beginning." On this land a tannery was

erected and vats were sunk, the beds of which can still be located by depressions in the ground at that place. The tannery was afterwards removed to the opposite side of the street, where it is yet owned and operated by the sons of Levi, a son of Jonathan Downer.[1]

Peter Hook, some of whose descendants are still living in Uniontown, was a hatter, and located here in that business at least as early as 1781, as in that year there is found a record of Thomas McKinley being bound "an apprentice to Peter Hooke to learn the trade and mystery of hatting." On the 31st of August, 1783, he (Hook) purchased, for the consideration of twelve pounds, Pennsylvania money, lot No. 22 of the original plat (a part of the property on which was built the residence of Judge Nathaniel Ewing). He owned the property as late as the year 1813, and there is found in the *Genius of Liberty* of January 28th in that year his advertisement,—"To let, the house and lot now occupied as a tavern by Jacob Harbaugh, situate in the borough of Union, nearly opposite the Court House." He also at the same time advertised for sale "a Set of Hatter's Tools."

Colin Campbell, mentioned as a "teacher," purchased lot No. 43 on the 15th of March, 1784. He occupied and kept tavern on that lot five years later. He sold it to Samuel Salter.

In or about the year 1784, Henry Beeson's old mill was abandoned, and its machinery removed to a new building which had been erected for it, and which is still standing, on the north side of Main Street, a short distance east of where that street crosses Campbell's (or Beeson's) Run. A principal reason for this removal is said to have been that the loose and porous nature of the soil through which the old canal was cut, near the brow of the slope south of the mill, caused a great leakage of water, which it was found impossible to remedy. It is probable, however, that there were also other reasons for the change which are not understood at the present day. The removal of the mill of course caused the abandonment of the old raceway, and a new one was constructed, starting from Redstone Creek at the mouth of Spring Run (which flows from the old mansion house of Henry Beeson, now occupied by Andrew Dutton), and running northwestwardly to an alley in the rear of the present residence of Dr. Smith Fuller; thence a little more northwardly across the line of Fayette Street, and by the lot of the Presbyterian Church, to and across Church Street, then more westwardly along the north side of that street to and across Morgantown Street at the intersection of South Street, and from that point, in nearly the same course, across Arch and Main Streets to the mill, the tail-race discharging the water into Campbell's Run, which joins the main stream of the Redstone a short distance below. This raceway, now arched for a considerable distance between Main and Morgantown Streets, is still in use, after nearly a century of service.

A description of Uniontown as it was in the beginning of 1784 (a short time after the organization of the county of Fayette) is found in the following letter, written by Ephraim Douglass to Gen. James Irvine, viz.:

"My dear General:

"If my promise were not engaged to write to you, my inclinations are sufficiently so to embrace with alacrity any opportunity of expressing the gratitude so justly due to your valuable friendship, of declaring the sincerity of mine.

"This Uniontown is the most obscure spot on the face of the globe. I have been here seven or eight weeks without one opportunity of writing to the land of the living, and, though considerably south of you, so cold that a person not knowing the latitude would conclude we were placed near one of the poles. Pray, have you had a severe winter below? We have been frozen up here for more than a month past, but a great many of us having been bred in another State, the eating of Homany is as natural to us as the drinking of whisky in the morning.

"The town and its appurtenances consist of our president and a lovely little family, a court-house and school-house in one, a mill, and consequently a miller, four taverns, three smith-shops, five retail shops, two tan-yards,[2] one of them only occupied, one saddler's shop, two hatters' shops, one mason, one cake-woman (we had two, but one of them having committed a petit larceny is upon banishment), two widows, and some reputed maids, to which may be added a distillery. The upper part of this edifice is the habitation at will of your humble servant, who, beside the smoke of his own chimney, which is intolerable enough, is fumigated by that of two stills below, exclusive of the other effluvia that arises from the dirty vessels in which they prepare the materials for the stills. The upper floor of my parlour, which is also my chamber and office, is laid with loose clapboards or puncheons, and both the gable ends entirely open; and yet this is the best place in my power to procure till the weather will permit me to build, and even this I am subject to be turned out of the moment the owner, who is at Kentuck, and hourly expected, returns.

[1] The tannery property sold (as before mentioned) by John Downer to Capt. James Neal in October, 1783, was evidently purchased afterwards by Henry Beeson, for he, on the 30th of May, 1787, conveyed the same property (one and one-fourth acres and fifteen perches, the same amount sold by John Downer to Neal) to Jonathan Downer. On the 8th of June, 1793, a new deed was made by Beeson to Downer, correcting an error in the deed of 1783, and conveying to Downer an additional piece of land on the west side of the former purchase.

[2] The two tanneries referred to were those of Capt. James Neal (purchased by him from John Downer in 1783) and of Arthur McDonald, which latter was sold to Samuel Pounds and Jonathan Downer in 1784. The distillery mentioned by Douglass was that of John Kidd, with whom Alexander McClean was a partner in the business.

"I can say little of the country in general but that it is very poor in everything but its soil, which is excellent, and that part contiguous to the town is really beautiful, being level and prettily situate, accommodated with good water and excellent meadow-ground. But money we have not, nor any practicable way of making it; how taxes will be collected, debts paid, or fees discharged I know not; and yet the good people appear willing enough to run in debt and go to law. I shall be able to give you a better account of this hereafter.

"Col. Maclean received me with a degree of generous friendship that does honor to the goodness of his heart, and continues to show every mark of satisfaction at my appointment.[1] He is determined to act under the commission sent him by Council,[2] and though the fees would, had he declined it, have been a considerable addition to my profits, I cannot say that I regret his keeping them. He has a numerous small family, and though of an ample fortune in lands, has not cash at command. . . .

"The general curse of the country, disunion, rages in this little mud-hole with as if they had each pursuits of the utmost importance, and the most opposed to each other, when in truth they have no pursuits at all that deserve the name, except that of obtaining food and whisky, for raiment they scarcely use any. . . . The commissioners—trustees, I should say—having fixed on a spot in one end of the town for the public buildings, which was by far the most proper in every point of view, exclusive of the saving expense, the other end took the alarm and charged them with partiality, and have been ever since uttering their complaints. And at the late election for justices, two having been carried in this end of the town and none in the other, has made them quite outrageous. This trash is not worth troubling you with, therefore I beg your pardon, and am, with unfeigned esteem, dear general,

"Your very humble servant,

"EPHRAIM DOUGLASS."

This letter was written between the 6th and the 11th of February, 1784, a few months after the erection of the county and before it was fully organized. Gen. Douglass mentions the temporary court-house (which had then been used but once for that purpose, viz.: at the session of the previous December), but he says nothing about a jail. Soon after that time, however, and during the spring or summer of the same year, a log building that stood on the rear of the lot now occupied by the residence of the Hon. Daniel Kaine was made into a temporary prison, and was occupied as such for three years, and until the erection of a stone jail on the site of the present one.

[1] The appointment of prothonotary of Fayette County, which he received in October, 1783.

[2] Col. Alexander McClean was appointed recorder of deeds Dec. 6, 1783. He received the appointment of justice of the peace for Fayette County, March 19, 1784.

Alexander McClean, the veteran surveyor, and the man who was probably the most widely known of any in Fayette County for a period of more than fifty years, moved into Uniontown in 1783, and soon afterwards became possessor of lot No. 20 on the original plat, the same on which the Clinton House now stands. On this lot he built a two-story log house, which was by far the most pretentious dwelling in the village. It had a covered balcony at the upper windows on the west end, and the interior was finished with paneled work, carved cornices, and some other ornamentation unusual in houses of that day west of the Alleghenies. In this house he lived until his death in 1834, about half a century after its erection. The property was then purchased by the Hon. Andrew Stewart, who built on it the brick residence in which he lived for many years, and which is now the Clinton House.

On the east of Mr. McClean's residence, and on the same side of Elbow Street, he purchased (Dec. 31, 1798) lots Nos. 17, 18, and 19. On the last named, adjoining his homestead lot, he built the log house which is still standing on its original site. This house and lot he gave to his daughter Elizabeth at the time of her marriage to Thomas Hadden, who made this his residence during the remainder of his life. He (Hadden) built, next east of his log house, the brick building which he used as an office, and which is now the residence of his two daughters, Sally and Elizabeth.

In 1809 (November 16th), Mr. McClean sold parts of lots 18 and 19[3] to John Withrow, a wagon-maker, who had his shop on the front of the lots and his dwelling farther in the rear. He was elected sheriff of the county in 1817. In 1813 he sold his lots to Ann Stevens. She, on the 25th of December, 1820, sold them to John M. Austin, who erected the brick house which is now the residence of the Hon. Daniel Kaine. East of Withrow's wagon-shop, on the same side of the street, was Lewis Williams' wagon-shop, standing on the lot where Mrs. E. D. Roddy now lives. Still farther east was another blacksmith-shop, owned and carried on by John P. Sturgis.

On the south side of Elbow Street, eastward from Piper's "Jolly Irishman" tavern (which was nearly opposite where Mr. Kaine now lives), Gen. Ephraim Douglass owned the lots as far as Redstone Creek. On the site where Mr. Cochran's residence now stands he built a brick house, in which he dispensed a generous hospitality that made it a favorite visiting-place for young and old. This house, in which he lived during nearly all the remainder of his life, was destroyed by fire about fifteen years ago. After the

[3] In the sale of the lots east of his residence, Mr. McClean provided for an alley twelve feet wide, running from Elbow Street, on the east side of lot No. 17, north one hundred and fifty feet from the Main Street, and thence extending westward, parallel with Elbow Street, in the rear of his four lots. This is the alley which is still kept open as a thoroughfare in the rear of Mr. Kaine's residence and the Clinton House, and between the court-house and jail

death of Gen. Douglass, Mary Lyon, whose history is well known to many of the older citizens of Uniontown, lived in a log house east of the Gumberland Presbyterian Church. It is supposed that one (and perhaps the principal one) of the "five retail shops" mentioned in Gen. Douglass' letter was that of Jacob Beeson, who, as tradition says, established himself as a merchant in Uniontown in 1783. His ledger marked "J" (which leads to the supposition that it was the ninth or tenth book used by him in his business) is still in existence, and commences in the year 1808, containing accounts of two years' transactions. He was succeeded in business by his son William, whose brother Isaac became first his clerk and afterwards his successor. His (Isaac's) sons, William and J. K. Beeson, still continue the business. The store which they occupy was built by their father, but the precise date of its erection is not known.

Very few settlements (if any besides that of Henry Beeson, where he built his first house in 1768) had been made within the limits of the present borough, west of Morgantown Street, prior to 1784. On the 12th of March in that year, Henry Beeson sold to Jacob Beeson, for the consideration of £100, Pennsylvania money, all his title and interest to and in the "Stone Coal Run" tract, which had been surveyed to him on warrant No. 3455, on the 27th of September, 1769, as before noticed. But it is evident that this sale by Henry to Jacob Beeson was soon afterwards modified (though no record to that effect is found until four years later), so that instead of the whole of the Stone Coal tract, Jacob Beeson purchased only a part of it (about two hundred and thirty-six acres), and the remainder (about one hundred acres) was sold by Henry Beeson to William Campbell. For some cause which does not appear, Henry Beeson had never received a patent for the "Stone Coal Run" tract, surveyed to him fifteen years before, and now that the tract was sold in parcels to Campbell and Jacob Beeson, these purchasers naturally preferred that the patents should issue directly to them,[1] which was done in March of the following year.

[1] In the return of a survey of a tract of 217 acres, made to William Campbell in 1789, the surveyor (Alexander McClean) makes the following description and remarks: "Situate on a branch of Redstone Creek, about one mile from Union Town, in Union township, Fayette County, and contains a part of a survey made for Henry Beeson by order of survey No. 3455, which survey was formerly returned into the surveyor-general's office; but the said Henry Beeson having sold the part described to William Campbell, and the residue to Jacob Beeson, and they desiring to have separate patents, I resurveyed the same agreeable to their purchase."

The patents were issued to Campbell and Jacob Beeson in March, 1785, as above mentioned, and about three years later (Feb. 13, 1788) they received deeds from Henry Beeson of all his right, under warrant No. 3455, to and in the tracts in question, viz.: that sold to Jacob Beeson, containing 236¾ acres, with an allowance of six per cent. for roads, and "including my improvement made in 1768, near Thomas Douthet and John Henthorne," and that sold to William Campbell, containing "one hundred and four acres, strict measure." The consideration paid by Campbell was £40, and by Jacob Beeson, for the "Mount Vernon" tract, £85.

The part which was purchased by Jacob Beeson was named by him "Mount Vernon," and on a part of this tract he platted and laid out two additions to Uniontown, which are referred to in the following recitation found in a deed in the register's office, viz.: "Whereas the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by patent dated March 28, 1785, did grant unto Jacob Beeson a tract of land called Mount Vernon, and whereas Jacob Beeson did lay out a tract of land adjoining the town of Union, and called the same 'Jacob's Addition,' and did afterwards lay out another tract called 'Jacob's Second Addition,'" etc. By this the fact is shown that two additions were laid out by Jacob Beeson on the Mount Vernon tract west of Morgantown Street, though no plats of them are known to be in existence, nor has the date of their laying out been ascertained.

Another addition to the town was laid out at about the same time by Henry Beeson, on the southwest part of the Mill Seat tract, and called "Henry's Addition." Reference to this addition is found in a deed from Henry Beeson to Jacob Johnson, dated Feb. 27, 1802, as follows: "Whereas the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by patent dated 11th day of August in the year 1786, did grant unto Henry Beeson a certain tract of land called Mill Seat, situate on Redstone Creek, in the county of Fayette, on which the town of Union had been previously erected, and whereas the increase of inhabitants made it necessary to enlarge the original town for accommodating of applicants, the said Henry Beeson for that purpose laid out sundry lots of ground on both sides of the road leading from Uniontown to Cheat River, within the limits of Mill Seat aforesaid, and called Henry's Addition." No map or plat of this addition has been found, and it is believed that none is now in existence.

All lots in Henry's, as also in Jacob's First and Second Additions, were sold subject to the same conditions as those in the original plat of the town, and in the cases of all lots through which Beeson's raceway ran, the privilege was reserved to maintain and repair it when necessary, and to enter upon the lots for that purpose.

The first conveyance which has been found of lots in Jacob's Addition is that of lots Nos. 9 and 10, to Mary Beeson, April 12, 1785. At later dates are found deeds of various lots, among which were No. 6 to George Mitchell, Nos. 3, 13, and 14 to Jesse Graves, No. 3 to Joseph Huston, and No. 5 to Dr. Henry Chapese. Lot No. 19 was sold in 1794 to Joseph Hedges. Afterwards it passed to Jacob Medtart, and in 1811 was purchased by Thomas Brownfield, who also, Oct. 5, 1807, bought lot No. 20, lying between where his son Nathaniel now lives and Campbell's Run, described as "situate on the north side of Fell's Alley, along the west side of Mill Street seventy-two and a half feet to the southeast corner of lot 19, thence

westward one hundred and fifty feet to Jacob Beeson's mill-yard." The property, including the "White Swan" tavern, was bought by him in 1805. In the conveyances of these lots, "Fell's Alley," as mentioned in these deeds, was afterwards widened, and formed the part of Fayette Street which is west of Morgantown Street.

One of the settlers on the original plat prior to 1786 was Samuel Salter, who in that year purchased of Colin Campbell lot No. 43, west of John Collins' tavern. On this lot Salter opened a public-house. Later he kept where J. K. Ewing's residence now is. His sons William and Samuel afterwards carried on the foundry business on the site of the present school-house. William became sheriff of Fayette County. He removed to Hanging Rock, Ohio, where he died. Samuel Salter, Sr., died in Connellsville.

Samuel M. King, a merchant from Adams Co., Pa., came to Uniontown as early as 1789, and on the 14th of November in that year purchased of Aaron Booth three lots, viz.: "Lot No. 25, lying on Elbow Street, on the west side of the old mill-race in said town, and the other two lots lying opposite to and south of lots 27 and 28." The first mentioned was adjoining the lot of Ellis and Reuben Bailey. Mr. King kept a store at this place till his death in 1803. His daughter Anna was married in 1817 to Dr. Robert McCall, and after his death became the wife of Judge John Huston. She is still living in the old stone house at Redstone Furnace.

Benjamin Campbell was a silversmith who removed from Lancaster, Pa., to Hagerstown, Md., in 1774, and from the latter place came about 1790 to Uniontown at the solicitation of Samuel Salter, Samuel King, Clement Brooks, Dr. Henry Chapese, and Henry Purviance, each of whom advanced a small sum as an inducement for him to come to and locate in Uniontown to carry on his trade. He moved into Alexander McClean's log house (the same which he afterwards gave to his daughter, Mrs. Hadden), in which he, Mr. Campbell, lived until the year 1800, and in which his son, Dr. Hugh Campbell, was born in May, 1795. On leaving this house Benjamin Campbell removed to a dwelling where the First National Bank building now stands. He died Sept. 24, 1843. His son John learned the saddler's trade with John Woods, and was postmaster of Uniontown and a justice of the peace for many years. Hugh, another son, studied medicine with Dr. Daniel Marchand, became a prominent physician in Uniontown, and died Feb. 21, 1876. His sons, Judge Edward Campbell, and Benjamin Campbell, are now living in Uniontown.

Christian Tarr was a potter who carried on that business on lot No. 29 of the original plat, a place that may be designated as just west of Bank Alley on the south side of Main Street. "Joseph Huston, Iron Master," purchased lot No. 3 of Jacob's Addition for £5 on the 29th of December, 1791, and sold it to Christian Tarr for £75, April 27, 1795. From this lot Mr. Tarr procured the clay for use in his pottery. Its location was on the south side of Elbow Street, adjoining Jacob's Alley (now Arch Street), and is the site of the present Eagle Hotel. Christian Tarr afterwards removed to Jefferson township. He was elected a member of Congress, serving from the year 1817 to 1821.

Another pottery in Uniontown was that of Abner Greenland, who prosecuted his trade in a small log building standing on the north bank of the raceway just east of Morgantown Street. Cornelius Lynch, father of Daniel P. Lynch (ex-sheriff), was a brewer, who before the year 1800 was carrying on that business on the west side of Morgantown Street between South and Main Streets.

As early as 1793 a distillery had been erected, and was operated by John Porter on a little run on the east side of Redstone Creek southeast of the old graveyard.

The assessment lists of Uniontown for 1796 show the names of William Little, John Kinglin, and William G. Turner, "schoolmasters;" those of 1798 mention John Lyon and James Morrison as attorneys; and in 1799, Isaac Wood appears as a schoolmaster, —— Mowry and William S. Fry as printers, A. Simonson and Solomon Drown as physicians, and John Canady (Kennedy), Thomas Hadden, and Thomas Meason as lawyers.

Ellis Bailey and Reuben Bailey, brothers, located in Uniontown as merchants about the year 1800. The earliest mention that has been found of them is in a deed dated Aug. 14, 1801, by which George Ebbert conveyed to "Ellis and Reuben Bailey, merchants," lot No. 26, in Henry Beeson's original plat. The lot in question had been sold, April 13, 1790, by Mr. Beeson to William and John Lee, together with an out-lot lying south of the town plat. They sold the property to George Ebbert, in May, 1801, and he to E. and R. Bailey, as mentioned. Upon this lot—which is the same now occupied by Dr. Sturgeon—Ellis and Reuben Bailey carried on their business as merchants for many years.

In the early years of Uniontown's history, Peter Street was fully equal, if not superior in importance to, Elbow, or Main Street, and the former was much the most traveled highway, both because it was a better road, and because it led to the mill, the distillery, the tannery, and other places of traffic. What is now the rear of the Main Street lots was then occupied by business places and residences fronting on Peter Street.

The dwelling of Jacob Beeson stood on the site of Mr. S. A. Gilmore's present residence, of which the old house forms a part. This place was long the home of Lucius W. Stockton, who was mail contractor on the National road for many years. A grist-mill was built by Jacob Beeson on the east side of Campbell's (or Beeson's) Run, south of Elbow Street. Later it

was converted into a saw-mill by David Veech. Mr. Beeson also built a tannery, and carried on that business near the foot of the hill, below the present residence of Clark Breading.

John Miller, a tanner by trade, came to Uniontown from Washington, Pa. He worked in the tannery of Jacob Beeson, and became the husband of his daughter Rebecca. He afterwards built for himself a tannery at the place where the old woolen factory stood, and there carried on the business for many years. He built the brick residence, which is still standing, known as the Miller house. About 1835 he removed to Illinois, and became one of the pioneer settlers at Rockford, in that State. His oldest son, Jacob, was born on Veech's Lane, Uniontown, and became prominent here as a lawyer and editor. Other children of John Miller are Mrs. Dr. David Porter and William H. Miller, of Uniontown, and Alexander Miller, of Pittsburgh.

EARLY TAVERNS, AND LATER PUBLIC-HOUSES.

The first public-house in Beeson's Town was that of John Collins, who, in the year 1780, purchased the village lots Nos. 40[1] and 41 (where Commercial Row was afterwards erected), and built thereon a log tavern, which he kept until 1799. The earliest mention of this tavern that is found in any record or other document appears in the minutes of a "Court of Appeal,"[2] held by Alexander McClean, sub-lieutenant of the county of Westmoreland, "at the inn of John Collins, in Union Town, on the 8th day of May, 1782." Similar mention of Collins' tavern at later dates is found in other parts of the same minute-book.

At the first session of the court of Fayette County, in December, 1783, John Collins, Jonathan Rowland, Daniel Culp, Matthew Campbell, and John Huston, all of Union, and Thomas Brown, of Redstone Old Fort, were recommended as suitable persons to keep taverns.[3] The place where Jonathan Rowland kept his tavern is not known. There is no record of a later application by him for license.

Daniel Culp had purchased lot No. 25 (near where Dr. Roberts now lives), on which he had erected a log tavern, which he sold in July, 1784. The purchaser was John Huston, who had been licensed in December, 1783, but where the house was, which he occupied prior to this purchase from Culp, does not appear. The court records show that he was licensed as an inn-keeper for two or three years after the purchase.

Matthew Campbell bought, in 1784, lot No. 10, at the west end of the present Fulton House, and erected a log tavern upon it; but in 1785 and for several years after that he was licensed in Menallen township.

In September, 1784, the names of William Patton and William Brinton appear as inn-keepers. Two indictments were brought against the latter for keeping a tippling-house. The last indictment (in 1787) seems to have driven him out, for his name does not appear among the licensed tavern-keepers after that time.

Empson Brownfield opened a tavern in 1785. He had purchased, March 7, 1780, lot 39, lying between John Collins' house and the old mill-race, but had not occupied it, and it does not appear that he was a resident in the village, for his name is found as a supervisor of highways in Georges township in 1784. But in 1785, having asked and received license to keep a public-house, he opened tavern on his lot adjoining Collins' and continued to keep it until 1790.

Colin Campbell (whose name first appears in 1784, in a deed conveying to him lot No. 43, on Elbow Street, near where the *Standard* office is) was licensed as an inn-keeper in December, 1785. In 1786 he sold his property to Samuel Salter, for £140, but continued as landlord of the house until 1789, when it was taken by Salter, who kept it till 1810, when he removed to Dunbar township, and opened a public-house there. Before coming to Uniontown in 1789 he had been for at least two years a tavern-keeper in Wharton township.

Margaret Allen was licensed as a tavern-keeper at the June session in 1788. Her stand was on the east side of the creek, where is now the residence of William Shipley. The locality was for many years known as "Granny Allen's Hill." She died in 1810, at the age of ninety-one years.

Patrick Logan and Jacob Knapp were licensed in

[1] The deed of lot 40 was made March 7, 1780, to "John Collins, Innkeeper," and the lot was mentioned as "being the same lott of ground now occupied by the said John Collins," which makes it probable that he had opened his tavern upon it in the previous year, 1779.

[2] A sort of military court, which was convened from time to time to hear the reports of the several militia captains, and to decide the cases of men who had refused, or failed from whatever cause, to perform the tours of military duty to which they had been assigned.

[3] At the same session the court fixed tavern-rates as follows:

	£	s.	d.
"A bowl of Spirit Toddy	0	1	6
A bowl of Rum Toddy		1	3
A bowl of Whiskey Toddy		1	
A bowl of Peach brandy toddy		1	4
A bowl of Apple brandy toddy		1	2
Peach brandy by the half-pint		0	8
Apple brandy by ditto		0	7
Whiskey " "		0	6
Diet per meal		1	3
Hay per night		1	3
Pasture for 24 hours		0	6
Oats by the Quart		0	2
Beer p. ditto		0	6
Cyder p. ditto		1	"

The following extract from the *American Pioneer* (vol. ii. p. 378) is given as showing the extravagant prices of tavern accommodation three years earlier, owing to the great depreciation of Continental money at that time:

"The order book of Ohio County [Va.] Court contains the following entry under date of June 6, 1780: 'Ordered, that the ordinary keepers in this County sell at the following rates: For half-pint of whiskey, $6; breakfast or supper, $4; dinner, $6; lodging, with clean sheets, $3; one horse to lay over night, $3; one gallon of corn, $5; one gallon of oats, $4; half-pint of whiskey, with sugar, $3; a quart of beer, $4.'

"Oct. 2, 1780, the court increased the price of strong beer to $6 per quart. March 6, 1781, dinners rated at $20, and breakfast and supper at $15. June 4, 1781, whiskey was ordered to be sold at $8.50 per pint. All this was, of course, in Continental money."

1788. Logan's name does not appear afterwards, but Knapp was licensed in succeeding years to 1792.

Dr. Robert McClure opened a tavern in December, 1792, on the west part of the ground now occupied by the residence of Alexander Ewing. He kept the house until 1813, and was owner of it as late as 1819. In April of that year he advertised it for sale, mentioning it as "the house nearly opposite the court-house, which has been occupied as a tavern, and is one of the best stands in town."

Thomas Collins (son of John Collins, the pioneer inn-keeper of Uniontown) received a tavern license in 1794, and opened a house where the Tremont building now stands, on the southeast corner of Main and Morgantown Streets. This became one of the leading public-houses of the town.[1] An open grass-plat adjoining the house on the east was a favorite resort for lawyers and clients during the terms of court. South of and adjoining the tavern lot was the market lot, on which stood the old wooden market-house, though the date of its erection is not known. Thomas Collins kept this tavern until 1811. In the war of 1812 he was in command of a company locally known as the "Madison Rowdies." When the major of the regiment to which it was attached was wounded, Capt. Collins, as senior line-officer, became major.

The one act of his life which (though not entirely unjustifiable) he regretted more than any other, was the giving of an unlucky blow to Patrick McDonald, a hatter, who kept a shop west of Gregg's hotel, and was a son-in-law of Christian Tarr. This man, when under the influence of liquor, having applied opprobrious epithets to his wife, Capt. Collins promptly knocked him down, and he died almost instantly from the effects of the blow. Collins was arrested, tried, and honorably acquitted, but the affair was always afterwards a source of great distress to him, for he had no brutal instinct in his nature, but was one of the most amiable and kind-hearted of men.

Cornelius Lynch was licensed as an inn-keeper in March, 1795. He owned and carried on a brewery on the west side of Morgantown Street near Main, and his tavern-house was doubtless at the same place. After his death his widow kept a baker-shop there for many years.

Richard Weaver, who first received license in June, 1795, kept a log tavern on Elbow (Main) Street, at or near the present site of the McClelland House. Later the property passed to William McClelland, who was licensed as an inn-keeper in December, 1802. Alfred McClelland, the son of William, built the McClelland House, which is still owned by the McClelland family and carried on as a hotel.

At the September session of 1796 there were before the court forty-eight applications for tavern licenses in the county, of which twelve were by parties in Uniontown, among whom—besides such as have already been mentioned—were Joseph Baker, Anthony Swaine, Ellis Bailey,[2] John Slack, John Tarr, David Morris, and James Langsley. John Slack's tavern was on the corner of Meadow Alley and Main Street, on the Judge Nathaniel Ewing property. In the *Fayette Gazette and Union Advertiser* of Aug. 23, 1799,[3] he made the following announcement:

"To the Public.—The subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he continues to keep a House of Entertainment at the sign of the Spread Eagle, near the centre of Uniontown. He flatters himself he will be able to entertain gentlemen to their satisfaction that may be pleased to favor him with their custom. John Slack.

"July 24, 1799."

Slack closed his business at the Spread Eagle in 1800, and in the same year received license to keep a tavern in Wharton township. He remained there till 1810, when he was again licensed for Uniontown. He was foreman of the jury in the trial of Philip Rogers for the murder of Polly Williams. Three years later he was again established in Wharton, and remained there till his death.

At the September term of court in 1797 the follow-

[1] Capt. John F. Gray, the veteran conductor on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and grandson of Capt. Thomas Collins, has, or recently had, in his possession an ancient and time-yellowed card, printed on the ace of hearts, being an invitation to a young lady of Fayette County to attend a merry-making at Collins' Hotel eighty years ago. The following is nearly a *fac-simile* of the card:

*****UNION: November 9th*, 1802.****

The Company of Miss Molly Meason is Requested at a Dance on Thursday evening the 16, inst. at the House of Col. Thomas Collins in Union-Town.

Thomas Hadden,
James Morrison, } *Managers.*
William Lyon.

The Miss Molly Meason mentioned in the card became the wife of Daniel Rogers, of New Haven, Fayette Co. She was a daughter of Col. Isaac Meason, the first proprietor of Mount Braddock, who built the mansion now occupied by William Beeson. She was a sister of Gen. Thomas Meason, the eminent lawyer of Uniontown, with whom the Hon. John Dawson, the father of E. B. and John N. Dawson, studied law. She was likewise the sister-in-law of Mrs. Mary Meason, who died quite recently in Uniontown.

Thomas Hadden, James Morrison, and William Lyon, the managers mentioned in the card, were members of the Fayette County bar, and the former was the grandfather of the Messrs. Haddon, of Uniontown.

[2] It appears probable, however, that Ellis Bailey was keeping a public-house in Uniontown before that time, from a mention of "Bayley's Tavern," found in a notice of a celebration held here on "Independence Day" of that year. The notice referred to was printed in the *Western Telegraphe*, of Washington, Pa., of date July 19th, in the year indicated, and is as follows:

"Union, July 4, 1796.

"This being an anniversary of the Era so important to Americans, the independent Companies of Cavalry and Infantry of this Town and County assembled on this occasion, and after a display of military parade in honor of the Day, marched to the Court-House, where they were joined by a number of Citizens from the Town and its vicinity, when the following Oration was delivered by Doctor Solomon Drown. [Here follows a report of the oration.] The Cavalry then repaired to Mr. Bayley's Tavern and partook of an elegant Repast . . ."

[3] In the same paper William Tingle informed the public that he was keeping a house of entertainment at the sign of "Commerce of Freedom," in Morgantown, Va.

ing names appeared for the first time as receiving tavern licenses: Jacob Hagen, John McCormick, Simeon Hendrickson, Rue England, Matthew Knapp, and Uriah Martin.

James Gregg received his first license in Uniontown in June, 1798. His stand was on lot 37 of the original plat (which was purchased by him Feb. 2, 1792), being the site of the present residence of Dr. J. B. Ewing. The tavern was kept by him until his death, about 1809. In 1810 his widow, Nancy Gregg, was licensed, and continued for some years to keep the house, which, under her management, is still recollected by some of the older citizens.

Ebenezer Bebout, Jesse Barnes, James Allen, John Rackstraw, and James Medtart were licensed tavern-keepers in Uniontown in 1798. Medtart's stand was a log house that stood where Mrs. William Wood now lives, on Main Street. He, as well as Allen and Bebout, closed about 1803.

Pierson Sayres kept a public-house in 1799, on Elbow Street, where E. B. Dawson now lives. Daniel Miracle and Lydia Hoffman also had tavern licenses in the same year. Mrs. Hoffman's place was in Henry's Addition, on Morgantown Street, south of Fayette Street.

In 1801, William Downard opened business in a log tavern, opposite Gregg's, on Main Street, where now are the law offices of Judge Ewing and Judge Campbell. He continued there until about 1808. He afterwards kept at the "watering trough" on the side of Laurel Hill, five miles east of Uniontown.

James Piper received a license in 1801, and commenced keeping tavern on the south side of Main Street, opposite the present residence of the Hon. Daniel Kaine. There he swung the sign of "The Jolly Irishman." He was a large, burly man, while his wife, Isabel, was small of stature. It was her custom to sit in the bar-room and spin, while she chatted pleasantly with the patrons of the house. At night she would frequently ask her husband, "Weel, Jimmy, how much money have ye made the day?" His usual answer was, "None o' yer bizness, Bell." But as he was generally pretty well intoxicated at that time in the evening, she often managed to secure a share of the proceeds, and lay it by "for a rainy day." James Piper, the son of this couple, was their pride. They gave him fair educational advantages, by which he was enabled to fill with credit several county offices. Mrs. Piper continued the tavern after her husband's death, in 1819.

William Merryman was the keeper of a tavern near Margaret Allen's, east of the creek. His first license for a house at that place was received by him in 1802.

Jacob Harbaugh, ex-sheriff of the county, opened a tavern in 1811 in a log house owned by Peter Hook, which stood on the west part of the site of the late Judge Nathaniel Ewing's residence. The stand was kept by Harbaugh until 1813.

George Manypenny, first licensed in August, 1814, was for a time the keeper of a public-house on the south side of Main Street, near where is now Judge Campbell's office. The time of his continuance there is not known.

It would be hardly practicable to make mention of all the ephemeral taverns which have existed in Uniontown during the century which has passed since John Collins opened the pioneer hostelry in the incipient village. It was only intended to notice a few of the most ancient ones, but enough have already been mentioned to show that more than fifty years ago the Main Street of the town had been thickly studded with public-houses on both sides, and from end to end.

At the extreme western end of the town, on "Jacob's Second Addition," is located the oldest public-house now in existence in the borough,—the "White Swan," kept by Nathaniel Brownfield. The original building is a long two-story log structure, the front of which has in later years been covered with weather-boarding. It was erected before the year 1800. In 1805 the property was purchased by Thomas Brownfield, a native of Frederick County, Va., who emigrated thence to Uniontown in that year. A tavern license granted to him in 1806 for this house is now in possession of his son Nathaniel.

A few years after he purchased the original log building, Thomas Brownfield built upon the rear of it a brick addition, which was used as a dining-room, and in 1818 a larger addition (also of brick) was built. Mr. Brownfield kept the house until his death, when his widow and son, Nathaniel, assumed charge. Later,—about 1834,—Nathaniel came into possession, and has since been its landlord. The rooms in the old house are not all on a common level, and access from one to another is had by short flights of stairs. The walls are formed by the hewed logs of the building, the interstices filled with clay or mortar, and the whole covered with many coatings of whitewash. The floors are of oak, but have several times been renewed. A commodious yard in the rear of the house made it, in the palmy days of the old National road, a convenient and popular stopping-place for wagoners. In front there is an ancient sign-board, on the weather-beaten surface of which is still visible the figure of a swan, indicating the old-time name of the venerable tavern, which has been the home of its proprietor, Nathaniel Brownfield, from earliest infancy to the age of threescore and ten years.

The Eagle Hotel, on Main Street, west of Morgantown Street, was built about 1818, by Ewing McCleary, on the lot which had previously been owned by Christian Tarr. McCleary was first licensed in 1819, and kept it as a hotel until his death. It is still kept as a public-house, and bears the original name of the Eagle, but is also well known as the Wyatt House.

The National Hotel, at the corner of Morgantown

and Fayette Streets, was built in 1817 by Judge Thomas Irwin as a pivate residence, but was afterwards adapted and opened as a hotel. It became famous as a stage-house in the days when the well-equipped lines ran over the National road. It was purchased by the notorious Dr. Braddee, and was the place where he planned and executed the mail robbery which is mentioned more fully elsewhere in this history. In February, 1845, when James K. Polk, then President-elect of the United States, was traveling by stage over the National road to Washington, D. C., accompanied by his wife, they stopped a night at the National, where they held a reception in the evening for the people of Uniontown. The landlord of the house at that time was Joshua Marsh.

The hotel now known as the "Spottsylvania" was first opened as a tavern in 1816 by Zadoc Walker, who had been a resident of Uniontown for twenty years, having settled here in 1796. It was in this house that the Marquis de Lafayette was entertained on the occasion of his memorable visit here in 1825. Under different names the house has been constantly kept as a hotel from its first opening to the present time.

The Jennings House, on the northwest corner of Main and Arch Streets, was first opened as a hotel, though not under its present name, by James C. Seaton, who purchased the property nearly sixty years ago. Prior to the purchase Thomas Kibben had his residence on the lot. Since its opening by Seaton the house has been kept as a hotel constantly till the the present time.

The Clinton House, on Main Street next east of the court-house grounds, was built as a private residence by the Hon. Andrew Stewart in 1835, as has been mentioned. After Mr. Stewart removed from it it was opened as a hotel by Andrew Byers, after whom came successively as proprietors, Stephen Snyder, —— Craycroft, Isaac Kerr, Jesse B. Gardner, Springer & Renshaw, Calvin Springer, Bernard Winslow, William Springer, and Joseph Wright.

The Fulton House, on Main Street opposite the Clinton, was built by Seth Howe, who owned and kept it. He was succeeded by William Thorndell, Calvin Springer, David Mahaney, Michael Carter, and James Moran.

INCORPORATION OF THE BOROUGH.

Uniontown was incorporated as a borough by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved April 4, 1796, which provided and declared "That Uniontown, in the county of Fayette, shall be, and the same is hereby, erected into a borough which shall be called the borough of Uniontown, . . ." proceeding to define the boundaries. By the second section of the same act it was provided,—

"That the freemen of the said borough, who shall have resided within the same for the space of one whole year, and shall in other respects be entitled to vote for Members of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, shall on the first Monday of May, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and upon the same day yearly thereafter, meet together at some convenient place within the said borough, to be appointed as hereinafter directed, and shall then and there choose by ballot two reputable inhabitants of the said borough to be Burgesses; one to be High Constable; one to be Town Clerk; and two to advise, aid, and assist the said Burgesses in executing the duties and authorities enjoined on and vested in them by this act, all of which persons shall be duly qualified to elect as aforesaid; that the Burgess who shall have the greatest number of votes shall be called the Chief Burgess; and that until the said first Monday of May in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, Ephraim Douglass and Alexander McMcClean be the Burgesses of the said borough, of whom Ephraim Douglass shall be called Chief Burgess: that Jacob Knap shall be High Constable; Samuel King, Town Clerk; and Joseph Huston and Thomas Collins, Assistants to the said Burgesses."

It is rendered impossible to make the early history of the borough complete, by the unfortunate destruction by fire, in 1851,[1] of the Council rooms, with the records of that body from 1796 to 1842. The action of Council in reference to the laying out of streets; the erection and regulation of the old market-house; the first movement and subsequent action towards the organization of a fire department; the list of borough officers for nearly fifty years, and many other matters of interest were thus lost beyond recovery.

A reincorporation of the borough was effected in 1805 by an act, passed on the 2d of March in that year, which after reciting that "Whereas the inhabitants of the borough of Uniontown, in the county of Fayette, have petitioned for an alteration in the law incorporating said borough, stating that the existing law has been found upon experiment not so conducive to the good order, conveniency, and public utility of the borough as was expected," proceeded to enact "That Uniontown aforesaid shall still continue and forever remain a borough under the name and title of 'The Borough of Union Town'; the extent and bounds of which shall continue as heretofore," and provided that in the future the qualified voters should elect as officers of the borough "One reputable citizen residing therein, who shall be styled the burgess of the said borough; and nine reputable citizens, to be a town Coun-

[1] On the 2d of July, 1851, between one and two o'clock P.M., a fire broke out in some of the rear buildings of the Eagle Hotel, which consumed a warehouse, the upper story of the market-house, and several buildings on Morgantown Street. The following is from the minutes of the Council in reference to the action of that body, at a meeting held on the day following that of the fire:

"Special Meeting, ——, July 3, 1851.

"A special meeting of the Council was called at nine o'clock, July 3d, by the President, to take into consideration the state of affairs in reference to the fire yesterday afternoon, which consumed the Town Hall, Council Chamber, and all Records of the Borough on file," etc. The clerk reported "that minutes of the Council from May 16th, 1842, to the present have been saved from the fire." A committee was appointed to examine and report what was necessary to be done to repair the damage done to the building by the fire. Their report was adopted, and the repairs recommended were ordered. A contract for the same was awarded on the 8th of July following to Matthew Clark at $356.

cil; and shall also elect, as aforesaid, one reputable citizen as high constable." Further, the act granted a general extension of the powers and privileges of the borough, and repealed the original act of incorporation. The powers and limits of the borough have since been extended at different times by act of Assembly, the last of which having reference to Uniontown was passed in February, 1873.

UNIONTOWN FROM 1806 TO 1825.

Some matters relative to the business and other history of Uniontown from 1806 to 1819 are given below, as found in the columns of the *Genius of Liberty*, which was established in the borough in 1805. Its issue of Dec. 3, 1806, contains the following notice:

"The Debating Society meets next Saturday evening at Mr. John Stidger's. The question then to be discussed is, 'Would it be good policy for the United States at the present time to enter into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Great Britain.'

[Signed] "ONE OF THE MEMBERS."

In the *Genius* of Oct. 7, 1809, appears the advertisement of James Hutchinson, announcing that he kept for sale "a general assortment of boots and shoes two doors east of Dr. Robert McClure's Inn, opposite the court-house."

In April, 1812, Presley Miller advertised his business as a tailor, "at the corner house on Elbow Street, near the court-house, belonging to Gen. Meason." In the same year John Haynes advertised as a "cabinet and chair maker," and Moses Allen as a "Windsor chair" maker.

In January, 1813, Roberts & Co. advertised as tailors. Philip Creekbaum was a stone-cutter. Benjamin Hellen was carrying on the hatting business, "opposite the [old] market-house." In September of the next year he advertised that he kept a stock of dry-goods and groceries; and at the same time Owings & Ebert announced that they had commenced the hatting business "in the shop lately occupied by Benjamin Hellen, opposite the market-house in Uniontown, Pa." The dwelling of Benjamin Hellen was opposite the old Baptist Church. Peter Hook lived on the Morgantown road, farther south. He had previously lived opposite the court-house. He gave a dinner at his residence to Capt. Thomas Collins' company on the eve of their departure for the war in 1812. A drummer in that company was Feltie Souders, who lived in the log house where Mr. Clifford now lives. Abner Greenland, the potter, lived near the mill-race. Previously he had lived on the hill. Gilbert Stites, a shoemaker, lived on the corner, south of the present residence of E. Robinson. Next north was the dwelling of Lewis Lewis, a Revolutionary soldier, whose wife kept a small bakery. His daughter, Mrs. Mary Clemmer, still lives on the property. John Hibben, Jr., a hatter, lived north of the last-named place, at or near the intersection of Church and Morgantown Streets.

On the 31st of August, 1814, an advertisement in the local newspaper announced that "Mr. Manisca, late of Philadelphia, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Uniontown and its vicinity that he proposes teaching dancing and the French language on the following terms: Dancing, $10 per quarter, $5 entrance; French language, $15 per quarter. School commences as soon as a sufficient number of Scholars can be obtained."

The following items have been gathered from the recollections of Mr. Ewing Brownfield concerning the business and appearance of Uniontown from 1815 to 1818:

East of Brownfield's "White Swan" tavern was the blacksmith-shop and scythe-manufactory of Nathaniel Mitchell. Later he moved to where Beeson's flouring-mill now stands, at the confluence of Redstone Creek and Campbell's Run, and there he erected a tilt-hammer, and continued in business for many years.

Next east of the blacksmith-shop above mentioned was a shoe-shop belonging to Christian Keffer (father of John Keffer, now living in Uniontown). Next was the residence of Nathaniel Mitchell, afterwards the residence of Dr. Lewis Marchand, and now owned by Mrs. E. B. Wood.

Maj. George Bentley carried on the saddlery business at the place where Mrs. William Wood now lives. John Stidgers carried on the hatting business in a house which is still standing, and occupied by Mrs. George Rutter. Stidgers was succeeded by John Hendricks. East of Stidgers was David Moreland's blacksmith-shop. Thomas McKibben lived next east. His property was soon after purchased by James C. Seaton, who opened the house as a tavern. It is now the Jennings House. On the opposite side of the alley from the tavern, and east of it, was a large yard used by wagoners. On the present site of the People's Bank, Daniel B. McCarty had a shoe-shop, with his dwelling in the rear. For many years he was the leading shoemaker of the town. John Cupp, a barber, was located where Mr. Ewing Brownfield now lives. The lot where the Eagle Hotel now stands was then owned by Christian Tarr, who dug clay upon it for use in his pottery business. He soon after sold to Ewing McClary, who built the "Eagle" upon it. A log house standing on the lot next east was occupied by a Mr. Harrison as a bake-house and cake-shop. Passing on still eastward, the next establishment was Benjamin Hellen's dry-goods store. Next was Benjamin Campbell's silversmith-shop, and on the corner (where now is Moser's drug-store) was John Campbell's place of business.

On the north side of the street, where now is John Wood's saddlery-shop, was a private residence. Next was the dwelling of Milly Fossett. On the southwest corner of Main and Morgantown Streets lived

Mrs. Lynch, widow of Cornelius Lynch, and mother of Daniel P. Lynch. She kept a cake and beer-shop on the same spot where, prior to 1800, her husband had a brewery.

Mr. Thomas Nesmith gives the following among his recollections of Uniontown at about the period before referred to:

The *Genius of Liberty* office at that time was in a frame building on the south side of Main Street, east of the Collins tavern stand. Gen. Henry Beeson was keeping a store where Isaac Beeson afterwards kept for many years. East of it lived Benjamin Miller, who afterwards kept a tavern in the east end of the town. Robert Skiles lived where now is Calvin Springer's store. Skiles' store was at the place now occupied by Hunt's jewelry-store.

At the time referred to (1815) Zadoc Walker's tavern (now the Spottsylvania House) was in process of erection. His son-in-law, Matthew Irwin, lived west of the tavern stand, where he kept a store. He was afterwards postmaster of Uniontown. Where the Jacob Miller property now is, there was then a brick house owned by the Springers. In that house a store was kept by Richard Berry. The old Jonathan Downer house stood on the corner, where in more recent years Thomas Skiles erected the Concert Hall Block. On the south side of the street, nearly midway between Morgantown Street and Broadway, was the saddlery-shop of John Lewis. Dr. Hugh Campbell kept a drug-store in the house built by himself, and afterwards occupied by Robert Modisett.

In 1815 there were two watch-houses in the borough, —one in the vicinity of the court-house, and one near the Thomas Collins tavern stand, at Main and Morgantown Streets.

A store was kept by Crane & Withrow on Main Street, very near what is now the northeast corner of that street and Broadway,—property later owned by Samuel Harah. John Barr, confectioner, and John Strayer, saddler, carried on their business at the old John Collins tavern stand (now the site of Commercial Block). Andrew Byers kept a public-house and James Lindsey a store in part of this same building. Lindsey's store was afterwards kept by his son-in-law, Samuel Clevinger.

Near where Mrs. Dr. Porter now lives, there was then a silversmith-shop, carried on by Hardesty Walker, a son-in-law of Silas Bailey. Jonathan Rowland, justice of the peace, occupied the brick house east of Dr. Ewing's present residence. Facing the court-house was a small shop kept by Nancy and Mary McCaccan, and well patronized by the children of the borough at that time.

On the south side of the main street above the bank building (now the Southwest Railroad depot) were the stores of George Ebbert, Hugh Thompson, Jacob Beeson, and Reuben and Ellis Bailey, the law-office of John Lyon, a succession of public-houses, kept respectively by Mrs. Crawford, George Manypenny, and Samuel Salter, and a store kept by one "Doctor" Lickey. On the present Ewing property stood a number of dilapidated buildings occupied for various uses.

A number of items having reference to the business of the borough during the five or six years succeeding the close of the war of 1812–15 are given below, as gleaned from newspapers of that period:

In September, 1816, Thomas Young announced to the public that he "continues to carry on the fulling and dyeing and dressing of cloth at his former stand in Uniontown, and having employed an assistant in the business, who for the space of fifteen years past has been employed in the different factories in Wales," believed that he could give good satisfaction to customers.

In 1819 is found the announcement that "Charles Thirwell (recently from England) begs leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Uniontown that he has commenced the business of joiner, house-carpenter, house-painter, and cabinet-maker."

May 15, 1819, David Shriver gives notice that he will attend at his office in Brownsville to receive proposals in writing for constructing the whole or any part of the road from Uniontown to Washington, Pa. In the same year (June 1, 1819) Samuel Wolverton advertised that he had erected a carding-machine in the Uniontown mill, and would card all kinds of wool in the best manner and at short notice. On the same date Morgan A. Miller announced that he was carrying on the tailoring business "two doors west of Mr. McClelland's tavern," and George Manypenny advertised for "a steady boy to ride post two days of every week."

The following list of tradesmen and those following other occupations in Uniontown in 1819 is taken from the county commissioners' records for that year:

Merchants, J. and S. Y. Campbell.
Tanner, Jacob Miller.
Blacksmith, N. Mitchell.
Wagon-maker, H. Kerns.
Hatter, Samuel Brown.
Cabinet-maker, J. Philips.
Shoemaker, D. B. McCarty.
Saddler, George Bently.
Carpenter, Enos West.
Chair-maker, J. Vankirk.
Inn-keeper, C. Wiggins.
Attorney, Andrew Stewart.
Printers, Bouvier & Co.
Justice of the Peace, T. Hadden.
Prothonotary, J. St. Clair.
Register, Alexander McClean.
Sheriff, J. Withrow.
Constable, James Winders.
Silversmiths, Walker & Wilson.
Nailer, Campbell Johnson.

Physicians, Campbell & Marchand.
Schoolmaster, John A. Doune.
Minister, William Wylie.
Stone-masons, Bugle & Ferner.
Iron-master, John Oliphant.
Manager, A. Dempsey.
Tailors, Manship & Black.
Tinner, Joseph Kibbler (Kibbler's place of business was advertised as "opposite William McClelland's tavern." Another in the same business soon afterwards was James A. Yerk, whose shop was "one door east of Brownfield's tavern."

An advertisement, dated Oct. 2, 1821, is found in the *Genius of Liberty* of that year, as follows:

"I Public notice hereby give,
In Union town where I do live;
I Grindstones keep, and them do sell;
The grit is good, I make them well.
With Whet Stones, also, I'll supply
All those that wish for to buy;
Good money I will take in pay,
But paper trash, keep that away.
Good bargains I will let you have
If you good money to me give;
I'll make them honest, good, and just,
But do not like too long to trust.
Old debts are often in dispute,
And likely to bring on lawsuits,
Therefore 'tis best take care in time,
The Grind Stone yours, the money mine.
The weather now gets very cold,
Bad fires make the women scold;
Therefore buy grindstones, and keep peace,
The women then will give you ease.
The time is now drawn very near
When you must kill your Hogs and Steers;
Therefore, buy whetstones right away,
Then you can butcher any day.
Take my advice, come on right quick,
And of my stones have the first pick,
For I the money want right bad
So fare you well, my honest lads.

"Oct. 2, 1821. PHILIP CREEKBAUM, JR.

"N.B.—All persons indebted to me are requested to make payment before the next FROST, and save costs. P. C."

Creekbaum's grindstone-quarry was seven miles from Uniontown, on John Graham's plantation, two miles from Laurel Hill meeting-house. Office in Uniontown.

In an old list of taxables of Union Borough township for the year 1824, now in possession of George W. Rutter, are found these names of residents of Uniontown at that time, with amount of tax, valuation, and remarks:

John M. Austin, attorney; valuation, $3770; tax, $56.50.
Henry H. Beeson, gentleman; valuation, $2500; 1 dog.
Richard Barry, merchant; valuation, $500; tax, $5.10; 1 dog.
Milton Baily, tax, $1.50.
James Boyle, bricklayer; valuation, $500; do. out-lot, 2 acres; 1 dog.
Barney Boyle, single; valuation, $120; tax, $1.20.
Jesse Beeson, farmer; valuation, $800; tax, $9.20.
Ellis Baily, gentleman; $4450, and dog, horse, and cow; tax, $51.50.
Bank of Union, valuation $2500.
Thomas Brownfield, inn-keeper; valuation, $3000; 9 cattle, 1 dog; 1½ acres outlot, at $150; tax, $39.20.
Everhart Bierer, valuation, $700; 1 cow and two dogs; tax, $11.90.
James Brinton, hatter; $60.
Henry Beeson, miller, grain- and fulling-mill; valuation, $7800.
Isaac Beeson, merchant; valuation, $5780; tax, $55.70.
Richard Bierer, clerk, $300; tax, $3.
Hugh Campbell, doctor; $1740.
Thomas Collins, $2500, and 2 out-lots.
Samuel Y. Campbell, merchant; $2500.
Elijah Crossland, butcher.
William Crawford, saddler.
Philip S. Crickbaum, hatter.
Samuel Carroll, nig.; laborer; $60.
Ephraim Douglass, N. R.; valuation, $4150.
John Dawson, attorney; tax, $35.10.
Jonathan Downer, N. R.; tax, $20.
Ephraim Douglass, student; $120; tax, $3.
Nathaniel Ewing, attorney; valuation, $200.
George Ebbert, merchant.
William Ebbert, hatter.
Thornton Flemming, minister; $500.
Frederick, nig.
Robert Kinkead.
David Moorland, blacksmith.
John Miller, tanner; valuation, $7500.
David Lewis, barber.
Thomas Lewis, tailor.
William McClelland, inn-keeper.
Lewis Marchand, doctor.
Benjamin Miller, inn-keeper.
Ewing McCleary, inn-keeper.
Jacob B. Miller, attorney.
Nathaniel Mitchell, commissioner.
Jacob Ott, hatter.
Thomas Prentice, laborer.
James Piper, attorney.
Widow Price.
John Rutter, gentleman.
James C. Seaton, inn-keeper.
Zadoc Springer, N. R.
Andrew Stewart, attorney.
Robert Skiles, merchant.
Dennis Springer's heirs.
James Shriver, gentleman.
Daniel Sturgeon, doctor.
Hugh Thompson, merchant.
Cornelius Vanderhoof, laborer.
Thomas Wharton, shoemaker.
Zadoc Walker, inn-keeper.
James Winders, constable.
John Wood, horse-doctor.
Enos West, carpenter.
William Wood, saddler.
Jacob Wood, nig.
James A. Yerk, tinner.

The following notes appear on the last page of the transcript:

Stephen Becket, come in, valuation, $120.
William Carroll, b. maker, valuation, $160; come in.
Jonathan Binns, s. master, valuation, $10.
Thomas Ewing, gentleman, come of age, $120.
Henry Haws, miller, come in, $120.
Ewing Brownfield, clerk, come of age, $120.
Samuel Winder, inn-keeper, come in, $210.
Thomas McKibbin, prothonotary, come in, $20.15.
Moses Shaw, laborer, come in, $60.
Matty Hall, woman from J. Beeson, $100.
David Mathas, laborer, single man, come in, $120.
William Brown, laborer, single, come in, $120.
Robert Hemphill, saddler, single, come in, $120.
Joseph McGee, blacksmith, single, come in, $60.
James Shay, tailor, come in, $120.
John Lewis, one lot, valuation, $500.
Wilson Patrick, single, come of age, $120.
Edward Gavin, baker, come in, $200.
Thomas Haymaker, blacksmith, $210.
James Cannon, hatter, come in, $200.
John Wesley Philips, single, come of age, $120.
Mike, a colored man, come in, laborer, $60.
Isaac Skiles, 1 dog, $10.
James Morrow, tailor, single, come in, $120.
John Sankston, clerk, single, come in, $120.
Thomas McDonald, c. maker, come of age, $120.
John McCleary, s. smith, come in, 150.
Josh McClelland, farmer, $120, S. M., come of age.
Samuel Starns, farmer, $120, come of age.
United States [?], the bank house, $2500; do. Mrs. Lyons' house, $1200, and orchard of D., $250.
Bank of United States [?], 1 house and lot, $1200; 1 out-lot, $200.

THE VISIT OF LA FAYETTE IN 1825.

A notable event in the history of Uniontown, and one which is still fresh in the memory of some of the older citizens of the borough, was the visit, in May, 1825, of the Marquis de La Fayette, who had landed in America in the previous year, and having extended his tour from the seaboard to the Ohio, proceeded thence eastward, across Washington County, to the Monongahela, and to the county-seat of Fayette. In anticipation of his coming to Uniontown, a committee of correspondence and reception was appointed, composed of Col. Samuel Evans, Thomas Irwin, Andrew Stewart, John Dawson, and Robert Skiles. This committee addressed a letter of invitation to the nation's distinguished guest, in which they said:

"GENERAL LA FAYETTE:

"The citizens of Fayette County, participating in the universal joy diffused by your visit to the United States, have appointed the undersigned to congratulate you upon your safe arrival, to express the grateful sense they entertain for the brilliant services you have rendered to this country, and respectfully to say that, if convenience and inclination would permit the extension of your tour to this part of the Union, they would delight to manifest that respect and veneration for your person which they have always entertained for your character.

"When the tie which bound us to Great Britain was dissolved, this western country presented to the eye of the observer a vast wilderness inhabited by savages. It would not but be gratifying to your feelings now to observe the astonishing change, the wonderful contrast; and be assured, sir, it would be highly gratifying to our feelings to do honor to him who so essentially contributed to produce our present happy condition, to display our attachment to the principles of the Revolution by evincing gratitude to the one who, surrounded by the splendors of nobility and comforts of wealth at home, risked his life and his fortune in defense of a destitute and an oppressed people abroad, and to express our regard for the rights of mankind by greeting with a hearty welcome the man who has been the uniform friend of liberty and the determined enemy of tyranny both in Europe and America."

La Fayette having signified his acceptance of the invitation, was met on his arrival at Washington, Pa., by Col. Evans and other members of the Uniontown committee, who then at once sent back a communication to their borough authorities as follows:

"WASHINGTON, PA., Wednesday, May 25, 1825, 6 o'cl'k P.M.

"General La Fayette arrived at 5 P.M. He will leave this place to-morrow morning early, will breakfast at Hillsborough, dine at Brownsville, and sup and lodge at Uniontown. This arrangement is fixed; you may act with certainty."

In accordance with the arrangements above indicated, the Marquis, with his son, George Washington La Fayette, and his private secretary, Monsieur Le Vasseur, left Washington on the morning of the 26th, escorted by the Fayette County committee, and proceeded by way of Brownsville to Uniontown, where the greatest enthusiasm prevailed in view of the expected arrival of the honored guest, and where very extensive preparations had been made to receive him. The borough, particularly its main street and the approaches to the court-house, had been gayly decorated for the occasion with arches and evergreens; military companies, both infantry and artillery, were rendezvoused there to march in column as a guard of honor, and all the people of the town, with great crowds from the surrounding country, were waiting in anxiety and excitement to join in the acclamation which was to greet the hero of the day.

The following account of the arrival of La Fayette at Uniontown and the succeeding ceremonies is from an issue of the *Genius of Liberty*, published a few days after the great event:

"On Thursday, about eleven o'clock A.M., the Honorable Albert Gallatin arrived, escorted by a detachment of the Fayette Guards, commanded by Capt. Wood. He was met in the vicinity of the town by Capt. Beeson, at the head of the Union Volunteers, and by them conducted to Mr. Walker's Hotel. The Youghiogheny Blues, commanded by Capt. Smith,

and the Pennsylvania Blues, commanded by Capt. McClelland, arrived also early in the day, and the citizens in great numbers began to throng the streets. The artillery, under the command of Capt. Gorley, was posted on an eminence at the west end of the town, with orders to give notice of the approach of General La Fayette.

"The day was uncommonly fine and pleasant. About half-past five o'clock P.M. the General's proximity to town was announced by a discharge of thirteen guns. The Volunteer Companies, under the command of Major Lynch, were stationed on the hill near the residence of the late J. Beeson. At six the General arrived at that point, and the procession was formed agreeably to the order previously arranged by the marshals of the day. General La Fayette was drawn by four elegant bays in a neat barouche; on each horse was a postillion dressed in white with a blue sash. George Washington La Fayette was driven tandem by Mr. Stockton in his elegant barouche, and Mr. Le Vasseur rode with John M. Austin, Esq., in a gig. The procession passed along the main street, under the two triumphal arches, to the court-house; here the General left his carriage and entered the pavilion prepared for his reception, where he was met by the Hon. Albert Gallatin and Gen. E. Douglass."

[Here follows a report of the address of welcome delivered by the Hon. Albert Gallatin, the reply of La Fayette, and the adjournment of the company to Walker's Hotel (now the "Spottsylvania House") for the evening's entertainment.] La Fayette and Mr. Gallatin had been warm personal friends many years previously, and now, after a long separation, they met and embraced each other with an emotion and fervor which was extremely affecting to those who witnessed it.

"At an early hour an elegant supper was served, of which the General and suite and a large company of gentlemen partook. On the right of Gen. La Fayette was placed Gen. Douglass, on his left the Hon. Albert Gallatin, and to the right of Gen. Douglass, Governor Morrow (of Ohio) and his aides, and to the left of Mr. Gallatin Judge Baird and the Revolutionary soldiers. After supper toasts were drank and the company retired. . . .

"In the evening the whole town was illuminated. On the following morning, at six o'clock A.M., the General set out, in company with Mr. Gallatin, for the residence of the latter, escorted by a number of the Union Volunteers, mounted, the marshals, the committee of escort, and many citizens. They stopped a few minutes at Brownfieldtown, at Geneva the escort was joined by the Fayette Guards, and after passing through the town amidst a numerous assemblage of citizens, they proceeded to the farm of Mr. Gallatin; here a multitude had assembled to greet the distinguished benefactor of the human race. Mr. Gallatin's house was thrown open, and the great concourse which thronged about it received from him the most affectionate welcome. His best liquors were spread in profusion on the tables, and great pains were taken to give the crowd of anxious visitors an introduction to the General. The next day, as the General returned from Mr. Gallatin's, he was received in Geneva with great enthusiasm, especially by the ladies, with the lady of Capt. Wood at their head. They were ranged on the sidewalk with garlands of flowers in their hands, which they gracefully waved and strewed before him. On his arrival in Union he was again met by a crowd of citizens. The ladies of Uniontown had assembled *en masse*, dressed in white, and most beautifully bedecked with wreaths of roses and bunches of flowers in their hands, which they waved as he passed, in token of the grateful feeling with which they were affected. After the General alighted from his carriage he was introduced to them in the piazza of Mrs. Walker's house, to which they had repaired for that purpose, and he was pleased to express much satisfaction at this flattering testimony of respect. The arches were again most splendidly illuminated throughout the evening. . . ."

The following account, written by William Thompson, at that time a teacher in Madison College, was published in the *National Journal* of June 7, 1825:

"General La Fayette has paid us his promised visit; and truly the reception which he has had from the people of Uniontown and his exalted countryman, Mr. Gallatin, has been worthy of the great occasion which called forth such extraordinary honors.

"For several days previous to the General's arrival at this place, our citizens were actively engaged in making suitable preparations. Two beautiful and well-constructed arches were thrown across the main street. A platform, elegantly decorated, was put up near the court-house, on which it was determined to receive and address the General. The ladies of the place seemed to vie with each other in decorating the arches and the platform. When completed, the arch displayed a good share of taste and beauty. We noticed on the one at the east end of the town the following inscription: 'Lessons to Tyrants!' 'York and Brandywine!' On the opposite side: 'Friends of Freedom!' 'Washington and La Fayette.' This arch was surmounted with an eagle bearing the American flag. We also noticed on the arch at the west end of the town the following sentiment:

"'La Fayette, l'Ami de l'Homme!'

This was so placed as to take the General's eye at his entrance into the town. On the reverse we observed the following lines under the memorable date 1776:

"'Our choicest welcome hereby is exprest
In heartfelt homage to the Nation's Guest.'

"It was understood the General would arrive at Uniontown on the evening of Thursday, the 26th inst. The Hon. Albert Gallatin, who had been invited to address the General on his arrival, reached town about twelve o'clock. He was met by the Union Vol-

unteers, under the command of Capt. Beeson, and entered the town under a discharge of artillery. Soon after this two other companies of volunteers arrived from Connellsville and the vicinity. Much company continued to arrive until five o'clock. About this time General La Fayette, in an open carriage drawn by four horses, with four drivers suitably attired, entered the town. He was followed by his son, Col. George Washington La Fayette, and Mr. Le Vasseur, private secretary to the General, in another carriage. Afterwards followed a great number of our most respectable citizens, in gigs and on horseback, the marshals, committee of arrangements, etc., etc. We noticed Gen. Markle, Gen. Beeson, and several other Field Officers in full uniform. As the cavalcade approached the town thirteen rounds were fired from the Artillery. The three companies of Volunteers also kept up a *feu de joie*.

"In passing through the main street the General bowed repeatedly to the ladies, who were ranged at the different windows. The townspeople and other spectators on each side of the street remained uncovered as the General passed on to the platform, near the Court-House. There he alighted, and after remaining a short time, rose to receive the address of Mr. Gallatin . . . After the delivery of the address and the reply the spectators joined in three hearty cheers to the General and the orator, who then retired to Mr. Walker's Hotel. The evening was spent in gaiety and hilarity. Every one who requested it had the honor of an introduction, and the conduct of the General was universally pleasing. After daylight the town was illuminated in honor of its distinguished visitors. . . ."

On the morning of the 29th of May, 1825, Gen. La Fayette, accompanied by Col. Samuel Evans and several other members of the reception committee, with a large cavalcade of citizens, left Uniontown and proceeded on his way to Pittsburgh. The committee accompanied him as far as Elizabethtown, Allegheny Co., where the final parting took place, and he was received by a similar committee from Pittsburgh, escorted by Maj.-Gen. Markle and Maj. Alexander, with two companies of artillery.

UNION VOLUNTEERS.

The uniformed company of "Union Volunteers" which took so prominent a part in the ceremonies attendant on the reception to Gen. La Fayette in 1825 was formed in 1823. The first meeting for organization was held on the 23d of August in that year, on which occasion articles of association were adopted and signed by the following-named persons:

John B. Trevor.	William Gregg.
Samuel Evans.	James Shriver.
Robert Skiles.	Wilson Swain.
James A. Yerk.	Daniel Black.
Thomas Patton.	John Lewis.
Richard Beeson.	Isaac Wood.
John Milson.	John W. Beck.
William Crawford.	William Ebert.
George Rine.	Henry H. Griffith.
Daniel P. Lynch.	Jesse Covert.
Joseph Akens.	Caleb Chevorent.
James Piper.	James Hibben, Jr.
James Ebert.	Jacob Poundstone.
Joseph Faucett.	Thomas Simons.
Henry Ebert.	Andrew McMaster.
N. G. Smith.	Abraham Beagle.
A. Madison.	B. R. Merchand.
Morgan A. Miller.	Isaac Beeson.
David Victor.	Hugh Campbell.
Thomas J. Miller.	Seth Wood.
Joseph P. McClelland.	Thomas Irwin.
Edward Hooper.	Andrew Craig.
Andrew Stewart.	Hardesty Walker.
Edward Hyde.	William Hamilton.
Alexander Turner.	John Rutter.
William Walker.	John Winder.
Samuel M. Clement.	Jacob B. Miller.
William Bryson.	R. C. Wood.
John M. Hadden.	Benjamin Clark.
Thomas Greenland.	Matthew Clark.
Ewing Brownfield.	Eli M. Gregg.
Samuel Yeakle.	Thomas J. Miller.
John Dawson.	

The by-laws designated the association as the "Union Volunteers," and it was provided by Section 3 that "the members of the company shall meet for parade at the court-house in Union town at 10 o'clock A.M., on the fourth Saturday of August, September, and October, the 22d of February, and 1st of May."

In October, 1823, the officers of the "Volunteers" (as shown by the company roll, which is still in existence) were: Captain, John B. Trevor; First Lieutenant, Seth Wood; Second Lieutenant, John Lewis; First Sergeant, James Hibben; Second Sergeant, Alexander Turner; Third Sergeant, Joseph Akens; Fourth Sergeant, Daniel Black.

And the following named were designated as the musicians of the company: J. B. Miller, John Beck, William Morris, Alfred Meason, clarionet; Wm. Lee, George Meason, John Rini, Benjamin Miller, flute; Edward Hoff, fifer; William M. Mutton, side drum; Thomas Bryant, bass drum.

At a meeting of the company held May 3, 1824, "A motion was made by Capt. John B. Trevor to form a battalion by joining with the Fayette Blues of Brownsville and the Youghiogheny Blues of Connellsville, if the two said companies should agree to the same. The voice of the company being called for, it was agreed to by a large majority of the company."

On the 2d of May, 1825, at a meeting of the company, it was

"*Resolved*, That a committee, to consist of five persons, be appointed to co-operate with any committee that may be appointed by the Town Council to ascertain the precise time when Gen. La Fayette will visit this place and to make suitable arrangements for his reception, and that they appoint some person to deliver an address to him accordingly. Maj. Evans,

Hugh Campbell, John Dawson, James Piper, and Jacob B. Miller were the members fixed on to compose this committee.

"*Resolved*, That so soon as the time of his arrival shall have been ascertained the committee shall make it known by publication in the *Genius of Liberty* and *American Observer*, and shall invite the several volunteer corps of this county and the adjoining counties to join us in welcoming the Nation's Guest."

The prominent part taken by the Volunteers (then under command of Capt. Beeson) in the reception of La Fayette at Uniontown has already been noticed in the account of that event.

The company participated in an unusually grand military display at a Fourth of July celebration held in the year 1826 at Uniontown, on which occasion Col. Samuel Evans was president of the day; Daniel P. Lynch, vice-president; and the Hon. Thomas Irwin, orator of the day. It was one of the largest and most enthusiastic celebrations ever held in Fayette County.

A general muster of the military of this section was held near Uniontown on the 8th and 9th of September, 1831. The event was mentioned as follows in the minute-book of the Union Volunteers:

"The companies present were the Fayette Cavalry, Capt. William Walker; Lafayette Artillerists, Capt. Thomas Patton; Youghiogheny Blues (infantry from Connellsville), Capt. Joseph Rogers; Addison Blues (infantry from Smithfield, Somerset Co.), Capt. Endsley; Pennsylvania Blues (infantry), Capt. Allen; Youghiogheny Greens (rifles from New Haven), Capt. H. Blackstone; Youghiogheny Sharpshooters (rifles from Smithfield, Somerset Co.), Capt. Ewing; Union Volunteers (infantry), Capt. Beeson.

"The field-officers were Col. Samuel Evans, colonel commandant of the First Regiment Fayette Volunteers; Maj. Ewing Brownfield and Maj. Jacob Murphy, of the regiment; Joshua B. Howell, adjutant; Maj. Piper, from Smithfield; Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Beeson, with his aides, Joseph Torrence and R. P. Flennikin; Brig.-Gen. Solomon G. Krepps and aides, William Murphy and James H. Patterson.

"The field of parade was that owned by Lucius W. Stockton, Esq., west of his residence, adjacent to the National road, which he generously threw open for the purpose. Comfortable quarters were furnished for the visiting troops by the committee.

"The troops exhibited a fine appearance and correct movements. Harmony and good order prevailed during the parade. The visiting troops were escorted into and out of town by the 'Union Volunteers' and 'Lafayette Artillerists,' and on their departure expressed their high gratification with their visit. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*"

On the 17th of August, 1835, Joshua B. Howell was elected captain, William B. Roberts, first lieutenant, and William McDonald, second lieutenant of the Union Volunteers. A grand field-parade was held at Uniontown on the 29th and 30th of September and 1st of October in that year, of which the following account is taken from the company record:

"The companies assembled at the grand parade were the Union Volunteers, Capt. Howell; Bellsville Artillerists, Capt. Gregg; Brownsville Artillerists, Capt. More; Mount Pleasant Blues, under the command of its first lieutenant; Youghiogheny Blues, Capt. White; Fayette Cavalry, Capt. Oliphant; Monongahela Cavalry, Capt. Simonson.

"The companies assembled in parade order on Tuesday, at 10 A.M., when Col. W. Redick assumed the command, assisted by Lieut.-Col. Phillips, Majs. Morly and Francis, and by Adjt. Brownfield. The troops were marched out of town to the meadow near the bridge, at the west end of the borough, the property of James Todd, politely offered to the military by the proprietor, where the usual military evolutions were performed, when the corps was received by Maj.-Gen. Johns, with his aides, Majs. Flennikin, Jackson, and Gardner. On the last day of the parade (Thursday) the visiting troops were escorted out of town by the Union Volunteers; great good will and harmony characterized the 'three great days.'"

The officers of the company elected Aug. 15, 1842, were: Captain, William McCleary; First Lieutenant, Francis L. Wilkinson; Second Lieutenant, John Knight.

The following transcript from the company record shows the action taken by the Volunteers at a meeting held at Uniontown, Tuesday, Nov. 24, 1846, viz.:

"Whereas a call has been made by the President of the United States for one infantry regiment of volunteers to serve in the Mexican war, and the Union Volunteers being called out to know if they will offer their services,

"We, the subscribers, members of the Union Volunteers and others, hereby agree and do offer our services to the President of the United States to serve as members of the Union Volunteer Company, if it shall raise the requisite number, and under its present officers, to serve to the end of the Mexican war unless sooner discharged.

"Witness our hands this 24th day of November, 1846: Capt. Samuel S. Austin, M. S. Stanley, Edmund Beeson, John B. Gorley, Robert W. Jones, R. Skiles Austin, Richard Irwin, Amzi S. Fuller, Thomas R. Davidson, George D. Swearingen, Eli M. Gregg, Absalom Guiler, Edmund Rine, W. B. West, John McCuen, Alfred Howell, John Sturgeon, J. R. Crawford, Joshua B. Howell, John Sutton, C. H. Beeson, R. M. Walker, W. P. Wells, W. W. Smith, R. T. Galloway, Benjamin Desilems, Evan Shriver, Elijah Sader, A. M. Gorley, William Freeman, Abraham Johnson."

The Union Volunteers did not, as a company, enter the United States service, but many of its members went to Mexico in Capt. Quail's company of Col. William B. Roberts' regiment, as noticed in the general military history of the county.

In 1855 the company took the name of "Cameron Union Volunteers," in compliment to the Hon. Simon Cameron, from whom, in consequence, it received the gift of a beautiful silk flag, with a fine sword to each of the commissioned officers. The presentation speech was made by Alfred Patterson, in behalf of Mr. Cameron, and was responded to by Capt. C. E. Swearingen for the company.

In December, 1857, the Volunteers passed a resolution tendering their services to the President of the United States to serve in Utah against the Mormons. The tender was signed by Capt. C. E. Swearingen and twenty-three other members of the company; but their services were not required.

On the 11th of December, 1858, Andrew Stewart,

Jr., was elected[1] captain of the company, and Peter Heck first lieutenant.

The last record of any business connected with the company, is a return roll dated June 6, 1859. This roll contains the names of fifty-six members, including Capt. Andrew Stewart, Jr., Peter Heck, first lieutenant, Thomas Brownfield, second lieutenant, Thomas M. Fee, orderly sergeant.

On the back of the last entry (June 6, 1859) in the record-book of the Union Volunteers is written, without date or signature, the following remark:

"Thus ends the career of one of the oldest and best companies ever organized under the militia ordinance. Many of the members have awakened the patriotism of senators and representatives of their country, and left names which gild the history of their country, and some have left their bones to bleach on the battle-grounds of Mexico."

FACTS FROM THE BOROUGH RECORDS.

The oldest volume of borough records now in existence commences with the date Monday, May 16, 1842. It appears that before this time (1842) the borough authorities had decided to build a new market-house on a site other than that occupied by the old one, which had been in use for many years. It stood on a lot south of and adjoining Thomas Collins' hotel property. It was a frame building, about twenty-five by fifty feet in dimensions, not divided into stalls, but rented by the borough to four occupants. Everard Bierer, Elijah Crossman, Lewis Mabley, and others rented it in this way. When the Council resolved to build a new market-house in place of this old one the heirs of Thomas Collins regarded this action as a vacation of the old premises, and accordingly claimed the property. In relation to this question the Council resolved, on the 6th of June, 1842, "That the burgess and Joseph Riley be appointed to wait on A. Stewart, Esq., to see what are his views with respect to the ground on which the market-house now stands, and report at the next meeting." No report of this committee is found, and on the 2d of January, 1843, Messrs. Crawford and Bierer were appointed a committee "to wait on A. Stewart & Co. relative to the market-house, to ascertain what he will give to [have the borough?] abandon the present location of the market-house."

The controversy as to the old market-house site appears to have continued for some years, for in April, 1844, F. Bierer was appointed by the Council "to investigate the facts in reference to the suit expected with A. Stewart for the old market-house property." And again, in the records of the Council, Jan. 28, 1851, is found that, in reference to "Andrew Stewart *vs.* the Burgess and Town Council of Union Borough in case of the Old Market-House," it was ordered that James Veech be paid $15 for services as attorney for the borough. Finally the land in question became the property of Mr. Stewart.

The matter of the erection of a new market-house came up at a meeting of the Council on the 14th of March, 1843, when, on motion of William B. Roberts, the following preamble and resolution were adopted, viz.: "Whereas, owing to the rapid increase of our Borough, it is believed to be necessary, for the convenience of our Citizens, that there should be Two Market-houses, and resolved, therefore, that we erect an additional Market-House on the Public Ground deeded to the Citizens of Jacob's First and Second Additions by Jacob Beeson (deceased). Passes unanimously." It was also "Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed to draft plans for the New Market-House." At a meeting of the Council on the 23d of March it was resolved "That the Draft handed in by W. B. Roberts for a Market-House, to be Sixty feet long and twenty-four feet wide, be adopted." W. B. Roberts, John Bradbury, and James Veech were appointed a committee "to perfect the plan, and with power to contract for building a market-house."

On the 24th of April, the same year, the Council resolved "That the petition of sundry citizens for a delay of confirming and accepting the proposals for building the market-house be laid on the table." At the same meeting it was resolved "that the building committee enter into an agreement with Barry at once to build the market-house." On the 2d of May following, the Council "adjourned to view the public ground where the market-house is to be built, and resolved that the house be built so as to run from east to west." On a review of the ground "Took a reconsideration of the resolution, and resolved That it be built so as that the northeast corner be six feet from Arch Street and eighteen feet from Market or South Street."

A contract was made by this committee with Robert L. Barry to build the new house at $1350, and on the 7th of August, 1843, it was ordered by the Council "That Robert L. Barry be paid $350, first payment on the New Market-House," the building being then under roof, according to contract. Later payments were made to him as follows, viz.: Oct. 2, 1843, second payment, $350; Nov. 10, 1843, $650, in full of the contract. On the 1st of January, 1844, a bill of $138.60 was allowed to him for extra work. August 7, 1843, it was ordered that A. G. Crusen be paid $40 for materials and work done in repairing the old market-house.

[1] The last entry in the company book shows that Andrew Stewart, Jr., was elected captain of the Cameron Union Volunteers Dec. 11, 1858. There seems, however, to be an unexplained discrepancy between this record and the fact that Capt. Thomas M. Fee holds a commission signed by Governor William F. Packer, and dated June 6, 1859, reciting that "Thomas M. Fee, being duly elected and returned, is hereby commissioned Captain of the Cameron Union Volunteers of the Uniformed Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the Second Brigade of the 17th Division, composed of the uniformed militia of the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, Washington, and Greene." At the same time C. E. Swearingen was commissioned brigadier-general.

RESIDENCE OF A. C. NUTT, UNIONTOWN, PA.

On the 16th of November (1843) the Council invited proposals "for plastering the whole of the upstairs of the Market-House." It was ordered that two chimneys be built and two stoves procured. When finished, the upper part of the new house was used for a Council room. In December of the same year William Ebbert was appointed "to take charge of the Town Hall and Market-House." In 1844 he was appointed market-master at a salary of $65 per annum.

The market stalls were in the south end of the present building. They were eight in number, opening from the main passages by arches about six feet wide, and were rented by the year at $15 per year. Jacob Ott was market-master from 1845 to 1847, inclusive; John Rutter, weigh-master and market-master in 1848; and G. D. McClellan in 1849–51. Rutter received for his services as market-master $25, and as weigh-master, two-fifths of the fees of the hay-scales and coal sufficient for his own use."

The old hay-scales were erected in 1835, as appears from the following action taken by the Council March 13, 1844, viz.: "The Committee on Hay Scales reported that he could not find that there had been any order issued to L. W. Stockton on account of payments made by him for erecting the same; Therefore Resolved, that whereas the Council having agreed to appropriate the sum of twenty-five dollars in the year 1835 towards erecting the Hay Scales, and no evidence appearing that it had been paid over to said Stockton, it was therefore Ordered, that L. W. Stockton shall be entitled to a credit of twenty-five dollars, with nine years' interest on same up to this date, amounting in all to $38.50."

On the 27th of May, 1842, the Council awarded to David Veech one hundred and fifty dollars, and to C. B. Snyder two hundred and fifty dollars, for damages sustained by the opening of Fayette Street. In 1843 an election was held to ascertain the minds of the voters on the proposed opening of certain thoroughfares, viz.: Union Street, Brant's Alley, and Turner's Alley. A majority was found to be against such opening.

The placing of the town clock in the court-house tower resulted from the following action of the Council, July 26, 1847:

"The petition of two hundred and upwards of the Citizens of the Borough of Uniontown, praying that Council purchase a Town Clock for the Borough, to be placed in the cupola of the Court-House, with other papers relating to the same, was presented. On motion, Resolved, That the sum of five hundred dollars be and same is hereby appropriated to purchase a Town Clock with three faces and hands, to be placed in the new Court-House for the use of the Borough, which resolution was carried unanimously.

"On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Bailey, Beeson, and Barton, were appointed to carry into effect the above resolution by making all necessary inquiries, purchasing clock, etc."

The clock was accordingly purchased, and soon afterwards placed in its present position in the court-house tower.

In 1859 the Council ordered the widening of a narrow lane known as Middle Alley to a breadth of forty feet from Main to Penn Street, to form the thoroughfare now known as Broadway. The opening, however, was not then accomplished, and the matter rested until January, 1867, when it was revived. The new plan was to open the street to the width of the Harah lot. In the summer of that year an agreement was made with Mrs. Harah for the purchase of the lot at $1800, and with Jonathan G. Allen for his lot at $200. On the 10th of September, 1867, the committee on streets were authorized "to notify Mrs. Harah to vacate the premises now occupied by her, and to remove the materials on the same by the 20th of October, 1867, and that said committee take out an order from court for opening the new street over the same;" but this order was not carried into effect. In the spring of 1868, Dr. Smith Fuller purchased the lot, the old buildings of Mrs. Harah were demolished, and Broadway was laid out as it exists at the present time.

LIST OF BOROUGH OFFICERS.

The first officers of the borough of Uniontown at its incorporation (1796) were Ephraim Douglass, burgess; Joseph Huston, Thomas Collins, assistants; Jacob Knapp, high constable. For a period of forty-five years succeeding that time no list can be given, for the reason that all the borough records prior to the year 1842 were destroyed by fire. The following list of borough officers includes those who have been elected and served from that year until the present time, viz.:

BURGESSES.

1842. P. N. Hook.	1860. Jesse B. Ramsey.
1843. Samuel McDonald.	1861. James G. Johnson.
1844. John H. Deford.	1862. Armstrong Hadden.
1845. William Bailey.	1863. T. A. Haldeman.
1846. Jonathan D. Springer.	1864. G. W. K. Minor.
1847. Daniel Smith.	1865. G. W. K. Minor.
1848. William Stumph.	1866. James D. Ramsey.
1849–50. M. W. Irwin.	1867–69. Marshall N. Lewis.
1851. William P. Wells.	1870–72. Marshall N. Lewis.
1852. S. Duncan Oliphant.	1873. John Holmes.
1853. Daniel Smith.	1874. Marshall N. Lewis.
1854. B. F. Hellen.	1875–76. E. M. Hewitt.
1855. Ethelbert P. Oliphant.	1877. George W. Foulkes.
1856. Benjamin F. Hellen.	1878. George W. Foulkes.
1857. C. E. Swearingen.	1879. George W. Foulkes.
1858–59. Jesse B. Ramsey.	1880–81. Alexander McClean.

COUNCIL.

1842. W. B. Roberts.	1843. James Piper.
Joseph Wiley.	Alfred McClelland.
Frederick Bierer.	John Mustard.
William Crawford.	1844. Armstrong Hadden.
D. H. Phillips.	William Reddick.
John Bradbury.	Smith Fuller.
Isaac Wood.	1845. Isaac Beeson.
Daniel Huston.	Samuel T. Lewis.
C. G. Page.	William Wilson.

1846. Jesse King.
W. D. Barclay.
George Meason.
1847. Ellis Bailey.
Zalmon Luddington.
William Ebbert.
1848. William Maquilkin.
Levi Downer.
William Stone.
1849. J. L. Wylie.
E. B. Dawson.
John Keffer.
1850. Eleazer Robinson.
E. D. Oliphant.
Robert Boyle.
1851. Alfred McClelland.
John W. Phillips.
John Cannon.
Daniel Downer.
1852. W. W. Stumph.
Charles King.
Clement Wood.
E. Baily Dawson.
1853. F. C. Robinson.
Ellis B. Dawson.
John W. Barr.
1854. J. K. Ewing.
Ewing Brownfield.
D. M. Springer.
1855. Benjamin F. Hellen.
William Doran.
J. A. Downer.
1856. Charles H. Beeson.
F. C. Robinson.
R. G. Hopwood.
William Maquilkin.
1857. Daniel Smith.
R. Miller.
R. Bunting.
J. C. Redburn.
J. Skiles, Jr.
1858. J. Skiles, Jr.
F. C. Robinson.
John Collins.
C. E. Swearingen.
1859. Frederick Bierer.
J. L. Redburn.
John S. Harah.
J. H. Springer.
1860. Daniel Smith.
Ellis Bailey.
N. Brownfield.
1861. L. D. Beall.
M. N. Lewis.
J. K. Ewing.
1862. William Beeson.
Andrew B. Bryson.
D. Downer.
1863. E. B. Wood.
Ellis Bailey.
William Doran.
1864. Charles S. Seaton.
E. G. Roddy.
1864. William A. Donaldson.
1865. William D. Barclay.
James T. Gorley.
Eleazer Robinson.
1866. Thomas H. Lewis.
Hugh L. Rankin.
Thomas King.
1867. Ellis B. Dawson.
G. W. K. Minor.
Charles H. Beeson.
1868. William A. Donaldson.
Thomas King.
Charles H. Rush.
1869. William Doran.
Daniel Downer.
Ellis Bailey.
G. W. K. Minor.
Thomas G. King.
J. I. Gorley.
1870. John H. McClelland.
John Jones.
1872. G. W. K. Minor.
Smith Fuller.
Flavius D. Titlo.
Thomas Prentice.
1873. Smith Fuller.
A. E. Willson.
C. H. Livingston.
S. M. Baily.
J. M. Hadden.
William Thorndell.
1874. Smith Fuller.
William Beeson.
R. Knight.
William Thorndell.
J. M. Oglevee.
J. V. A. Donaldson.
Daniel Kane.[1]
1875. Smith Fuller.
Isaac Messmore.
Ellis Bailey.
W. H. Wilhelm.
James T. Gorley.
Daniel Kaine.
1876. Henry Delany.
William Hunt.
John N. Dawson.
John K. Beeson.
Ellis Bailey.
P. McClure.
1877. Alpheus Beall.
William Hunt.
William A. Donaldson.
Thomas Hadden.
W. H. Rutter.
Thomas Jaquett.
1878. William Hunt.
Thomas Hadden.
B. M. Bailey.
Joseph White.
Frank Stevens.
Addison R. Palmer.
1879. Joseph White.
1879. William B. McCormick.
George L. West.
Addison R. Palmer.
Edward Cronin.
1880. Smith Fuller.
William B. McCormick.
Ellis Bailey.
Thomas Hadden.
1880. Edward Cronin.
Ellis B. Snyder.
1881. William B. McCormick.
Albert G. Beeson.
Henry Nabors.
Alonzo P. Bowie.
J. W. Miller.
John Manaway.

[1] Appointed Nov. 24, 1874, to fill vacancy caused by death of William Thorndell.

CLERKS OF COUNCIL.

1796. Samuel King.
1842–45. George W. Rutter.
1845. C. B. Snyder.
1846–47. James Piper.
1848–49. A. O. Patterson.
1850–52. G. T. Greenland.
1853–77. George W. Rutter.
1877–81.–Thomas Fenn.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1840. James Lindsey.
Clement Wood.
1845. Daniel Smith.
William W. Stumph.
1850. James A. Morris.
Daniel Smith.
1855. John L. Means.
1860. Daniel Smith.
1861. Jonathan D. Springer.[2]
1862. T. A. Haldeman.
1865. Marshall N. Lewis.[3]
1867. T. A. Haldeman.
1869. John Holmes.[3]

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The borough of Uniontown has had fire apparatus and companies for the extinguishment of fires[4] for nearly eighty years. The earliest record showing this fact is found in the minutes of the commissioners of Fayette County, under date of Jan. 28, 1802, viz.: "A committee, Jonathan Rowland, James Allen, and John Stigers, appointed by the Burgesses of Union Town to ascertain what sum the commissioners of the county will contribute for the purchase of a fire-engine for the use of the town, this day made application to the commissioners."

The commissioners agreed to report their views to the committee at the next meeting of the board, and on the 5th of February they "agreed to contribute for the purchase of a fire-engine for the use of the borough of Union Town one hundred dollars, if a sum sufficient (with the said sum of one hundred dollars) is raised from the borough to purchase an engine. The contribution is made expressly upon the condition that if an engine is not purchased and procured for the use of the borough that the burgesses and inhabitants of the borough will be responsible to the county commissioners for that sum."

On the 17th of September, 1802, the record shows: "Order issued in favor of burgesses of the borough of Union Town for one hundred dollars for engine," by which it appears that the engine was purchased. No other official record dating between that time and the year 1842, touching fire department matters, is known to exist, but in the *Genius of Liberty* of Aug. 15, 1828, is found this notice: "The Union Fire Company will meet at the court-house, in the borough of Union

[2] Not acting.

[3] Holmes and Lewis still in office to date (1881).

[4] It is said that a fire company existed in Uniontown as early as 1798, but it had no apparatus other than buckets for several years after that time.

Town, on the last Saturday of August, at two o'clock P.M.," the object of the meeting not being stated. It is recollected by old citizens that at about the time referred to, William Salter was captain of the Union Fire Company.

The "Madison" engine was purchased about 1841, and a company organized for it, mainly by the efforts of Dr. Hamilton Campbell, Alfred McClellan, Ewing Brownfield, and Amos Frisbee. A house was erected for it soon afterwards. The borough records show that on June 11, 1842, the Council "Resolved, that the Madison Engine and Hose, with apparatus, be placed under the control and entire direction of the company;" and "Resolved, that D. H. Phillips be added to the committee already appointed for the purpose of ascertaining a location for building an engine-house for Madison Engine and Hose Company;" and also "Resolved, that this committee wait on the school directors and ascertain whether an engine-house of frame can be built on the public ground belonging to the school directors; and if it can, go on and receive proposals for building the same; and if it cannot, then ascertain where a proper location can be obtained, and report at next meeting of Council." On the 4th of July the committee reported that a meeting of the school directors had been held, at which they approved the erection of the engine-house on their grounds. On the 8th of October in the same year the Council resolved "that a committee be appointed to select a site for the erection of an engine-house," and that F. Bierer, P. N. Hook, A. McClellan, and W. Ebbert be added to the building committee. And on the 5th of December it was "Ordered, that the committee appointed to build the engine-house for the Madison Engine have an order for ninety-one dollars and twenty-eight cents, being the amount in full for building the same."

An old engine-house which had been used by the Union Company stood on a lot now belonging to the Downer heirs. This building was sold and removed in 1844 by order of the borough Council.

In 1845, March 20th, it was resolved by the Council "That the sum of $500 be and is hereby appropriated for the purpose of purchasing a suction-engine and seven hundred feet of hose, and if the said sum is not sufficient, that such further sum as may be necessary be and is hereby appropriated." Alfred McClellan, James Piper, and William B. Roberts were appointed a committee "to procure a loan and purchase suction-engine, hose, etc." They reported, April 28th, to the Council, exhibiting a list of prices of engines in Philadelphia, which prices being much higher than was anticipated, the committee was discharged from further duty in the matter.

In this year (March 31st) a night-watchman was appointed for the borough. Numerous fires occurred about this time, and rewards were offered by the Council for the apprehension of incendiaries.

The available supply of water being insufficient in case of fire, it was proposed to construct a reservoir of sufficient capacity for that purpose, and on the 17th of May (1845) a committee of the Council was appointed "to ascertain the cost of a cistern of brick to hold seven thousand gallons, and the feasibility of filling it from Beeson's race." In October this committee was discharged and another appointed to ascertain the cost of constructing a cistern of fifteen thousand gallons' capacity, to be built of brick laid in hydraulic cement. Since that time cisterns have been constructed at the court-house, and at Morgantown and Foundry Streets. These and the old mill-race which runs through the town furnish the principal water supply for the engines in case of fire.

In 1851 the Council appointed a committee to confer with the school directors, and to build another engine-house. On the 5th of April that committee made a partial report to the effect that they had selected a site for the building "on the public ground on which the market-house is situated." The report was accepted, and the committee directed to proceed to build it. On the 25th of the same month a petition of citizens of Uniontown was presented, asking the Council "to change the plan for building the engine-house from one story to two stories, so as to enlarge the town hall." This petition was laid on the table, and the committee "directed to go on under the original plan."

In June, 1850, a "crab-carriage" was ordered purchased for the Madison Engine. On the 27th of June, 1857, the "old crab force-pump" was ordered to be sent to Mr. Herbertson for repairs. On the 31st of May, 1859, the fire companies petitioned the Council "to purchase another crab for the use of the companies." Nothing appears of record to show whether the purchase was made or not.

On the 7th of June, 1859, the following-named citizens were appointed by the Council to form "bucket lines" at fires: Everard Bierer, Jr., Eleazer Robinson, A. Hadden, J. K. Ewing, J. B. Howell, and Alfred Howell. May 4, 1867, the Council ordered that two hundred and fifty feet of hose, with fifty blue and fifty red buckets, be purchased for the engine companies.

In 1875 the borough authorities ordered the purchase of a steam fire-engine. It was purchased at $4400 from C. Ahrens & Co., and is the "Keystone" steamer which is still in use. The company to work and have charge of this steamer was organized in 1877, with the following-named charter members: C. H. Rush, S. M. Bailey, Joseph M. Hadden, W. H. Wilhelm, Samuel Cooper, Jr., George B. Rutter, C. H. Seaton, J. W. Jones, J. M. Messmore, Joseph Keffer, J. K. Beeson, W. M. Brownfield, A. G. Beeson, John G. Stevens, W. M. Hunt, Ed. Cronin, John H. Delaney, John Batton, K. B. Moore. The present officers of the company are:

S. M. Bailey, captain.

Alpheus Beall, president.

A. G. Beeson, chief engineer.
I. J. Manning, assistant engineer.

POST-OFFICE.

The exact date of the first establishment of a post-office at Uniontown is not known. Tradition places it at 1795,[1] with Benjamin Campbell as the first postmaster. Gen. Ephraim Douglass, in a letter written from Uniontown in February, 1784, said, "I have been here seven or eight weeks without one opportunity of writing to the land of the living."

Judge Veech, in his "Monongahela of Old," says there was no post-office in Fayette County till after the close of the Whiskey Insurrection (1794). In 1805 there were but four offices in the county, viz.: at Uniontown, Brownsville, Connellsville, and New Geneva. This is learned from Postmaster-General Granger's instructions to postmasters in that year. At that time Thomas Collins was postmaster in Uniontown, having the office at his hotel, corner of Main and Morgantown Streets, where it was kept till 1807. Whether he remained postmaster after the removal of the office from that place is not known. He was succeeded by John Campbell,[2] who held the office till about 1836. Of his successors the following names have been obtained from newspapers of different dates, viz.: Matthew Irwin (1836–40), William McDonald (1841–45), Daniel Smith (1845–46), Armstrong Hadden (1846–49), J. W. Beazel, H. L. Rankin, J. H. Springer, P. Heck, Peter A. Johns (1870–76), Marietta Johns, 1876 to the present time.

THE MAIL ROBBERY BY DR. BRADDEE.

One of the most remarkable mail robberies—or rather series of mail robberies—ever committed in the United States was perpetrated in the year 1840 in the borough of Uniontown by a notorious quack physician of the place, Dr. John F. Braddee.

This Braddee was said to have been a native of the central part of Kentucky, and to have been in his youth employed as a stable-boy in Paris, in that State. Later (about 1830) he accompanied this employer, or some other horse-dealer as assistant in a trip from Kentucky with a large number of horses for sale in an Eastern market. The horses were driven along what was known as the Northwestern turnpike in Virginia, and at some point on this road between the Ohio River and Morgantown, Braddee being suddenly taken sick was necessarily left behind. Upon his recovery, finding himself nearly or quite penniless, he continued his journey on foot to Morgantown, whence after a short stay he proceeded to Uniontown, Pa., where he made a permanent location, and where not long afterwards, through the operation of circumstances which are now unknown, he announced himself a physician and commenced a practice in which, though uneducated and wholly without training or knowledge in the line of his pretended profession, he achieved very remarkable success pecuniarily, if not otherwise.

He was a man of commanding personal appearance and fine address; and these qualities, joined with almost unparalleled effrontery and consummate tact, enabled him in a very short time to establish himself in the confidence of the people, and to gain a wider popularity as a physician than has ever been enjoyed by any medical practitioner in the county of Fayette. Patients flocked to him in great numbers; the fees which he received amounted in the aggregate to a large revenue, and placed him apparently on a short and easy road to wealth.

After a few years of his exceedingly profitable practice he purchased from the Hon. Thomas Irwin the valuable "National Hotel" property, on the corner of Fayette and Morgantown Streets. Upon the property at the time of the purchase, stood a good-sized brick building, on the southern side. To this he added a wing extending northwardly, and in this wing established his professional headquarters. Here his success continued unabated. It is related that patients came to him from a distance of nearly one hundred miles, and that their horses to the number of more than fifty were seen hitched at one time in the vicinity of his office. He was himself the owner of several blooded race-horses, which he kept in constant training for the course, and on which he won and lost large sums of money, after the manner of many Kentuckians as well as Pennsylvanians at the present day. Whether in the purchase of the National Hotel property and the erection of the north wing to the building he had in view from the first the project of mail robbery or not is not known, but it is certain that the place was admirably adapted to the purpose which he soon set about systematically

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[1] It is made certain that there was a post-office at Uniontown in that year by the following notice, found in the *Western Telegraphe*, of Washington, Pa., of date Nov. 3, 1795, viz.:

"List of Letters

"Remaining in the Post-Office, Union Town:

"Hugh Brown, Silas Bingam, Jacob Bennet, Alexander Colwell, Richard Carroll, Dennis Carrol, Alexander Duncan, Jacob Eckman, Mrs. Fontaine, Henry Goebrianet, James Gibson, Hugh Hamilton, Thomas Hooks, John Hyde, James Lang, Philip Maguire, John McMullen, Richard McCown, William Morrow, William McFarland, Francis Mossman, John Maloan, Richard Melvill, Pott McKee, Alexander McWilliam, James Nicholl, James Nicholson, Jun., James Patterson, Jacob Razor, Nathaniel Ross, Adam Sholly, Charles Scott, William Ross, Rev. Robert Warwick." No postmaster's name is attached to the list.

[2] A letter found in the letter-book of the old Union Bank of Pennsylvania is copied and given below as showing the infrequency of the mail service in this section of country even as late as the date indicated:

"Union Bank of Pennsylvania, Dec. 17, 1818.

"Dear Sir,—Your letter is dated and bears the postmark of the 7th inst. As the post arrives in this place but once a week, it was not rec'd until the evening of Monday, the 14th inst; it returns but once a week, viz., on Friday morning; therefore, it was impossible you could get an answer to your letter by the 20th inst., or earlier than this. I now inclose you a ten-dollar note of the Farmers' Bank of Reading, No. 2392, date 1 March, 1815.

"I am, etc.,

"J. Sims, *Cashier*.

"W. W. Spangler."

to accomplish. The old National road was then in full tide of business, as many as thirty stage-coaches passing over it each way through Uniontown daily, and some of them carrying the United States mail. Lucius W. Stockton was the mail contractor, and he had a stage-yard and coach-factory in the rear of and adjoining Dr. Braddee's rooms in the north wing of the National Hotel. Into this yard, stages carrying the mails were driven every day.

One of the drivers of the mail-coaches was William Corman, and this man was selected by Braddee as the principal tool to be used in the nefarious business he had in view. He first cultivated Corman's acquaintance and secured his confidence, then finally boldly announced his object. He told his dupe that the robbery of the mails could be easily and safely accomplished, and that it would yield very large profits, which they would divide between them, without the least fear of detection. Corman, allured by Braddee's wily representations and the prospect of rich plunder, finally assented to the proposition. The plan of robbery which they adopted and afterwards carried into effect was for Corman to pass one of the most promising-looking mail-pouches from the yard into Braddee's rooms, or when changing the pouches from one coach to another in Stockton's yard to leave one pouch behind in the coach, to be taken out and rifled by Braddee, then to be buried or destroyed. The way in which they carried out the plan is more fully shown in Corman's affidavit, taken after his arrest, as given below. Braddee had, besides Corman, two other accomplices, though whether he took them into his confidence from the first or not till some time afterwards, does not appear. They were Peter M. Strayer, a saddler of Uniontown, and "Dr." William Purnell, a native of Culpeper, Va., and a sort of body-servant to Braddee.

The depredations on the mail commenced about Jan. 25, 1840, and continued at intervals through the year. The losses of the mails were soon discovered, and George Plitt and Dr. Howard Kennedy, special agents of the Post-Office Department, were detailed to detect the robbers and bring them to justice. Finally the robberies from the 14th of November to the 19th of December, 1840, were traced to Corman, who was then arrested on Plitt's information, as follows:

"PENNSYLVANIA, FAYETTE COUNTY, *ss:*

"George Plitt, agent of the P. O. Department, being duly sworn, says that the United States mail from Wheeling, Va., to New York, traveling on the National Road, has been stolen, to wit: The mails made up at Wheeling on the 13th, 19th, 23d and 29th of November, 1840, and on the 5th, 12th, and 18th of December, 1840, and that he has reason to suspect, and does suspect and believe, that William Corman, who on those days drove the Mail stage containing said Mail from Washington to Uniontown, Pa., is guilty with others of stealing said mails.

"GEO. PLITT, *Agt. P. O. Dept.*

"Sworn and subscribed this 6th day of January, A.D. 1841, before me. N. EWING,

"*Prest. Judge 14th Judicial Dist., Pa.*"

Upon his arrest, Corman at once divulged the names of his confederates, and Braddee, Strayer, and Purnell were immediately arrested. Corman's affidavit in the matter was as follows:

"The United States of America *vs.* John F. Braddee, William Purnell.

"William Corman, being duly sworn, says that more than one year ago John F. Braddee repeatedly urged him to let him, the said Braddee, have some of the mail bags from the mail coach, and that he would divide the money taken from them with said Corman. Said Braddee said he had frequently known such things done, and that lots of money had thus been made, and it had never been detected. While said Corman was driving the mail coach between Smithfield and Uniontown last winter the said Braddee sent Peter Mills Strayer frequently in a sleigh after him to get a mail-bag containing a mail; that at length he said Strayer took one from the coach, which was then on runners, while he the said Corman was watering at Snyder's east of the Laurel Hill. That Braddee afterwards told him that there was nothing in it. That he knows of no other mail being taken until within about two months past, when he the said Corman was driving between Uniontown and Washington, and when, at the instance and after repeated and urgent requests of said Braddee, he commenced leaving a mail pouch or bag in the stage coach when the coaches were changed at Uniontown, and continued to do so at intervals of (say) a week, ten days, or two weeks until within a week or ten days before Christmas. That the said mail bags were taken from the coach by said Braddee or by some one under his direction. That Braddee after the taking of said mails would sometimes say there was nothing in them, and again that others had but little money in them; one he said had but fifteen dollars. The last but one gotten, as before stated, he said had a large amount of money in it, but he was going to keep it secretly, bury it until the fuss was over. That said Braddee said he had a secret place out of doors where he could hide the mail bags so that they could not be found. That said Braddee from time to time gave him three dollars or five dollars as he asked for it, and once ten dollars, and loaned him forty dollars when his (Corman's) wife was going away. That William Purnell several times after a mail bag had been taken would take him said Corman aside and whisper to him that the bag had nothing in it. That on the day before yesterday he was several times at said Braddee's house, and Braddee wished him to leave a mail bag in the coach for him when he said Corman should return from Washington last night. That said Braddee very often wished him to leave a mail bag when he did not. That he, Braddee, requested him to leave the large mail bag in the coach for him, but he never did do it.

"WILLIAM CORMAN.

"Sworn and subscribed this 8th day of January, A.D. 1841, before me,

"N. EWING,

"*Prest. Judge of the 14th Jud. Dist., Pa.*"

Braddee, Strayer, and Purnell were immediately arrested by George Meason, sheriff of Fayette County, and their examination was had before Judge Nathaniel Ewing on the 8th day of January, 1841. The following extract from the record appears to show that Braddee, notwithstanding his high pretensions and remarkable professional success, was so completely deficient in education as to be unable to write his own name, viz.:

"PENNSYLVANIA, FAYETTE COUNTY, *ss:*

"The examination of Dr. John F. Braddee, of the borough of Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., taken before me, N. Ewing, President Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, the 8th day of January, A.D. 1841.

"The said John F. Braddee being brought before me by virtue of a warrant issued by me, on suspicion of stealing the United States Mails from Wheeling, Va., to New York, made up at Wheeling on the 13th, 19th, 23d, and 29th days of November, 1840, and on the 5th, 12th, and 18th days of December, 1840, says,—I know nothing about the alleged stealing of the mails.

his

"JOHN F. × BRADDEE.

mark.

"Taken and subscribed before me,

"N. EWING,

"*Pres. Judge 14th Judicial District of Penna.*

"JANUARY 8, 1841."

The disposition made of the prisoners on their preliminary examination by Judge Ewing is shown by the extracts given below from the minutes of the court, viz.:

"THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FAYETTE COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, *ss:*

"The United States of America *vs.* John F. Braddee, January 8, 1841. Ordered that John F. Braddee enter into security himself in fifty thousand dollars, and two sufficient sureties in $25,000 each.[1] Prisoner remanded until Monday, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M., to afford time to procure bail.

"The same *vs.* Peter Mills Strayer, January 8th, 1841. Ordered that Peter Mills Strayer enter into security himself in $15,000, and two sufficient sureties in $7500 each. Prisoner remanded until Monday, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock, to afford time to procure bail.

"The same *vs.* William Purnell, January 8, 1841. Ordered that William Purnell enter into security himself in $10,000, and two sufficient sureties in $5000 each. Prisoner remanded as above, etc.

"January 11, 1841, Monday, 10 o'clock A.M. Prisoner ordered before the Judge. Prisoners say they are not provided with bail, and ask further time, until say three o'clock P.M. Three o'clock P.M., no bail being offered, the defendants are committed to the custody of the Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

"N. EWING,

"*Pres. Judge, 14th J. D. Pa.*"

Whereupon the Hon. Thomas Irwin, United States District Judge of the Western District of Pennsylvania, ordered the prisoners into custody of the jailer of Allegheny County as follows:

"UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, *ss:*

"The United States of America to the Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania and his Deputies, to any constable of the County of Allegheny, and to the Jailer of said County of Allegheny, Greeting.

"WHEREAS, John F. Braddee, William Purnell, and Peter Mills Strayer are now brought before me, the Hon. Thomas Irwin, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, charged, on the oath of George Plitt, William Corman, and others, with stealing the United States mail made up at Wheeling on the 13th, 19th, 23d, and 29th days of November, A.D. 1840, and on the 5th, 12th, and 18th days of December, 1840. These are therefore to command you the said Marshal, Constable, or Jailer, or either of you, to convey the said John F. Braddee, William Purnell, and Peter Mills Strayer to the said jailer of Allegheny county, and you the said jailer are hereby commanded to receive and keep safely the said John F. Braddee, William Purnell, and Peter Mills Strayer in your jail until they thence be discharged by due course of law; for so doing this shall be your warrant.

"In testimony whereof the said Hon. Thomas Irwin, Esq., has hercunto set his hand and seal this 13th day of January, A.D. 1841.

(Signed)

"TH. IRWIN, [SEAL.]

"*District Judge, U. S.*"

Braddee was indicted by "the Grand Inquest of the United States of America, inquiring for the Western District of Pennsylvania," and his trial proceeded at the May sessions (1841) of the United States Circuit Court at Pittsburgh, Corman and Strayer becoming witnesses for the government; and on the 4th day of June following the jury rendered a verdict of guilty on the first, second, and fourth counts of the indictment, and not guilty on the third count. Exceptions were taken and a motion made for a new trial by the prisoner's counsel, John M. Austin, Esq., but these, as also a motion for postponement of sentence, were overruled, and on the 7th of June the court pronounced on Braddee the sentence

[1] The following depositions of Special Agent Howard Kennedy were taken for the purpose of determining the proper amount of bail to be required, and showing also the approximate amount of Braddee's last series of robberies (in November and December, 1840):

"PENNSYLVANIA, FAYETTE COUNTY, *ss:*

"The testimony of Dr. Howard Kennedy, taken before N. Ewing, President Judge of the 14th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, the eighth day of January, 1841, in reference to the amount of bail to be required of John F. Braddee, Peter Mills Strayer, and Wm. Purnell. The said Dr. Howard Kennedy being first by me duly sworn according to law, deposeth and saith: There will be difficulty in ascertaining the amount of money stolen from the mails. There have been six mail-pouches or bags stolen, which would average twenty to thirty thousand dollars each. The whole would, I am satisfied, amount to one hundred thousand dollars. I saw the money alleged to have been found in the stable of John F. Braddee. The amount thus found was ten thousand three hundred and ninety-eight dollars and sixty cents. The amount of cash stolen is probably about fifty thousand dollars. HOWARD KENNEDY.

"Taken and subscribed before me,

"N. EWING,

"*Prest. Judge 14th Judicial Dist.*

"JANUARY 8, 1841."

"PITTSBURG, PENNA., 25th of Jany., 1841.

"Howard Kennedy, special agent of the Post-Office Department, in addition to the testimony given by him before His Honor Judge Ewing in the case of the United States against Braddee, Purnell, Strayer, and Corman, relative to the probable loss of money, drafts, &c., in the stolen mails, further deposes that since that time he has received reports from various persons and places in the West of letters mailed at dates which would have, by due course of mail, been in the bags stolen, containing bank-notes, scrip, certificates, drafts, and checks, amounting to one hundred and two thousand dollars and upwards; that every mail brings him additional reports of losses, and that he believes the amounts reported will not constitute more than one-half of what has been lost in the mails between the 16th of Nov. and the 18th of Dec., 1840, on the route from Wheeling to New York.

"HOWARD KENNEDY,

"*Special Agent P. O. Dept.*

"Sworn and subscribed before me the 25th January, 1841.

"T. IRWIN, *District Judge.*"

"That you be imprisoned in the Western Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, at hard labor, for and during the term of ten years, and in all respects be subject to the same discipline and treatment as convicts sentenced by the Courts of the State, and that you pay the costs of this prosecution and stand committed until this sentence be complied with. And while so confined therein you shall be exclusively under the constraint of the officers having charge of said Penitentiary."

In accordance with this sentence, Braddee was imprisoned in the penitentiary, and died there after having served out nearly the full term for which he was incarcerated. Corman and Purnell were pardoned by the President. Purnell lived many years afterwards, and is still well remembered by citizens of Fayette and adjoining counties as a dilapidated traveling peddler of Dr. Braddee's medicines.

THE PRESS OF UNIONTOWN.

The Fayette Gazette and Union Advertiser, an ultra-Federalist journal, printed in Uniontown, was the first paper ever published in Fayette County. The editors and proprietors were Jacob Stewart and Mowry; the office was in a building near where the court-house in Uniontown now stands, and the paper was a four-column folio, 10½ by 16½ in size. But a very few copies of this literary curiosity are now in existence. The earliest, No. 33, Vol. II. (whole number 85), is dated Friday, Aug. 23, 1799, which shows the first paper to have been issued Dec. 5, 1797. A copy of Sept. 4, 1799, contains an order granted by the commissioners of the county to Messrs. Stewart & Mowry, publishers, for one hundred and fifty dollars for publishing the list of unseated lands in Fayette County. Another copy of Sept. 14, 1803, contains a commissioners' order for one hundred and four dollars and twenty cents, issued to them for publishing the unseated lands for the years 1800, 1801, and 1802. *The Gazette and Advertiser* of Jan. 22, 1804, contained an account of the receipts and expenses of the county for 1803. This account was published four times in the month of February following, and the bill, which was thirty-nine dollars, was paid March 8, 1804. Soon after this Stewart & Mowry sold the office and business to other parties, and the paper was merged with *The Genius of Liberty*.

The Genius of Liberty, which absorbed the *Gazette and Advertiser*, has experienced more changes in editorial and business management than any other paper ever published in Fayette County. It was the second paper established in the county, was published in Uniontown, and was first issued as *The Genius of Liberty and Fayette Advertiser*, Feb. 22, 1805, bearing for its motto those words of Governor McKean, "The charms of novelty should not be permitted so to fascinate as to give to mere innovation the semblance of reform." The founders of *The Genius of Liberty* were Allen & Springer, who issued it in a four-column folio, eleven by seventeen inches in size. It must have been cut down later, as a copy of the paper dated Dec. 3, 1806, was only a three-column folio, eight by twelve inches, but the next year, 1807, it was again published in the original size. The office of the paper was in a building that stood upon the lot now occupied by the residence of John Harah. From the hands of Allen & Springer the paper passed to the proprietorship of Jesse Beeson, on May 5, 1812. It was issued by him every Tuesday, having as its motto,—

"Here shall the press the people's rights proclaim,
With truth its guide, the public good its aim."

The paper continued under this management for some years, and the next record of a change was in 1818, when it was published by John Bouvier and John M. Austin, in an office next door above the court-house. At this time we find it issued under a partially new name, and in a new series. It was then called *The Genius of Liberty and American Telegraph*, and the earliest copy in preservation bears date Aug. 29, 1818, No. 21, Vol. I. This shows the first issue under the new departure to have been on April 13, 1818. The name *American Telegraph* was dropped the following year, and the paper was again known as *The Genius of Liberty*. The political opinions of the two publishers being at variance, Bouvier used one side of the paper to sustain his views as a Federalist, while Austin proclaimed his Democratic principles upon the other side. In this manner they continued the publication of the paper until July, 1821, when they sold the entire business to Thomas Patton, who published the paper in a five-column folio, twenty by forty-two inches in size, until 1824.

In the ensuing five or six years frequent changes occurred in the management of this journal. In the year 1825 the old files show Jackman & Brown to have been proprietors, and the *American Observer* was a part of the name. Again, Vol. I., No. 40, of a new series (Vol. IX., old series), bearing date Feb. 4, 1829, Whitton & Redick were editors and publishers. And on Feb. 10, 1830, the size of the paper was changed to that of a five-column folio, fifteen by twenty-one inches, and the name *Fayette and Greene Advertiser* was added to the previous one. In August, 1831, William H. Whitton was sole proprietor and publisher. In the fall of that same year Alonzo L. Littell became a half-owner of the paper, Thomas Patton purchasing the other half. This partnership lasted but a few months, however, Littell buying Patton's share, which he held until 1838, when Justin B. Morris, a brother-in-law, became his partner. In 1831, at the time of Littell's purchase, the material and conveniences for publishing a paper were of the most primitive and crude kind. The office was in the corner of a carpenter-shop on the back street up Bank Alley, the place affording only the most meagre accommodations. The type was worn out, and the printing was done on an old Ramage press. The ink was stamped upon the forms with two black balls, made of tanned sheepskin, and with these appliances a good pressman could throw off three sheets, twenty-eight inches

square, in two minutes. This slow method did not suit Mr. Littell, and he at once began to make improvements. He moved all the office fixtures to the new brick block built by Ephraim Douglass on the public square, and afterwards to that built by John Dawson. He purchased new presses, type, and other necessary printing material in Cincinnati, Ohio, and soon had the business in a prosperous and flourishing condition. He continued in connection with the paper until the year 1840, having, some time between March, 1836, and March, 1837, absorbed a paper called *The Democratic Shield*. The latter name was dropped in October, 1839. In April, 1840, John W. Irons purchased the paper and held it until 1846, when he sold it to John W. Shugart. The last-named proprietor only kept it a year or two, when John W. Irons repurchased and retained it until his death, which occurred in 1850 from cholera. John W. Skiles, a son-in-law of Mr. Irons, then conducted it for a short time, when it was sold to R. T. Galloway, now of Connellsville. About two months after this change another took place, Armstrong Hadden and Col. T. B. Searight being the purchasers. Hadden & Searight controlled and published the paper until April 15, 1852, when Hadden retired and George W. K. Minor became associated with Searight. On Jan. 6, 1853, Minor assumed entire control, which he continued until Dec. 28, 1854, when he sold to John Bierer. This disposal of the property was followed by another, in February, 1856, when Col. Searight became a second time the proprietor, and soon associated with him C. E. Boyle. This partnership was severed in the fall of 1860, Col. Searight retiring. In February, 1861, Boyle sold to Col. E. G. Roddy. He in turn, in February, 1863, made arrangements to sell to R. B. Brown, of Brownsville, who was to begin a new series with his publication of the paper. Mr. Brown issued one number, dated Feb. 19, 1863, Vol. I., No. 1, and then the business returned to the hands of Mr. Roddy, by whom it was continued until his death, June 11, 1867. Mr. Boyle, administrator of the Roddy estate, then assumed the management of the paper; but it was soon purchased by Frederick Rock and James F. Campbell. The last-named gentleman was soon succeeded by A. M. Gibson, who also bought Rock's share, and who remained in possession until April, 1871, when W. A. McDowell and George W. Litman purchased the property, and in 1875 sold to Albert Marshall a third interest.

The Genius of Liberty has been nearly all of the time, from first to last, an exponent of Democratic principles, and is still published by McDowell, Litman & Marshall, at their office on Broadway, Uniontown.

The Fayette and Greene Spectator, established by William Campbell, was published in Uniontown, and the first issue of the paper appeared Jan. 1, 1811. The only copy known to be in existence belongs to Mr. Frank Stephens, and is No. 2, Vol. III., dated Thursday, Jan. 7, 1813. It is a four-column folio, twelve by eighteen inches in size. The first page contains news from London, England, New York, and Philadelphia, and the leading editorial is upon the invasion of Canada, the article occupying two and one-half columns space. In local matters are two wedding notices, one announcing the marriage of Mr. George Adams, of Virginia, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Presley Carr Lane, Esq., and the second, the marriage of Mr. William Campbell, the former editor of the *Spectator*, to Miss Priscilla Porter, daughter of John Porter, of Washington township, Fayette Co. There is also a notice of the death of Dr. Benjamin Stephens, which occurred January 3d, four days previous to the issue of that paper, at his residence near Uniontown. At the date of the paper just mentioned, Jan. 7, 1813, it was published by James Lodge, at two dollars per annum. It is not known who edited it at that time, nor how much longer it was continued.

The American Telegraph was first published in Brownsville, in 1814, by John Bouvier, who then first settled in that place. In April, 1818, he removed this paper to Uniontown, and united it with *The Genius of Liberty*, publishing the paper for a while under the combined names, but eventually dropping that of *American Telegraph*.

The Western Register was first published by Robert Fee, in Washington, Pa., in 1816. A year or two later he removed to Fayette County, and commenced the publication of the paper in Uniontown. One number is yet in preservation, and is dated March 10, 1823, No. 49, Vol. VI. This copy is a four-column folio, and has for its motto "Virtuous Liberty."

The *Pennsylvania Democrat*, now the *Republican Standard*, was established in Uniontown in the month of August, 1827, by Jacob B. Miller. The first number was issued from a building on Main Street, the site of which is now occupied by the residence and hardware-store of Zadoc B. Springer. The *Democrat* was founded as the advocate of the re-election of John Quincy Adams, of whose administration it was an ardent supporter. It was also outspoken against Masonry. The foreman of the paper was David S. Knox, a gentleman of education and culture, who subsequently became cashier of the Monongahela Bank of Brownsville, a trust which he worthily discharged for many years and until his death. In 1829, Mr. Miller desired to go West, and he prevailed upon J. C. S. Goff and Samuel L. Yarrell, printers in his employ, to assume charge of the paper and conduct it on their own responsibility during his absence, the profits resulting therefrom to inure to their own benefit. They did so, but they never owned the *Democrat*, only managed and edited it during the absence of Mr. Miller. Mr. Goff writes that the venture did not prove lucrative, as there was at that period very little job-work or advertising. Of all the business houses in Uniontown not one out of five was represented in the col-

umns of the *Democrat*, while most of the advertising patronage consisted of legal notices, the publication of which was required by law. The subscription list numbered about five hundred, many of whom regarded lightly their financial obligations to the printer. At the time of its establishment, and for a number of years thereafter, the *Democrat* was a six-column folio, price $2.50 per year. In the spring of 1830, Yarrell & Goff were succeeded by Jacob B. Miller and John F. Beazell.

Job S. Goff was born in Harrison County, Va., April 12, 1807. He came of the family of Goffs who emigrated to that State from Massachusetts in 1790. Both his grandfathers served in the Revolutionary war. His father was an officer of note in the war of 1812, and subsequently served several terms in both branches of the Virginia Legislature, being a member of the Senate at the time of his death. Job S. Goff served his apprenticeship as a printer in the office of the Clarksburg, Va., *Intelligencer*. After his retirement from the *Democrat* he dealt in live-stock for a year or two, when he went to Waynesburg, Greene Co., Pa., and established the *Greene County Republican*, which flourished during the anti-Masonic excitement. He supported Ritner for Governor, and Solomon G. Krepps, of Brownsville, for member of the State Senate. After the election the paper failed through want of patronage. During the period in which he was editor and publisher, Mr. Goff succeeded, after considerable expense and trouble, in getting up a river improvement convention, the object being to adopt measures looking toward the improvement, by locks and dams, of the navigation of the Monongahela River from Pittsburgh to Morgantown. Mr. Goff's large acquaintance with many prominent citizens of Virginia and Pennsylvania enabled him to obtain a generous response in delegates. The convention was held at Greensboro', Greene Co., and was an emphatic success. At this writing Mr. Goff is living at Bellefontaine, Ohio. In 1861 he and two sons enlisted from Ohio in the Union army. After two years' service Mr. Goff was wounded and sent home, since when he has been a partial cripple and unable to work.

Samuel L. Yarrell was born in Menallen township, Fayette Co., Jan. 14, 1809. He learned printing in the office of the *Democrat*. In 1820 he removed to Highland County, Ohio, and died Sept. 6, 1855, near Morris, Grundy Co., Ill.

The *Democrat* remained in the possession of Miller & Beazell until about 1834, when it was sold to Samuel and William McDonald, brothers, who either jointly or singly retained ownership until 1844. Stray copies of the paper, of different dates within this period, show that during a part of the time it was published by S. & W. McDonald, and during the remainder of the time, apparently from 1838 down, by S. McDonald alone. While the latter was editor and publisher, and towards the close of his administration, he changed the name of the paper to the *Uniontown Weekly Democrat and Fayette County Advertiser*. When this change was made and how long the name was retained it is impossible to accurately determine, because of the absence of files of the paper and inability to obtain reliable data bearing on this point. That the name existed, however, is shown by a copy of the paper now before the writer, dated April 23, 1844, Vol. XVII., No. 36. The general impression is that the name was not long retained.

In the summer of 1844, Thomas Foster came from Harrisburg and bought the *Democrat* from Samuel McDonald, and it may have been that he restored the original name. When John F. Beazell retired from the paper in 1834 he went to Cookstown. In the great conflagration of 1845 in Pittsburgh he lost most of his property, which consisted principally of a stock of glass. Returning to Uniontown in the spring of 1846, he bought from Thomas Foster a half-interest in the *Democrat*. It was not a great while afterward that Mr. Foster disposed of the remaining half to a company, and eventually Mr. Beazell became sole owner of the entire paper, at the head of which he remained until March 1, 1866. The *Democrat* under Mr. Beazell became the advocate of the principles of the American or Know-Nothing party, and as evidence of its sympathy with and advocacy of them the name of the paper was changed on Nov. 18, 1854, to the *American Standard*. When a couple of years later the Republican party was born the *Standard* became a supporter of its principles, to which it has ever since remained true, with the exception of a few months in 1878, when Jacob B. Miller carried it temporarily into the Greenback camp. Throughout the Rebellion it never swerved in its fealty to the Union or its support of the men and measures of the Republican party. On March 1, 1866, Mr. Beazell sold the *Standard* to A. W. Boyd and James G. Johnston.

John F. Beazell was born in Allegheny County, Pa., Jan. 1, 1805. He graduated at Madison College, Uniontown, with honor and distinction. He died in Uniontown, Aug. 31, 1876. During a considerable part of his ownership of the *Standard* he was ably assisted in both the mechanical and editorial departments by his son, Col. John W. Beazell.

Boyd & Johnson controlled the paper jointly until Dec. 12, 1866, when Mr. Johnson bought the interest of his partner. About May 1, 1867, Mr. Johnson sold a half-interest to Jacob B. Miller, who passed its control and profits over to his half-brother, William H. Miller. In the spring of 1868, Jacob B. Miller bought the remaining half, and William H. Miller became the nominal proprietor and joint editor with the former. The *Standard* remained under their control until March 21, 1879, when, Jacob B. Miller having died, and William H. Miller having become sole editor and proprietor, it was consolidated with the *Fayette County Republican*, under the name of the *Republican Standard*.

The *Fayette County Republican* was founded June 6, 1878, by John S. Ritenour and William J. Rush, in the interests of themselves and the Republican party, the *Standard* being at that time published in the interest of Greenbackism. After the death of Jacob B. Miller, which occurred in Uniontown, Dec. 6, 1878, the *Standard* returned to Republican principles. The consolidation spoken of followed, and the new firm was known as Miller, Rush & Ritenour, the latter becoming writing editor, which position he filled until his retirement from the paper. On June 21, 1879, G. C. McKnight bought the half-interest of William H. Miller, whose place in the firm-name he also took. June 11, 1881, Rush & Ritenour disposed of their half to John K. Ewing, Jr., and Orrin J. Sturgis, and a few days later Mr. McKnight sold to them his interest.

From the inception of the *Pennsylvania Democrat* until his death Jacob B. Miller was, during almost all the administrations, a contributor to the editorial columns of the paper. He was an independent thinker, and a strong, forcible, and fearless writer. The freedom with which he expressed his opinions got him into trouble more than once. He was noted for his rare power of invective, a faculty which he handled when occasion seemed to demand it unhesitatingly and with great effect. Mr. Miller was born in Uniontown, Feb. 21, 1799. Graduating at the Washington, Pa., College, he adopted law as his profession, but confirmed dyspepsia compelled him to forego the sedentary life of a lawyer, and prevented him from reaching any degree of eminence in the pursuit for which he was by inclination and education peculiarly adapted and upon which he entered with brilliant prospects. In the session of 1832–33 he represented Fayette County in the Legislature. This much space is devoted to and is due Mr. Miller for the reason that without it a history of the leading men of Fayette County and the *Standard's* most brilliant and most merciless editor would be incomplete. James G. Johnson probably imparted more of literary grace, culture, and refinement to the editorial columns of the paper than any other writer.

The American Banner and Literary and Temperance Journal was established in the month of April, 1832, in Uniontown, the first number appearing April 16th. It was a five-column folio, edited by Alfred Patterson, and printed by William H. Whitton, at a subscription price of two dollars per year. There is nothing on record to show the length of time the paper was published.

The Democratic Shield made its first appearance in May, 1834. It was edited and published by James Piper. T. Patton and J. G. Morris were the printers, and the office was a few doors east of the court-house in Uniontown. A copy of the paper, dated Wednesday, Nov. 4, 1835, is a five-column folio, fifteen by twenty-two inches in size, with the motto: "A support to the expressed will of the people is the great test of Democracy. Education is the shield and bulwark of a free constitution." In 1836, J. G. Morris, one of the printers, had become the editor, and before the year 1837 had closed, the paper had been bought by and become a part of *The Genius of Liberty*.

The Harrisonian and Weekly Conservative was established in Uniontown early in the year 1840. It was edited by George W. Sullivan and B. F. Lincoln, and published at the Clinton House by N. Byers. Only one number of the paper can now be found, which is dated Sept. 15, 1840, No. 26, Vol. I., and gives the price as one dollar for a volume of twenty-six numbers. As the name indicates, this journal was merely a campaign paper, and its publication ceased in November, 1840.

The Cumberland Presbyterian was established in Uniontown, in 1847, by Robert W. Jones, of Athens, Ohio. He continued its publication here but a short time when he removed the paper and office material to Brownsville, after that to Waynesburg, Greene Co., and finally to Pittsburgh, at which place it was published in the interest of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at large. In 1865, Mr. Jones discontinued the publication of *The Presbyterian*, and in 1873 assumed the ownership and management of *The Journal*, published at Athens, Ohio, whither he had removed. He continued in this place and business until his death, which occurred Jan. 29, 1881, at the age of fifty-five years. Mr. Jones acquired his knowledge of printing in the office of *The Genius of Liberty* during the editorship of John W. Irons.

The Fayette Whig was started in 1849 by John Bosler, of Pittsburgh, the first number appearing June 2d of that year. It did not survive long, owing to some trouble between Bosler and John F. Beazell, editor of the *Pennsylvania Democrat*, also published in Uniontown at that time. There are no copies of *The Whig* from which to gain information of its labors and success, even for the short time the paper existed.

The Democratic Sentinel was first published in 1850, by J. Nelson H. Patrick, then district attorney of Fayette County. In 1855 he had taken a partner, and the firm-name reads Patrick & Reilly. In June of the same year the proprietors removed *The Sentinel* from Uniontown to Connellsville, and not long after Patrick sold his share of the office to a man named Wallington. The firm of Wallington & Reilly did not long continue, and in a few months the paper and printing material, except the hand-press, was purchased by the publishers of *The Genius of Liberty*. Capt. James Downer, of Uniontown, bought the hand-press and shipped it to Kansas. *The Sentinel* was a six-column folio, issued weekly for one dollar per year. Patrick is now living at Omaha, Neb., practicing law. In the fall and winter following the election of R. B. Hayes to the Presidency he was connected with Cronin, of Oregon, in the trouble with the electoral vote of that State.

The American Citizen, a seven-column folio, published in the interest of the Know-Nothing party in Uniontown and vicinity, was started in 1855 by William H. Murphy and Jesse B. Ramsay. Its publication lasted but little more than two years, and but slight information can be gained of it except of its founders personally. Mr. Ramsay now lives in Pittsburgh. Mr. Murphy died in Galveston, Texas, in 1866, of fever. He served in the Union army during the whole of the Rebellion. He was a first-class practical printer, and excelled as an editor and publisher. He never wrote out editorials or locals for his paper, but went to the case and set the type as he shaped the article in his mind.

The Baptist Journal, established Dec. 20, 1855, had for its founder, editor, and proprietor James C. Whaley. *The Journal* was a four-column folio, 16 by 21 inches in size, was issued monthly at fifty cents per year, and devoted to the dissemination of religious knowledge and news, and the promotion of Christian interests generally. It was conducted but one year, when its existence ceased, and Mr. Whaley removed from Uniontown to Kentucky, to publish the *Kentucky Intelligencer*. At the breaking out of the late civil war he abandoned his paper and entered the Union army, where he served through all the grades up to major by brevet. He was wounded eight different times during his years of service, had his clothes riddled by rifle-balls from sharpshooters, and his command had the honor of capturing the Washington Light Artillery of New Orleans at the battle of Mission Ridge, taking men, horses, and guns complete. Mr. Whaley is now working on *The Genius of Liberty*, in Uniontown, and is at present the only living representative printer of the days from 1850 to 1858 now working in Fayette County.

Our Paper was a monthly journal, which was published for about a year in Uniontown, beginning in October, 1872. It was a paper having eight pages of four columns each, issued at a subscription price of fifty cents per year, and was edited by a committee from the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Uniontown Enterprise was a free advertising sheet, which was first published in 1876 by J. Austin Modisette. It was a four-column folio, 16 by 20 inches in size, and only existed for one year.

The Temperance Radical was established in 1878, and was another of the several papers that have had a brief existence in Uniontown. Its first number appeared May 23, 1878, and the last one ten months later. It was a four-column folio, edited by W. J. McDowell.

The Uniontown Democrat is an advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, the first number of which appeared on Aug. 13, 1878, edited and published by Joseph Beatty and Charles B. Conner. It was first issued as a six-column folio, twenty-two by thirty inches in size. On April 1, 1879, it was changed from that to a seven-column folio, twenty-six by thirty-six inches, and again on May 20, 1879, it was enlarged to eight columns, twenty-six by forty inches in size. This enlargement of *The Democrat* has been necessitated by the constantly increasing patronage, the circulation having now reached fifteen hundred. The office is in the Tremont building, corner of Main and Morgantown Streets, Uniontown.

The National, edited and published by W. L. Perry in the interests of the Greenback party, was first issued July 31, 1879, at one dollar and fifty cents per annum. It was a seven-colum folio. For lack of support it died Nov. 1, 1879, having existed but four months.

The Amateur was another free advertising sheet, started in Uniontown in 1879 by George Irwin. It was a monthly paper, four pages of ten by twelve inches, but did not last any length of time.

PHYSICIANS OF UNIONTOWN.

Dr. Samuel Sackett, who had been a surgeon in the Revolutionary war, removed from Connecticut in September, 1781, to Uniontown, where he resided till Nov. 10, 1788, when he removed to his farm on Georges Creek, one mile south of Smithfield, where William Sackett now lives. He practiced his profession in Uniontown and on Georges Creek for about forty years, and died at his farm in 1833. He had ten children,—four sons and six daughters. His son Samuel, who is well remembered by many of the older citizens, was the father of William Sackett, who still lives on the homestead. One of the daughters (Sally) became the wife of Dr. Lewis Marchand.

Dr. Henry Chapese was a physician and druggist of Uniontown between 1790 and 1800, but neither the date of his coming nor the length of time that he remained is known. The county records show that on the 13th of August, 1791, he purchased of Jacob Beeson lots 4 and 5, on the north side of Elbow Street, west of Morgantown Street. In an old account-book of Benjamin Campbell, under date of May, 1792, Dr. Chapese is credited with a small amount for medicines of various kinds, and other entries are found in the same book until November 19th of that year. The lots which he purchased of Jacob Beeson in 1791 he sold to John Savary, March 25, 1793; but this sale did not mark the date of his removal from Uniontown, as is shown by the following advertisement, found in the *Pittsburgh Gazette* of July, 1793, viz.:

"The subscriber informs the public in general that he has just received a new recruit of Patent and other medicines, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash. Any person taking a quantity, as a practitioner, may rely on getting them nearly as low as they can be purchased in Philadelphia. He has also an infallible remedy against snake bites in small vials. By wetting with said substance and drinking about 15 drops of it, diluted in a gill of water, an immediate cure is obtained. Price 3^{s} 9^{d} each.

"He has also for sale a general assortment of paint, flax-seed oil, and an assortment of English vials and pencils.

"HENRY CHAPESE.

"UNIONTOWN, July 6, 1793."

Dr. Robert McClure came from York County, Pa., and was in Uniontown as early as 1792, as appears from an entry in the account-book of Benjamin Campbell, dated November 22d in that year, crediting Dr. McClure "By sundry medicines to this date." This is the only fact which has been found tending to show that he practiced his profession here. In 1795 he purchased a village lot on Elbow Street. In 1798 he opened a public-house nearly opposite the court-house. He kept it as a tavern till about 1812, when he removed to the West.

There was a Dr. Young located in Uniontown as physician and druggist in the year 1796. No information has been gained concerning him, except what appears in the following advertisement, which is found in the *Western Telegraphe* of Washington, Pa., of May 17th in the year named, viz.:

"DR. YOUNG

Respectfully informs the Public that he has lately received from New York and Philadelphia a neat and general assortment of Drugs and Medicines, Patent Medicines, &c., which he is now selling at his shop near the New Market House in Union Town, on as moderate terms as can be afforded. He likewise continues to practice in the different branches of his profession; and hopes to merit the approbation of those who may please to employ him.

"UNION TOWN, FAYETTE COUNTY,
"May 6, 1796."

Dr. Solomon Drown, a native of Rhode Island, came to Uniontown in, or prior to, 1796,[1] and on the 4th of January in that year purchased from Henry Beeson thirteen acres, and two lots (similar to village lots) of land on the east side of Redstone Creek, and including the site of the Madison College buildings. That he practiced medicine here is shown by a minute in the commissioners' records of the allowance of his account for attending prisoners in the jail in the year 1801. He is also remembered by Col. Samuel Evans, though not very distinctly. How long he remained a resident in Uniontown is not known. The property which he purchased of Henry Beeson was sold April 29, 1833, by William Drown, his attorney, to Charles Elliott.

Dr. Adam Simonson came from the East, and settled in Uniontown prior to 1795. In that year he became purchaser of a village lot in "Jacob's Addition." He married a daughter of the Rev. Obadiah Jennings, of Dunlap's Creek Church, and remained a practicing physician in Uniontown till his death in 1808.

Dr. Daniel Marchand and his brother, Dr. Lewis Marchand (sons of Dr. David Marchand, a physician of long standing and good repute in Westmoreland County), came to Fayette, and first established in practice in Washington township, whence Dr. Daniel Marchand removed to Uniontown as early as 1803, and remained until about 1820, when he was succeeded by his brother Lewis, who increased the practice largely. He married a daughter of Dr. Samuel Sackett, and continued in practice in Uniontown about twenty years, highly respected as a man and a physician. He removed from this place to Washington township, where he died in 1864.

Dr. Benjamin Stevens (born Feb. 20, 1737) was a relative of Jeremiah Pears, who came to Fayette County in 1789 and settled at Plumsock. Dr. Stevens settled on a farm in North Union township, and practiced medicine in that vicinity. About 1811 he removed to Uniontown. His office and residence was in a building that stood on the site of the present Concert Hall. He died on the 3d of January, 1813, and was buried with Masonic honors by lodge No. 92 of Uniontown. During the long period of his practice in the old township of Union and the borough of Uniontown he stood high in public estimation as a good physician and citizen. Some of his descendants are now living in Uniontown.

Dr. Benjamin Dorsey, Dr. Daniel Sturgeon, Dr. Wilson, of German township, and Dr. Wright were students with Dr. Stevens while he lived on his farm (where Robert Gaddis now lives in North Union). Dr. Wright married a daughter of Andrew Byers, and lived on Redstone Creek, near where the Chicago Coke-Works now are. He practiced but little.

Dr. Daniel Sturgeon was a native of Adams County, Pa., born Oct. 27, 1789. He attended Jefferson College at Canonsburg, Pa., after which (about 1810) he came to Fayette County and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Benjamin Stevens, who was then on his farm in Union township, where Robert Gaddis now lives. He continued his studies with Dr. Stevens for more than a year after the removal of the latter to Uniontown. He then went to Greensboro', Greene Co., and commenced practice, but had been there less than a year when he was invited by his friend, Dr. Stevens (who was then suffering from the illness which soon after proved fatal), to return and assist him in his practice in Uniontown. Dr. Sturgeon accepted the invitation, but before he had completed his arrangements Dr. Stevens died. His library was then purchased, and his practice assumed by Dr. Sturgeon, who from that time became a resident of Uniontown. He married Nancy, daughter of Mrs. Nancy Gregg.

Dr. Sturgeon early entered political life, and filled many offices, both State and national, among which was that of United States senator from Pennsylvania, which he held from 1840 to 1851.

As a physician he was trusted, respected, and deservedly popular. He died July 2, 1878, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. His son James was a printer, but later received the appointment of paymaster in the army. He died about 1847. Another son, John, studied law at Uniontown. He went into the Mexican war in Capt. Quail's company of Roberts'

[1] It will be noticed, in the account given on a preceding page of the Fourth of July celebration in Uniontown in 1796, Dr. Drown is mentioned as the orator of the day on that occasion.

regiment, but died before reaching the city of Mexico. Dr. William H. Sturgeon, another son of Dr. Daniel Sturgeon, studied medicine with Dr. Alexander H. Campbell, in Uniontown, in 1847–48. He attended Jefferson Medical College in 1848–49, after which he returned to Uniontown and commenced practice, which he has continued till the present time, with the exception of a few years spent in Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

Dr. Robert McCall was a native of Shippensburg, Cumberland Co., Pa., where he studied medicine with Dr. Simpson. He was an army surgeon in the war of 1812–15, and soon after its close moved to Uniontown, and opened his office in a building that stood where the law-office of Daniel Downer now is. In 1819 he married Anna, daughter of Samuel King, and practiced in Uniontown till his death in 1823.

Dr. Hugh Campbell was born in Uniontown, May 1, 1795. In 1812 he entered Jefferson College, at Canonsburg, Washington Co., but after a year of study came back to Uniontown, and entered the office of Dr. Daniel Marchand as a student of medicine. After two years' study with Dr. Marchand, he attended a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1818. He returned to Uniontown, and soon afterwards became associated in business with Dr. Lewis Marchand. From that time he was in practice during the remainder of his life, except from 1864 to 1869, when he was warden of the penitentiary at Allegheny City. He died Feb. 27, 1876, aged eighty-one years.

Dr. C. N. J. Magill was in practice in Uniontown in 1835. On the 23d of September in that year he advertised that he had "opened an office for surgery and the practice of medicine next door to E. Bailey's watchmaker shop, on Main Street. Dwelling, No. 3 Stewart's Row, Morgantown Street." He afterwards removed to Salt Lick township, and died there.

Dr. H. C. Martherns was an early practitioner in Smithfield, and removed thence to Uniontown. In April, 1836, he announced that he "has removed his office to the brick dwelling formerly occupied by Mrs. Gregg, four doors east of the court-house, where he will attend to all calls." How long he continued in practice in Uniontown has not been ascertained.

Dr. Alexander Hamilton Campbell was a son of Samuel Y. Campbell, and a native of Uniontown. He studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. Hugh Campbell, about 1840, then attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, and after graduating returned to Uniontown, where he practiced till his death in 1859.

Dr. David Porter was a native of Virginia. His father, William Porter, was a teacher in Washington County, Pa., where he lived until March, 1794. He then moved to Wheeling, Va., where his son David was born. After the death of his father, about 1798, he was adopted by William Woolsey, a retired sea-captain, then living on a farm in Rostravor township, Westmoreland Co., near the Fayette County line. It was on this farm (which he afterwards owned) that he was reared. He received a liberal education under the tutorship of Gad Tower, a noted classical teacher of that time. At the age of about twenty years he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Lewis Marchand, who was then living on his farm below Brownsville; Dr. Leatherman, of Canonsburg, Washington Co., being a fellow-student with him under Dr. Marchand. He attended a course of lectures at Philadelphia by the celebrated Dr. Benjamin Rush, and practiced about two years, then attended lectures at Baltimore.

After graduating he returned to Rostravor township, and practiced there for several years. From there he removed to Cookstown (now Fayette City), and remained two years, then located in Brownsville, whence after a few years he removed to Pittsburgh. There he obtained an extensive practice, but after about two years returned to his farm in Rostravor, where he remained for thirty years, but was only a part of this time in active practice there. In January, 1869, he removed to Uniontown, where he lived until his death, which occurred Sept. 22, 1875, at the age of eighty-three years.

Dr. Porter was recognized as standing in the highest rank of his profession, and consultations with him were constantly sought by the best practitioners in his section of country, including the city of Pittsburgh. He said of himself, "My mind was always slow." But if slow, there were none more sure. "He was fifty years in advance of his age," was the opinion expressed by Dr. John Dixon, an eminent physician of Pittsburgh, on Dr. David Porter.

Dr. John F. Braddee (who has already been noticed in the account of the great Uniontown mail robbery) was a man concerning whom there is a doubt whether his name ought to be mentioned with those of respectable members of the medical fraternity of Uniontown, but the question has been decided in the affirmative by some of the present leading physicians of the borough. He was a charlatan, a man of little or no education, but fertile in resources. He was said to have come into this section of country about the year 1830 as an assistant to a party of horse-dealers from Kentucky, and having for some cause severed his connection with them, and finding himself in a very low financial condition, he came to Uniontown and boldly announced himself as a physician. Being a man of fine personal appearance, of pleasing address, great tact and unbounded assurance, he became at once successful, and secured a more extensive practice than was ever enjoyed by any regular physician of the town or county. It is said that in a single day nearly one hundred patients from the surrounding country came into Uniontown for treatment by Dr. Braddee, and waited for long weary hours to see him in their turn. He was soon enabled to purchase the National Hotel

property, at the corner of Morgantown and Fayette Streets, and in that house he made his professional headquarters. His remarkable success, however, did not deter but rather seemed to incite him to illegitimate projects for money-making, and in 1840 he, with the aid of confederates, executed a cunningly devised plan for robbing the United States mail while in transit through Uniontown. For this offense he was arrested, tried, and convicted, and in 1841 his professional career in Uniontown was closed by a sentence of ten years at hard labor in the penitentiary.

Dr. H. T. Roberts is a native of Allegheny County, and a son of Judge Roberts, late of Pittsburgh. Having studied medicine in that city, he located in Uniontown in 1841 and practiced a few years, after which he removed. Some two or three years since he returned to Uniontown, but is not in practice.

Dr. Frederick C. Robinson, a native of Saratoga County, N. Y., removed thence to Erie, Pa., when quite young. In 1841 he came to Uniontown, and commenced the study of medicine with Dr. H. F. Roberts. In 1844 he removed to Ohio, where he completed his studies, and remained in practice till 1850, when he entered the Jefferson Medical College. He graduated in the winter of 1850–51, and returned to Uniontown, where he has followed his profession until the present time. He was examining surgeon of this district during the war of the Rebellion, and examining physician for the United States Pension Office for thirteen years.

Dr. Robert M. Walker is a native of Franklin County, Pa. He was educated in Ohio at Franklin College. He studied medicine with Dr. Joseph McCloskey, of Perryopolis, and Dr. John Hassan, of West Newton. In the spring of 1843 he commenced practice in Uniontown. In the winter of 1844–45 he attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and at the close of his course in Philadelphia returned to Uniontown, where he is still in practice.

Dr. Smith Fuller, born in Connellsville, Pa., studied medicine with Dr. John Hassan from the spring of 1838 till 1840, when he went to Philadelphia and attended lectures at Jefferson College. He then practiced medicine in Uniontown until 1846, when he resumed his course at Jefferson College. In 1847 he returned to Uniontown, where he has since been constantly in active practice, except when serving in the State Senate from 1861 to 1863. His sons, John M., Smith Jr., and William B., are physicians, the first two now (June, 1881) practicing in Uniontown, and the last named attending lectures in Philadelphia.

The present physicians of Uniontown are:

Dr. Smith Fuller.	Dr. J. B. Ewing.
" R. M. Walker.	" John Hankins.
" H. F. Roberts.	" Smith Fuller, Jr.
" F. C. Robinson.	" John Sturgeon.
" William H. Sturgeon.	" A. P. Bowie.
" John M. Fuller.	" S. W. Hickman.
" John Boyd.	" L. S. Gaddis.

HOMŒOPATHY.

Years ago several attempts were made to introduce homœopathy in Fayette County. Dr. C. Bael and Dr. Ridley practiced in Brownsville, but the exact date of their commencing practice is unknown. B. F. Connell, M.D., a convert from the old school, practiced a few years in Uniontown, but subsequently moved to Ohio, and from thence to Connellsville, where he practiced several years.

Dr. J. G. Heaton practiced for a short time at Fairchance Furnace. None of the above practitioners remained long enough to establish the practice, and for a long time after the above practitioners left for other fields homœopathy was without a representative.

According to the "History of Homœopathy," published by the World's Homœopathic Convention, which met in Philadelphia in 1876, "To A. P. Bowie, M.D., belongs the credit of the successful establishment of homœopathy in Fayette County." Dr. Bowie commenced in Uniontown in 1869, and is still in active practice in the borough. The other practitioners in this county are S. W. Hickman, M.D., Uniontown; W. J. Hamilton, M.D., Dunbar; and S. C. Bosley, M.D., Connellsville.

LAWYERS.

The early attorneys of Uniontown have been mentioned in preceding pages, in connection with the bar of Fayette County. The list of lawyers now (1881) residing in and practicing in the borough is as follows:

Daniel Kaine.	S. L. Mestrezat.
Alfred Howell.	J. L. Johnson.
John K. Ewing.	J. M. Ogelvee.
A. E. Willson, Pres. Judge.	A. H. Wyckoff.
John Collins.	L. H. Frasher.
G. W. K. Minor.	Daniel M. Hertzog.
Thomas B. Searight.	P. S. Morrow.
William H. Playford.	H. Detwiler.
William Parshall.	George Hutchinson.
Charles E. Boyle.	William Guiler.
Daniel Downer.	M. M. Cochran.
T. B. Schnatterly.	George B. Kaine.
A. D. Boyd.	Robert Hopwood.
Edward Campbell.	Alonzo Hagan.
Nathaniel Ewing.	F. M. Fuller.
Samuel E. Ewing.	Robert Kennedy.

SCHOOLS.

The earliest reference found in any record or other document to schools or to places where they were taught in Uniontown is in the act erecting the county of Fayette, passed Sept. 26, 1783, which directs that the court shall be held "*at the school-house*, or some fit place in the town of Union, in the said county," and in the letter (before quoted) written a few months later by Ephraim Douglass to Gen. Irvine, describing the new county-seat, he says it contains "a court-

house and school-house in one," etc. Several deeds of about that date mention in their description of boundaries, a school-house lot evidently near the present court-house grounds. In a deed of lot No. 43, executed in 1783, Colin Campbell is given the title "teacher," which probably, but not as a matter of course, had reference to his occupation in Uniontown.

A school was organized in Uniontown before the year 1800 under the auspices of the Methodist Church. That school will be found more fully mentioned in the history of that church.

Miss Sally Hadden, who was born in Uniontown in the year 1800, and has always lived on the spot of her nativity, says the first school she remembers, was taught by an Irishman named Burns in a log house which stood on the north end of lot No. 39, now the property of Mrs. David Porter. Afterwards she attended the Methodist school on Peter Street, taught by a Mr. Cole.

Jesse Beeson, grandson of the original proprietor of the town, was born in 1806. He first attended school in a log house where the Methodist Episcopal house of worship now stands. The school was taught by a Mrs. Dougherty. He afterwards attended at the school-house on Peter Street mentioned by Miss Hadden. A teacher in the Peter Street school about that time was Silas Bailey, father of William and Ellis Bailey.

The following notice, which appeared in the *Genius of Liberty* in April, 1817, is given here as indicating the progress which had then begun to be made towards the free school system,[1] which was adopted in the State some years later:

"March 25, 1817.

"*To the Assessors of the County of Fayette:*

"You are hereby authorized and required to notify the parents of the children hereinafter named that they are at liberty to send their children to the most convenient school free of expense, and also transmit a list of the names of the children as aforesaid to the teachers of schools within your township, agreeably to the eleventh section of an act of General Assembly passed April 4, 1809."

The act of the Pennsylvania Legislature "to establish a general system of Education by Common Schools," approved April 1, 1834, declares that,—

"WHEREAS, It is enjoined by the constitution as a solemn duty which cannot be neglected without a disregard of the moral and political safety of the people; And whereas the fund for common-school purposes, under the act of the Second of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, will on the fourth of April next amount to the sum of five hundred and forty-six thousand five hundred and sixty-three dollars and seventy-two cents, and will soon reach the sum of two million dollars, when it will produce at five per cent. an interest of one hundred thousand dollars, which by said act is to be paid for the support of common schools; And whereas provisions should be made by law for the distribution of the benefits of this fund to the people of the respective counties of the commonwealth; Therefore [it was enacted] That the city and county of Philadelphia, and every other county in this Commonwealth, shall each form a school division, and that every ward, township, and borough within the several school divisions shall each form a school district; Provided, That any borough which is or may be connected with a township in the assessment and collection of county rates and levies shall with the said township, so long as it remains so connected, form a district, and each of said districts shall contain a competent number of common schools for the education of every child within the limits thereof who shall apply, either in person or by his or her parents, guardian, or next friend, for admission and instruction. . . . All moneys that may come into the possession of the county treasurers for the use of any school district or districts within their respective divisions shall be paid over by the said treasurers to the treasurer of the said district respectively at such times as the commissioners of the respective counties shall order and direct."

[1] At that time, and for more than twenty years afterwards, Uniontown (like most other villages of its size and importance, particularly county-seats) was prolific of private schools, "select schools," and so-called "academies," some of them having merit, but the greater part being poor and of short duration. Generally they were quite pretentious in their announcements, and nearly every scholar whose parents were able to incur the expense (which was not heavy) attended some one of them, for a "term" of three months if no more.

In the *Genius of Liberty* of June 6, 1820, are found the advertisements of two of these schools. One is to the effect that "Mr. and Mrs. Baker present their respectful compliments to the people of Union Town, soliciting their support of a School for the instruction of Young Ladies in all the usual branches of an English education. Also plain sewing, marking cotton-work of all kinds, Embroidery, Tambour, Filagree, Fringe, Netting, Drawing, Painting, and Music, vocal and instrumental."

The other, in the same column, is that of John A. Donne, who announces that "Persons desirous of placing pupils under the care of the subscriber may be accommodated by making early application at his residence, two doors east of Mrs. Gregg's. His room is spacious and convenient, and his prices accommodated to the times, and proportioned to the different branches taught. An enumeration of the branches is thought unnecessary.

"Without arrogating to himself any superior pretentions, the subscriber respectfully suggests that he has had some years' experience in teaching, has made it a profession, and not embraced it merely as a temporary expedient. Grateful for past patronage, he respectfully solicits a continuance of it, and without promise to perform miracles, pledges himself that his exertions to merit it shall be unremitted.

"JOHN A. DONNE.

"UNION, March 1, 1820."

"☞ Since handing the above for publication it has been suggested that I should decline taking young ladies in favor of a certain Mr. Baker & Co., who propose establishing a school here, and confine myself to the instruction of boys, and lest, as it frequently happens, conjecture should in the course of circulation be given for fact, I deem it proper to state that I shall not agree to any such arrangement, but shall continue to admit into my school all the young ladies as well as all the boys that may offer."

At about the same time Patrick Talbot modestly advertised that he was about to open a school in Uniontown for teaching the English branches.

Under this law the county commissioners of Fayette at their December session in that year ordered the levying of a tax of double the amount of school money received from the State. The court of Fayette County at the January term, 1835, appointed school directors for the townships and boroughs of the county, those appointed for Uniontown being Richard Beeson and James Piper. On the 1st of December, 1835, the borough complied with the terms of the law, and the directors reported to the county treasurer. The amount of State money apportioned to the borough in that year was $73.66; from the county, $147.32; total, $220.98.

Free common schools were first opened in Uniontown in 1836,[1] the following being the first official action of the board of directors in the matter, viz.:

"At a meeting of the school directors for Union Borough on the 19th day of March, 1836, it was resolved to open four free schools in said borough, to commence about the 15th day of April next and continue for six months, which period will be divided into two sessions of three months each. There will be a vacation or recess between the sessions of one month, which will happen in August. It was also resolved that the directors will receive proposals until the 8th day of April next from persons wishing to become teachers in any one of said schools. The proposals will set forth the price per month for the whole term of six months (excluding the vacation), or the sum for which the teacher will take charge of a school for the whole time it is proposed to keep the schools open the present year. One of the schools at least will be put under the charge of a female instructor. Proposals from females wishing to engage in the business are respectfully invited.

"JOHN DAWSON, A. L. LITTELL,
"WILLIAM REDDICK, JAMES BOYLES,
"HUGH ESPY, WILLIAM WILSON,
"Directors.

"March 19, 1836."

The east part of the lot of land on which the present school-house stands was purchased of William Salter in 1838, the deed bearing date September 6th of that year. On the lot stood a foundry, which had been occupied by Salter for several years. It was remodeled and fitted up with four rooms for school purposes. This alone was used until about 1850, when another building, also containing four rooms, was erected on the same lot, at the corner of the alley and Church Street. These two buildings were found sufficient until the present school-house was erected.

In 1857 an addition was made to the school lot on the west by a purchase from Moses Sheahan, on the 19th of August in that year; and on the 6th of June, 1860, the lot known as the Molly Lyon lot was purchased at sheriff's sale. The three purchases above named form the school-house lot as it is at present.

The law creating the office of county superintendent of schools was passed in 1854. Joshua Gibbons, of Brownsville, held the office for twelve years. The first report which has been found (that of the year 1857) shows that there were then in the borough of Uniontown four hundred and one scholars, with seven teachers employed in the schools. The sum of $156.80 was received from the State, and $344.41 from the collector.

The schools of Uniontown were graded in 1855, under James H. Springer, who was then the principal.

The present brick school-house was erected in 1868, the commencement being made by breaking ground on the 15th of April in that year, and the building being completed and ready for occupancy in the succeeding fall. It was planned by J. W. Kerr, an architect of Pittsburgh; the contractors were R. and H. Fulton, of Sewickley, Westmoreland Co. The stone-work was done by John Wilhelm, of Connellsville; brick-work by Alfred Dearth, of New Salem, Fayette Co. The contract price was $30,644; cost of furniture, $2800. The building stands on the corner of Barclay's Alley and Church Street. It is ninety feet in length by sixty-five feet in width, and three stories high. The first floor contains four school-rooms, each forty-two feet eleven inches by twenty-four feet eleven inches in dimensions. The second floor is also divided into four rooms, similar to those below. The third floor has two rooms and an exhibition hall, eighty-seven by thirty-six feet.

In 1870 a school-house for colored children was erected at a cost of $1500. The lot on which it stands was purchased of William Baldwin, who donated one-half the price. It is situated in the settlement known as "Hayti," on the east side of Redstone Creek.

The following statistics have reference to the schools of Uniontown Borough for the year 1880:

Number of pupils	536
Number of teachers	10
Total expenditures for the year	$6,771.69
Valuation of school property	$50,000.00
Indebtedness	$15,065.61

The school board of the borough for 1881 is composed of Daniel Kaine, G. W. K. Minor, J. N. Dawson, Joseph White, Alfred Howell, and Joseph Beatty. President, Daniel Kaine; Secretary, Joseph Beatty; Treasurer, A. C. Nutt.

The following is an imperfect list of the school directors of Uniontown from 1835 to the present time:

[1] At the time of the opening of the free schools in Uniontown there was in the borough an institution known as the "Union High School," of which Mr. J. M. Smith was principal. In the *Genius of Liberty* of May 25, 1836, he announced that "Miss Pears, a graduate of Mr. Beatty's female seminary, will be in town in the course of a few days to aid in this [the young ladies'] department," etc. The period of the continuation of this high school has not been ascertained.

Under date of July 26, 1837, is found the advertisement of the "Fayette Seminary." Located at Uniontown. Open for male and female students on the first Monday in September. Embracing two departments, "one principal, the other preparatory." The year divided into two sessions of twenty-two weeks each, quarters of fourteen weeks. Charge for tuition in principal department, $12.50; in preparatory department, $7.00 per session. Samuel Wilson, principal. Mr. Wilson was succeeded by Smith F. Grier, who was principal of the seminary in 1839-40.

In 1839—November 19th—a select school was opened "in Mr. E. West's school-room" by George W. Brown, of Monongalia County, Va., but no later notice of it is found.

1835.—Richard Beeson, James Piper, appointed by the court, January, 1835.
1836.—John Dawson, A. L. Littell, William Reddick, James Baylis, Hugh Espey, William Wilson.
1837–42.—No return.
1843.—James F. Cannon, Wilson Swain.
1844.—E. Brownfield, R. G. Hopwood.
1845.—William Gaddis, H. F. Roberts.
1846–48.—No return.
1849.—R. T. Galloway, A. Hadden.
1850,—William Gaddis, Daniel Kaine.
1851.—James F. Cannon, William Thorndell.
1853.—William Gaddis, Daniel Kaine.
1854.—Joshua B. Houcell, Ellis Bailey.
1855.—Eleazer Robinson, William A. Donaldson.
1856.—William Gaddis, E. W. Power.
1857.—Ellis Bailey, James McKean.
1858.—Eleazer Robinson, Everard Bierer.
1859.—Smith Fuller, E. W. Power.
1861.—Everard Bierer, Amos Jolliff.
1862.—Edward G. Roddy, Benjamin Courtney.
1863.—Henry White, C. S. Seaton.
1864.—James Darby, Anderson Jolliff.
1865.—William Doran, Alexander Chisholm.
1867.—James H. Springer, Frederick C. Robinson.
1872.—Adam C. Nutt, Alfred Howell.
1875.—Adam C. Nutt, Henry M. Clay.
1876.—Joseph Beatty, William H. Bailey.
1877.—Smith Fuller, Daniel Kaine.
1878.—William H. Bowman, Jacob D. Moore.
1880.—Daniel Kaine, George W. K. Minor.
1881.—Alfred Howell, Joseph White.

UNION ACADEMY AND MADISON COLLEGE.

The Union Academy was incorporated by an act of the Legislature passed Feb. 4, 1808,[1] which provided "That there shall be, and hereby is, established in the borough of Uniontown, in the county of Fayette, an academy or public school for the education of youth in the useful arts, sciences, and literature, by the name and style of 'The Union Academy.'" The trustees appointed by the act of incorporation were James Guthrie, Thomas Hadden, Presley Carr Lane, James W. Nicholson, Christian Tarr, Charles Porter, Thomas Mason, John Kennedy, Zadoc Walker, James Allen, Maurice Freeman, Jesse Pennell, and James Findley.

The sum of two thousand dollars was granted by the act, out of any unappropriated money in the State treasury, in aid of the academy, to be applied under the direction of the trustees; and it was further provided by the act that "there shall be admitted into the academy any number of poor children who may at any time be offered, in order to be taught gratis; provided the number so admitted shall at no time be greater than four, and that none of said poor children shall continue to be taught gratis in said academy longer than two years."

The academy was continued with varying success for many years. Finally it was taken under charge of the Pittsburgh Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and under these auspices was incorporated March 2, 1827, as Madison College. By the act of incorporation thirty-eight trustees were appointed, of whom the following named were residents of Uniontown, viz.: Thomas Irwin, John Kennedy, Thornton Fleming, John M. Austin, H. B. Bascom, Samuel Evans, Henry Ebbert, Nathaniel Ewing, Robert Skiles, and Isaac Beeson.

H. B. Bascom was appointed president and Professor of Moral Science; Charles Elliot, Professor of Languages; and J. H. Fielding, Professor of Mathematics. One of the professors had pastoral charge of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Uniontown. In 1829, Dr. Bascom resigned the presidency to become agent for the American Colonization Society. In 1831, J. H. Fielding was appointed president, and Homer J. Clark professor. In 1832 the institution suspended, as propositions had been made to the Conference to accept Allegheny College, at Meadville, in its stead, the buildings, library, and apparatus of which were greatly preferable. During the few years of its existence, however, a number of promising young men were educated, and a great impulse was given to ministerial study throughout Western Pennsylvania.

After the college passed from the charge of the Methodist Conference it was continued under the auspices of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, and in charge of Dr. J. P. Wethee. He was succeeded about 1841 by Dr. Andrew Ferrier, who was in turn succeeded by Dr. Cox. In May, 1852, the college was mentioned in the *Genius of Liberty* as being then "in a very flourishing condition." About 1854 it passed under the charge of the Methodist Protestant Church, and was at different times under the principalship of Drs. Cox, Ball, and Brown. About 1858 the property was sold at sheriff's sale, after which the building was used for a private school, of which the first principal was William McDowell. He remained two or three years, and was succeeded by Levi S. Lewis, who became principal in September, 1861, and continued in charge till February, 1864, when the school was taken by two young men named Reed, who taught one season, and then the school passed to the charge of S. B. Mercer, who continued it till 1866, when the buildings were taken for the use of the Soldiers' Orphans' School, which continued to be taught there until 1875, when it was removed to the new buildings erected for its use at "Dunbar's Camp."

The old Madison College buildings, now in disuse, are located on the north side of Main Street (or the National road), on the high land just east of the eastern bridge over Redstone Creek.

[1] The academy, however, was in operation some time before its incorporation. In an advertisement dated in March, 1807, the name of John St. Clair, "teacher of the Languages and Mathematics in the Union Academy" at Uniontown, is given in recommendation of the superior quality of the surveying instruments manufactured by Alexander Simpson, of Brownsville; and in the act of incorporation it is directed that the trustees appointed by it should hold their first meeting *in the academy*, showing that it existed prior to the passage of the act.

CHURCHES.

GREAT BETHEL REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH.[1]

This organization was formed in the year 1770, and is evidently one of the first religious societies established within the boundaries of Fayette County, and as it can be traced by its own records as a distinct organization down to the present time, it becomes one of the important parts of our present history.

In the oldest book of records now in the possession of the church the following entry is made on the first page: "The Regular Baptist Church of Jesus Christ at Uniontown, Pa., unwilling that their origin should be lost in obscurity, and apprehending, from the decayed state of the annals respecting the institution and progress thereof, that they will shortly become unintelligible, have by an unanimous resolution passed on this 12th day of November, 1822, ordered that the first book of said church should be transcribed in line in the same words and the same manner in which it was written, and that our brother, Samuel King, be appointed for this service." From the transcript made by Mr. King, in pursuance of that resolution, the following letter is copied verbatim, viz.:

"The Church of Jesus Christ at Great Bethel, Constituted as is supposed in Province of Pennsylvania, holding Believers, Baptism, &c., &c., sindeth greeting.

"To all Christian People to whom these may Concern, Know ye that Isaac Sutton is in full Communion with us, and is of a Regular and of a Christian Conversation, and for aught we know is approved of by us in general as a gifted Brother, and we do unitedly agree that he should Improve his Gifts as a Candidate for the ministery where Ever god in his Providence shall Call him. sign'd by us this Eigth day of November, in the year of our lord Christ—1770.

"Witness our hands,

"N.B.

"That this Church was Constituted by me, Nov^{r} 7th, 1770, and that the Bearer was licensed to Preach before me, or in my Presence, as witness my hand this 8th day of Nov^{r}, 1770.

"HENRY CROSBYE."

JACOB VANMETRE.
RICHARD HALL.
ZEPHENIAH BLACKFORD.

Because we are few in number our Sisters are allowed to sign.

RACHEL SUTTON.
LETTICE VANMETRE.
SARAH HALL."

From the latter part of this letter it appears that the church was constituted by Henry Crosby, but nothing further is said of him in the minutes which follow, and we have been unable to ascertain anything further with regard to his personal history or his subsequent connection with the church. In Benedict's "History of the Baptists," page 614, it is stated that this church "was gathered in 1770, under the ministry of elder John Sutton," but as we do not find the name of John Sutton mentioned anywhere in connection with the church records, while that of Isaac is frequently referred to, we are disposed to think that he was the successor of Henry Crosby, and although not the founder of the church, the first pastor after its organization. The oldest book of record has the following title-page:

"Isaac Sutton,
Great Bethel
Church Book,
for the use of Inserting Minutes of Business transacted by the Church."

This certainly is evidence that Sutton was pastor when that book was procured, and it contains minutes beginning with 1773. This church has frequently been called "The Uniontown Church," "Uniontown Baptist Church," etc., owing to its location. But there was a church, known as the Uniontown Church, organized some time previous to the year 1790, the exact date of which we are unable to ascertain. On the 6th of November of that year is the following entry in Great Bethel church-book: "The Church of Christ called Great Bethel met the Church of Christ of Union Town according to appointment. After prayer proceeded to business. 1st, Appointed Deacon Gaddis to receive them. 2d, The Church of Union dissolved their constitution and were received into fellowship with us." Then follows a series of rules adopted for the government of the church. This was the only Uniontown Baptist Church properly called by that name until the division in 1867, when one portion of the church took upon itself the name and was chartered as the Uniontown Regular Baptist Church. The other branch still retained the name and kept up the organization as Great Bethel, more reference to which will hereafter be made.

BUILDINGS.—There is as much uncertainty with regard to the site of the first house of worship as to the name of the first pastor. The earliest reference to this subject in the records of the church is found in the minutes of the monthly meeting held March 18, 1780, as follows: "Resolved, that a meeting-house be built for public worship by the church. Resolved, that brethren Jas. McCoy, Owen Davis, Moses Carr view the ground and pitch upon the place for building, the dimensions of the house to be thirty feet and twenty-five." In July following we find this entry: "Resolved, that two meeting-houses be built, that Owen Davis, Philip Pierce, Joseph Thomas, Jos. Boutenhouse, and Philip Jenkins, to meet on Tuesday, eighth day of August, to council what is needful to carry on the building and what place." On May 19, 1781, "In order to carry on the building of the meeting-house, Bros. Owen Davis and Philip Jenkins are appointed overseers of the work; Bro. Boltenhouse, collector of the subscription." June 19, 1784, "Resolved, that the members shall work at the meeting-house every day that is appointed by Richard Reed, Thomas Bowel, and Philip Jenkins, under

[1] By D. M. Hertzog.

penalty of five shillings for neglect." On Sept. 15, 1787, a resolution was passed "that a meeting-house be built on the Great Road, about a quarter of a mile from Uniontown, and Thomas Gaddis and Moses Carr and James Little trustees to carry it on." We have been unable to reconcile these different resolutions so as to either fix the time when the first house was erected or ascertain the place where it was located. The first reference to a house as having been built is in September, 1789, as follows: "The whole of the land where the meeting-house stands belongs to the church for four pounds. Thomas Gaddis appointed to receive the Deed in the name of the church of Great Bethel against our meeting of business, etc." And again, June 18, 1790: "The church acknowledges that when Thos. Gaddis makes them a Deed for the acre of land that the meeting-house stands on, that they stand indebted to him nineteen pounds one shilling and ten pence, all errors excepted." This would indicate that the land was purchased from Thomas Gaddis, but immediately following it was resolved "that the trustees, Thomas Gaddis and Moses Carr, get the deed in their names in behalf of the church of Great Bethel." It was just at this time that the contention arose among the members elsewhere referred to, and as Thomas Gaddis appears to have been a leading member of the Loofborrow party, it was decided by the other party that he was not a proper person to receive the deed, and from this time there is nothing further said about a deed until the year 1804, when one acre of land was conveyed to the Great Bethel Church by Henry Beeson and wife. This lot of ground was located on the "Great Road" leading from Uniontown to Cheat River, and though it is now within the borough limits, it doubtless would at that early day have been very properly described as "about a quarter of a mile from Uniontown." In the old burying-ground on a part of this lot are found tombstones dating back to 1796, and some whose dates are no longer legible. Many of our citizens still living distinctly remember when an old house stood on this lot, previous to the building of the brick structure which still occupies it. And as no further reference is made to building until the year 1831, when this house was begun, we may conclude almost, if not to an entire certainty, that the house directed to be built in 1787 was located upon the same site where the old brick church now stands, and that it was occupied by the congregation up to the completion of that church, about the year 1833. This is a large building, with ample room below and gallery above. It was occupied by the Great Bethel Church until the division in 1867, when proceedings were begun for the erection of a new building, which was located on Fayette Street, in the borough of Uniontown. It was begun in the year 1868, but owing to the financial difficulties in which they were then placed was not finally completed until 1879, it being dedicated in August of that year. This is a fine two-story brick building, forty-two by sixty-five feet in dimensions, with spire about one hundred and ten feet high. It is provided with lecture-room below, in which is a baptistery and well-furnished room, with frescoed walls for the main chapel above. The whole building was completed, owing to the high prices of all material when it was begun, at a total cost of about $11,000.

BRANCHES.—From Great Bethel Regular Baptist Church there were established from time to time numerous branches, all of which were afterwards formed into distinct organizations, and most of them still exist as flourishing churches. As those of them which are situated within the boundaries of this county will each be more particularly described in their proper places, it is only necessary here to briefly mention the time at which they were separated from the mother-church. On March 19, 1773, the members convenient to Muddy Creek were dismissed by letter to that church, which is situated in Greene County, Pa., and is still in a flourishing condition. On Sept. 21, 1775, the brethren in the Forks of Cheat were granted a constitution. This church now has its place of worship near Stewarttown, W. Va., and has quite a large membership. A branch church was organized in "the Glades" on the 15th of November, 1778. It is still kept up as an independent organization, known as Big Crossings. At the same meeting a constitution was granted to the branch on Redstone, situated in Fayette County, and Isaac Sutton appointed "to constitute them." Also James Sutton, James McCoy, Charles McDonald, and Philip Jenkins were appointed a committee to meet them on the third Saturday of December following, "in order to see that they be an unanimous body fit for a constitution, and to settle matters of difficulty if there is any."

The members belonging to Great Bethel Church living near and beyond the Youghiogheny were permitted to organize as a branch of the church on the 20th of September, 1783, but the history of this organization cannot be traced further.

Oct. 16, 1784, the church at Georges Creek was dismissed by request, and Isaac and James Sutton appointed to constitute them on the 30th of the same month. This church has since become one of the leading members of the Monongahela Association, and its history will appear as that of Mount Moriah Regular Baptist Church.

In the year 1830 a branch was organized at or near McClellantown, Fayette Co., but has since become extinct.

Thus it is seen that either directly or indirectly many of the churches of this county and adjoining counties have sprung from the Great Bethel Church, and truly she may be termed the mother of Baptist churches in this section of Pennsylvania.

MEMBERSHIP.—Beginning as this church did, when the inhabitants of the county were settled here and

there in little groups, its membership must have been small. From the oldest list of members on record we find from September, 1770, to November of the same year, when the church was formally organized, there were received by baptism eight members; these, in addition to the six whose signatures are affixed to the letter already quoted, quite probably constituted the full membership at the time of its organization. The names of the members received by baptism during the time mentioned were John Carr, Elizabeth Carr, Sarah Baccus, David Morgan, Wm. Murphy, —— Van Meter, James McCloy, and Mary Anderson. The list of membership which follows is so incomplete with regard to dates that it is impossible to follow the progress of the church in this respect as closely as we should like to do. It appears that up to July, 1773, there had been received by baptism thirty-two members, and up to 1780 twenty-two by letter. Considering, therefore, the sparsely-settled condition of the country, their increase of membership was very fair. During this time, however, there had been a number dismissed by letter, and also a few excommunicated, but as the dates of their dismission are not recorded we are unable to ascertain the exact membership of the church at either of the dates mentioned. Sept. 24, 1791, the report of membership to the Association shows a total of 40; in 1795, 42; 1800, 26; 1812, 45 (during this year nineteen were received by baptism and eleven by letter). In 1817 the membership had again decreased to 30. Although other lists of members are given at different times they are without dates, and we have therefore been unable to ascertain the exact number of enrolled names until what was known as the great revival in 1855. On Nov. 24, 1855, a series of meetings was begun by Rev. William Wood, assisted by Rev. Israel D. King, which resulted in upwards of ninety additions by baptism. The following postscript, added to the minutes of Jan. 26, 1856, by R. H. Austin, church clerk *pro tem.*, explains the condition at that time: "The church is certainly in a better state of health than it has been since its infancy, our membership larger, our purses heavier, and our hearts lighter. God be praised for His much mercy in dispelling the winter of our church and spreading before us prospects so flattering." A few pages farther on, under date of May 24, 1856, he makes the following entry: "Our church is fast increasing in members, Christian zeal, and, we trust, holiness, our membership now being 229. May God continue to build us up until called to join the church triumphant is our prayer." From this time until 1867 the church continued in a more or less prosperous condition, holding, as nearly as we can ascertain, about the same total membership from year to year. At the beginning of that year, however, opened the darkest hour of her history. Difficulties with the pastor had occurred, which will be more fully stated elsewhere, until they resulted in an open disruption of the church, and compelled a large portion of the members to leave the building in which they worshiped and erect a new house in a different locality. The portion of members thus going off were recognized, upon a full explanation of the difficulty to the Association at their next meeting, as the Regular Baptist Church, and began at once to carry on the work of its original organization. The membership, however, by this disruption had been greatly reduced, and the bitter feelings engendered were slow to wear away. But gradually many of those who at first adhered to their former pastor, and even formed a distinct organization under his control, began one by one to return to the church; baptisms also became more numerous, until from a report of eighty-two members at the Association in the autumn of 1867 there are now enrolled on the church record one hundred and ninety-three members, there having been an increase by letter and baptism of twenty-four during the present year. The greatest harmony now prevails, both among the members themselves and between them and their pastor. The great burden of debt which since the erection of their new building had been weighing them down has within the past two years been almost removed, and once more may her members truly exclaim, "Our membership is larger, our purses heavier, and our hearts lighter. God be praised for His much mercy!"

SUNSHINE AND SHADOWS.—It is the duty of the historian to represent truly the subject which he attempts to describe. We shall not therefore presume to present the bright side of this church and leave concealed from view the dark, for Great Bethel, like almost all other churches, has had her shadows as well as sunshine, and while it may not be so pleasant a duty to write that which now lies before us, yet in doing so we hope that by thus showing the comparatively insignificant causes, for such most of them were which led to these difficulties, the present membership may be warned by the past to avoid similar disasters in the future.

The first of these difficulties occurred about the beginning of the year 1790. Some time previous the church had called Rev. Isaac Sutton as regular minister and Rev. David Loofborrow as an assistant. Soon afterwards we find frequent accusations brought first against one member and then another until a complete separation occurred, one part of the church meeting at the house of Rev. Sutton and transacting business there as Great Bethel Church, the other holding their sessions on the same day at the church building. This unhappy state of affairs continued until Oct. 4, 1791, when a special meeting was called, "in order to form a plan by which our aggrieved brethren might be again united with us in the bonds of love and Christian fellowship." This result appeared to have been accomplished by passing a resolution to permit both preachers to officiate in their ministerial capacity in the church, for we find no further difficulty recorded in connection with this matter. From

that time forward harmony appears to have prevailed until during the pastorate of Rev. William Brownfield. About the year 1832 there arose a difficulty between Rev. Brownfield and other ministers of the Baptist denomination. Rev. Brownfield adhered strictly to the "Old School" or Anti-Mission Baptists, while Rev. John Thomas, Rev. Dr. James Estep, Rev. William Penny, and others who were occasionally invited to preach for the Great Bethel Church, were more liberal in their views and favored missionary and other benevolent societies. This soon caused a contention among the preachers themselves, and the members naturally fell in with one side or the other, until again a separation was brought about.

This contention continued and grew more serious until April, 1836, when the party favoring the New School ministers purchased a new book for keeping their records, and though they still permitted Rev. Brownfield to preach in the church one-half the time, and also allowed his adherents to hold business meetings there, nevertheless kept the minutes of their meetings entirely distinct. Contentions then began to arise as to whom the church property belonged. A petition by the Brownfield party and remonstrance against it by the others were sent to the Legislature of the State; the matter was also referred to the Redstone Association. But nothing satisfactory could be done, the breach was only widened, until in 1837 an attempt was made by the Brownfield party to prevent the others from using the house by fastening the doors and windows with iron bars, and posting a notice on the door to the effect that should any one remove these fastenings and enter he would be liable to a suit at law for trespass. Nothing daunted, the new party at once removed the bars and entered. This entry, in accordance with the notice given, resulted in a suit, which was tried before Judge Grier in a special court held in the year 1843, and was terminated by a verdict in favor of the defendants or New School party. From that time there seems to have been but little contention between them, though the Old School party still continued to keep a separate record and retained Rev. Brownfield to preach for them until Oct. 31, 1846, when no further record is found of their deliberations, and they appear to have gradually fallen in with the other branch until they became entirely absorbed by it, and from that time on the New School party continued as the only organization and the Great Bethel Church. This split, while it hindered greatly the spiritual progress of the church during its continuance, resulted in an entire change of the working of the body, and evidently opened for them many new fields of usefulness. From this time there are frequent collections for mission-work of various kinds, the church-doors were thrown open for the privileges of Sabbath-school, and a new era of progress dawned upon the whole society. Happier would it have been had this result been brought about without the contention and bitter feelings connected with it. At last the storm was over, and though it had dashed the waves of contention fiercely about her, serenely from amidst the roar and tumult the old ship of the church sailed out upon the placid waters; and but a few years later it is with pleasure we quote from the record at the time of the famous meeting elsewhere referred to. During its progress reference is made to the preaching of Revs. Wood and King, and as a result "fifty-six eternity-bound souls followed the example of their master and elder brother, buried with him in Christian baptism, and raised, we trust, to newness of life. Fifty-four were received into full fellowship with the church, *and the work still going on.*" Alas, that we must turn from this bright part of the record to note another time of gloom. Dr. John Boyd was called as pastor of the church March 21, 1864. For some time afterward the usual harmony continued, but about the close of the year 1866 disputes arose from various causes between the pastor and part of the members. Though the writer was not in any way connected with the church at that time, having since become a member, it may be possible we are not sufficiently free from prejudice to impartially state these causes; and as the parties connected with the church at that time are almost all still living, lest we should do injustice to some of them we will leave that part of the church history for some one who can look back with an impartial eye, and from written records recount the true cause of this trouble when those who participated in it shall all have passed away. This dispute continued and grew so warm that it became impossible for both factions to remain together, and those who adhered to the pastor still continuing in the church building, the other party were obliged to seek a place of worship elsewhere. For a short time they obtained leave from the county officers to use the court-house, afterward they resorted to what was formerly known as the town hall, in the borough of Uniontown, and there remained until their new house of worship, erected on Fayette Street, was sufficiently completed to afford them a place for assembling. This part of the members made application to the Monongahela Association in the fall of 1867, the same year of the separation, and were recognized as the regular church, as appears by the minutes of the Association for that year. They at once upon leaving the old house discharged Dr. Boyd as their pastor, and soon afterward called another. They have since regularly continued the organization as the Great Bethel Regular Baptist Church, and on the 17th day of March, 1881, procured by application to the court a charter under that name. Almost all the members who at first remained with the Boyd party have since left them and returned to this church, so that the only visible part of the trouble that for a time threatened to destroy the prosperity of the church is a disagreement between the church at present and Dr. Boyd as to the right of property in the old church building. In order to test this matter

a suit was brought a short time since by the trustees of this church against Dr. Boyd, and when this suit shall have been determined the last great disturbance will be ended. May it be the last, with reference to the future as well as the past. In standing off thus at a distance and recounting the causes that have led to all the dark days of this old pioneer church, how simple they seem and how seemingly easy might they have been averted. A learned judge once said in delivering the opinion of the court in a church case where the dispute arose about two ministers, "In this case some appear to be for Paul and some for Apollos, but none for Christ." With all due respect to those members who through all these difficulties still clung to the good work, and labored and nobly succeeded for the cause of the Master, a review of this history shows that it was only when the church began to approach that condition referred to by the learned judge, and in their zeal for their own choice of men forgot the great object of the church, that all this contention arose.

PASTORS.—The first reference in any way to a pastor of the church other than the letter previously referred to is in the minutes of March 14, 1778, as follows: "Had under consideration whether Br. Jas. Sutton shall take the care of this church in place of Isaac Sutton, to remain under consideration till another opportunity." Although this is nearly eight years after the organization of the church, the records seem to indicate that Isaac Sutton was the successor of Henry Crosby, but at what time the pastorate of the latter closed and that of the former began we are unable to ascertain. May 16, 1778, a reference is made to Jas. Sutton again as follows: "That Bro. Jas. Sutton take the oversight of this church—a full conclusion referred till our next meeting." Nothing more is said of a pastor in any way until Sept. 18, 1784, when it was "Resolved that Bro. Jas Sutton shall act in every respect as an assistant to Bro. Isaac Sutton." Dec. 18, 1784, James Sutton and wife were dismissed by letter from the church, and the next reference to the pastor is in the minutes of June 20, 1789, when a resolution was passed that "Isaac Sutton, Sen., should stand minister in this church as usual," and also called Wm. Loveberry as an assistant, to preach once a month for one year. It appears also that David Loofborrow had been called as an assistant near the same time. Some months after this occurred the difficulty previously mentioned, when Isaac Sutton resigned, March 21, 1790, but was recalled by one branch of the church on the 18th of September following, and continued with this part of the church, while Rev. Loofborrow remained with the other branch, until Oct. 5, 1793, when the two branches were united, and both called to officiate as ministers. Sutton, however, was granted a letter of dismission on the 21st of the same month, and left the sole control to Loofborrow, who continued as pastor until Oct. 5, 1793, when he too was granted a letter of dismission. From this time until May 26, 1794, the church was without a pastor, when Rev. Benjamin Stone was called, first as a supply and afterwards as pastor, and continued as such up to Sept. 7, 1805, when he was granted a letter of dismission, but was recalled on June 11, 1806, to preach once a month, and continued as pastor until 1812. In the mean time that remarkable man, William Brownfield, had been licensed to preach, and Feb. 6, 1802, received a call to preach the second and fourth Sundays in each month. He thus continued until June 9, 1804, when he was dismissed by letter, and we hear no more of him until Feb. 12, 1812, when he received a call as pastor of the church. This position he held uninterruptedly and alone until April 6, 1833, when Rev. Milton Sutton was invited to preach once a month. On June 1st of the same year Wm. Wood was also invited to preach once a month for six months. May 3, 1834, Isaac Wynn was procured to preach once a month, and May 2, 1835, Milton Sutton was requested to continue his services. During all this time, however, Rev. Brownfield was still retained as the pastor of the church. Soon afterwards occurred the second division, before referred to, and although Rev. Brownfield was then, on April 30, 1836, dismissed by "a majority of the members present" from the pastorate of the church, he was still allowed to preach on his usual days, the first and third Sabbaths of each month. This he continued to do until 1846, except such times as his place was supplied by other ministers, whom he frequently invited to assist him. Among these were Revs. Frey, Avery, McClelland, Whitlock, and others. On the 24th of December, 1836, the other branch of the church called Elder James Seymour to preach once a month, and from this time until the end of Rev. Brownfield's labors, if the church did not succeed it certainly was not from lack of preachers. June 24, 1837, Elder Milton Sutton called once a month for one year, in connection with Rev. Seymour. Feb. 24, 1836, Rev. John Thomas called to preach once a month. June, 1838, Elder Wm. Wood called once a month, and continued as pastor until April, 1841. Dec. 22, 1838, Rev. Isaac Wynn was called to supply the place of Rev. Thomas, who had been employed by the Pennsylvania Missionary Society. Rev. Wynn continued in connection with Rev. Wood until 1841, when Elder E. M. Miles was called as pastor, to preach twice a month, and who continued his labors with the church until September, 1842. October 29th of the same year Rev. Isaac Wynn was again called as a supply, but afterwards retained as pastor, preaching one-half his time until April 1, 1854, with the following exceptions: Dr. James Estep, pastor for six months from April, 1844; Dr. William Penny, from Dec. 26, 1846, to April 1, 1848; S. H. Ruple, one year from April 26, 1851; and Rev. Milton Sutton, for one year from April 24, 1852. From the time of his resignation as pastor, Rev. Wynn was kept as a supply until June

24, 1855, when Rev. Wm. Wood was called as a supply, to preach once a month. On Jan. 24, 1855, Rev. Israel D. King was called as pastor of the church, and continued as such until March 1, 1860. On the 8th of December following, Rev. B. P. Ferguson was called to the pastorate of the church, which place he retained until Sept. 12, 1863. Dr. John Boyd was called as pastor March 21, 1864, and continued until March 2, 1867. Rev. C. E. Barto was next called, Jan. 19, 1868, and continued until April 1, 1872. Rev. W. W. Hickman entered as pastor in May, 1872, and remained until April 1, 1878. From that time until June 6, 1879, the church was without a pastor, when Rev. F. B. La Barrer assumed the duties as such, and still continues in that position, July 1, 1881.

PREACHERS LICENSED.—The following list shows the licenses granted to young men by this church, permitting them to enter the ministry:

Isaac Sutton, Nov. 8, 1770.

Joseph Barnet, March 19, 1773; ordained June, 1775.

Isaac Morris, May 21, 1775.

John Wade Lovebery, Sept. 20, 1783.

John Hopwood, Aug. 20, 1791.

—— Sreve, Nov. 19, 1792.

William Brownfield, April 6, 1799; ordained Dec. 19, 1800.

Milton Sutton, July 6, 1833; ordained May 4, 1834.

Isaac Wynn, July 6, 1833.

Richard H. Austin, June 28, 1856; ordained Sept. 27, 1857.

Joseph Collins, Feb. 26, 1859.

John Batt, Jan. 19, 1868.

LIST OF CLERKS.—Isaac Morris, appointed July 15, 1775.

Philip Jenkins, appointed Nov. 19, 1776.

Moses Sutton, appointed Oct. 16, 1784.

Isaac Sutton, Jr., appointed Sept. 15, 1787.

John Hopwood, appointed Feb. 19, 1791.

Anthony Swain, appointed Oct. 18, 1794.

John Ayers, appointed Sept. 8, 1804.

Simon Gard, appointed Aug. 12, 1809.

Charles King, appointed March 28, 1812.

Samuel Little, appointed Aug. 1, 1818.

William Bryson, appointed May, 1830.

Hamilton Abraham (O. S.), appointed Jan. 2, 1836.

William Bryson (N. S.), appointed April 30, 1836.

George A. Shallenberger, appointed May 21, 1853.

F. L. Hatfield, appointed March 22, 1856.

Isaac W. Bryson, appointed Aug. 22, 1856.

Samuel Hatfield, Jr., appointed Sept. 26, 1857.

C. G. Turner, appointed Jan. 22, 1859.

R. Porter Craig, appointed Dec. 8, 1860.

Joseph Hayden, appointed Dec. 24, 1865.

Amos Bowlby, appointed Jan. 25, 1873.

S. W. Carter, appointed May 24, 1873.

D. M. Hertzog, appointed Sept. 27, 1879.

LIST OF DEACONS.—Elijah Barclay, June 8, 1776, on trial; ordained May 19, 1781.

Philip Pierce, May 17, 1779, on trial; ordained May 19, 1781.

William Wells, Jan. 20, 1782.

Thomas Gaddis, Feb. 14, 1784.

Moses Carr, Jan. 19, 1790.

Robert Jackway, Jan. 15, 1791.

—— Ker, Oct. 18, 1794.

David Conger, April 5, 1800.

John Gaddis, March 9, 1805.

Simon Gard, March 9, 1805.

Isaac Minor, May 1, 1812.

William Vance, Nov. 4, 1815.

Moses Nixon, May 4, 1822.

John Troutman, May 4, 1822.

William Bryson, July 6, 1833.

Isaac Hutchinson, April 1, 1837.

Squire Ayers, Dec. 24, 1842.

A. B. Bryson, March, 1851.

Elijah Jennings, March, 1851.

George A. Shallenberger, Jan. 27, 1855.

George W. Foulk, Jan. 19, 1868.

William Swearingen, Jan. 19, 1868.

Crawford Vance, Aug. 22, 1868.

Porter Craig.

John Collins.

James Nabor, April 24, 1875.

H. C. Diffenderffer, Feb. 22, 1879.

Robert Bryner.

ASSOCIATIONS.—The Redstone Association, according to Benedict's "History of the Baptists," was organized in 1776. In 1777 Great Bethel Church sent the following messengers to that body, viz.: Isaac Sutton, James Sutton, and Philip Jenkins. Owing "to the difficulty of the times," it did not suit to hold the Association that year at Muddy Creek, and it was agreed that it should be held at the house of Isaac Sutton. It is obvious from this that Great Bethel was one of the original members of the Redstone Association, with which it continued until 1836, and the branch which still clung to Rev. Wm. Brownfield continued to send delegates until 1846, when Wm. Brownfield, I. Hutchinson, and S. Davis were sent to Indian Creek Church, where it met that year. The other branch of the church soon after their separation sent messengers to the Pittsburgh Association, and were admitted to that body, of which the church remained a member until 1856. On the 26th of April, 1856, a letter was sent to the Pittsburgh Association requesting dismission from them, with a view of uniting with the Monongahela Association. Their request was granted, and the same year, on applying to the Monongahela Association for admission, they were received into that body, with which they still continue.

SABBATH-SCHOOL.—The first Sunday-school in connection with this church was organized in July, 1845, on motion of Rev. Isaac Wynn. It has been maintained as an organization ever since. At first, for a few years, it was conducted only during the winter

season, but since then it has been maintained regularly throughout the year. At present it is under the superintendency of D. M. Hertzog, and numbers in full nearly one hundred and fifty members, with nine teachers.

CONCLUSION.—We have now attempted to record briefly the principal events in the history of this remarkable church. Much that is interesting has no doubt been omitted, but enough is given to mark the course along which she has passed. Dating her existence back to a time when the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania was a feeble province of the mother-country, she has witnessed the birth, growth, and unprecedented prosperity of a mighty nation. Sometimes disturbed by national or State convulsions from without, and occasional contentions within, her course has not always been smooth as that of church brotherhood should be, yet upon the whole her members have reason to rejoice that they belong to a body which, by the grace of God, has been permitted to do so much for the cause of the Master, and especially to see the harmony that now prevails in all her parts, and the glorious opportunity at present offered for the successful advancement of that great work. May peace continue within her walls and prosperity within her palaces!

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN UNIONTOWN.[1]

At the session of Conference held in Baltimore May 28, 1784, Redstone Circuit was formed, which included all of Pennsylvania west of the Allegheny Mountains. John Cooper and Samuel Breeze were appointed to this circuit. They came to Uniontown, probably in June, as Bishop Asbury preached in Uniontown July 7, 1784, to a congregation of seven hundred persons, and it is probable that Cooper and Breeze came with him. But the peculiar polity of Methodism in working the laymen as local preachers and exhorters had forestalled the appearance of the regular circuit preachers, who found in the vicinity of Uniontown Robert Wooster, a local preacher from England. Wooster, according to the best authority attainable, came to America about the year 1771, and commenced preaching in the neighborhood of Uniontown about 1780. Many traditions have been handed down in Methodist families concerning Wooster and his work, from which it is thought to be more than probable that he organized classes at several points in and around Uniontown. The early records of the society at Uniontown were not preserved, so that a correct list of the persons forming the first class or society cannot be furnished, although many of them are known. The oldest record now in the possession of the church is a treasurer's book opened in 1807.

Cooper and Breeze remained on Redstone Circuit but one year, under the custom of annual changes which was then the rule. They were followed in 1785 by Peter Moriarity, John Fittler, and Wilson Lee. It is probable that Bishop Asbury came to Uniontown with the new preachers, as he writes that he exhorted in Beesontown July 19, 1785. He also preached, July 1 and 2, 1786, in the new meeting-house in Beesontown. He says, "We had a feeling, gracious season; the Sacrament was, I trust, attended with a blessing." On July 20th, same year, he writes that he preached to a congregation of six hundred persons in Beesontown during court. July 30th he writes that he was at the Widow Murphy's. It is not known exactly when the first meeting-house was erected, but as Asbury preached in it July 1, 1786, it is probable that it was built in 1785. The deed for the lots on which it was built on Peter Street was not made, however, until Aug. 6, 1791, and was made in the names of David Jennings, Jacob Murphy, Samuel Stephens, Jonathan Rowland, and Peter Hook, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Uniontown.

The first church or meeting-house was built of logs, thirty-five by seventy feet, including the school-room at the west end. It stood on what is now the graveyard, near the line of the Second Church lot, fronting on Peter Street and flush with the street. There was a hall separating the school-room and the meeting-house, and a stairway in the hall leading to a room over the school-room. There were doors in the hall leading to the school-room on the left and into the meeting-house on the right.

Bishop Asbury commenced the annual session of Conference at Uniontown, in the meeting-house, Aug. 22, 1788. There were in attendance seven regular preachers and five others "on trial." Owing to some inconvenience and at the invitation of Mrs. Ann Murphy, Bishop Asbury changed the place of meeting to her house, which stood opposite the present residence of Henry Gaddis. Mrs. Murphy not only furnished a place for the meetings of Conference but entertained the whole body, including the bishop. During the session of this Conference Michael Leard was ordained. He was the first Methodist preacher ordained west of the mountains. Mrs. Ann Murphy was one of the original members of the church in Uniontown, and often entertained Asbury and his traveling companions, who always made it a point to stop with "Mother Murphy" when their journeys west and south brought them into the neighborhood. She came from Maryland during the Revolutionary war (the exact date is not known), and bought what is now the county farm and the Gaddis place, where she lived at the time of Conference in 1788. In Maryland she owned a tobacco plantation between Baltimore and Harper's Ferry, and having several children, she (at their solicitation) sold out and moved west to Uniontown. The year before her son, Eli Murphy, made a preliminary visit to the neighborhood of Uniontown. He was murdered, it was supposed, for his money. His traveling companion charged his death to the Indians, while the settlers, although not entertaining a very high opinion of the red men,

[1] By Dr. J. E. Moffitt, of Uniontown.

seemed inclined to exonerate them from the charge. Mrs. Murphy was accompanied by all her children, except a married daughter, who remained in Maryland. She brought a considerable sum of money with her, and after buying the home-farm and the farm at Mount Braddock for Jacob, she had for those days a large surplus, but as it was in Continental notes it became worthless at the close of the war. Jacob Murphy married a daughter of Col. Meason, and in 1791 his name appears as one of the original trustees. Ann Murphy (the daughter) married Samuel Stephens, who was also one of the original trustees. They were the parents of Mrs. Priscilla Austin, and lived on their farm near Upper Middletown. Sallie Murphy married a Mr. Banning, and moved to Ohio. Rachel Murphy married Rev. Roberts, a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and also moved to Ohio. Nacca Murphy, the youngest, married James Gregg. They were the grandparents of Dr. William and Miss M. E. Sturgeon. Mrs. Murphy brought a number of her slaves with her, and among them a Guinea negro named Nero, of whom many laughable anecdotes are related. Nero conceived a great dislike to the raw edges of pioneer life in the West, and mourned over the flesh-pots of Maryland, refusing in the bitterness of his anguish to attend family worship. Bishop Asbury on one occasion persuaded Nero to attend family worship. He reluctantly consented, but during the singing, reading, and praying he became so demonstrative in his happiness as to break down his chair and fall to the floor shouting,—a little too happy for the occasion,—so that the good bishop never again asked Nero to attend family worship. Bishop Asbury and Richard Whatcoat preached a sermon each during the session of the Conference of 1788, and Conference adjourned on the 25th of August. Asbury was again in Uniontown July 25, 1789. Conference held its annual session in Uniontown in 1790, commencing July 28th, Wednesday, and continued over Sunday. Three elders and four deacons were ordained by Asbury at this Conference. In 1792, June 2d, Conference again met in Uniontown, and Asbury writes in his journal, date June 10th: "We have founded a seminary of learning, called Union School. Brother C. Conway is manager, who also has charge of the District. The Establishment is designed for instruction in Grammar, Sciences, and the languages." This school was located in the schoolroom in the west end of the church on Peter Street."

The lot on which the school-house stood (joining the graveyard lots on the west) was transferred to the trustees of the church in 1794; from this fact, and also that the school was established in 1792, it is concluded that the school-room was added to the church building several years after the latter was built, prob-

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, UNIONTOWN.

ably in 1791.[1] Rev. C. Conway remained on the district until 1796, and probably continued as manager of the school to that date, but in 1795 Conference appointed John K. Reynolds, a traveling preacher, classical teacher. Rev. Wm. Wilson taught the English branches. The sessions of Conference of 1794 and 1796 were held in Uniontown. In 1808 the meeting-house was weatherboarded and otherwise improved. In 1809, Thomas Daughaday was preacher in charge of the circuit. He died at his residence on Morgantown Street, where the third church now stands, on the 12th of October, 1810. He was but thirty-three years of age. His wife was a daughter of Peter Hook, one of the original trustees. She died in Westmoreland County.

Mrs. Ann Murphy died Sept. 10, 1814, in the log house on South Street where Mr. N. Greenland now lives. Her descendants in Fayette County are quite numerous, but few of them remain in the Methodist Church. Peter Hook, one of the original trustees, died March 12, 1818, aged sixty-five years. He was the grandfather of Mr. P. H. Hellen. In 1820 the society at Uniontown was separated from the circuit, and with Brownsville formed a station under the pastorate of Dennis H. Battie. The school established by Conference in 1792 must have closed its history somewhere about 1800. It was followed by select schools down to 1819, Patrick Talbot being the last

[1] On the 6th of August, 1791, Jacob Beeson sold to David Jennings, Jacob Murphy, Samuel Stephens, Jonathan Rowland, and Peter Hook, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, lots Nos. 27 and 28, in consideration of five shillings. These lots were located in Jacob's Addition, on the north side of Peter Street. The Methodist Church was built upon them, and the old burial-ground was in use from an earlier day, as is shown by the fact that one stone in it bears the date of 1790.

teacher. In 1820 the partitions between the meeting-house and the school-room were taken out and the whole thrown into one room, and the gallery extended around the west end. After this the old hall entrance was used exclusively by the females, who were still further separated from the male portion of the congregation by a balustrade something higher than the backs of the seats, running from the south side forward to the aisle in front of the altar. The pulpit was in the centre of the north side, and had over it a sounding-board about five feet in diameter. The choir, usually very large, occupied the south gallery, the colored people the east, and the whites the west gallery. Uniontown continued with Brownsville as a half-station until 1824, when the appointment was made a station, and James G. Sansom appointed the first station preacher. From 1784 to 1824, when Uniontown was made a station, fifty-eight preachers were appointed to this charge. Never less than two, and sometimes three preachers were on the circuit at one time. James G. Sansom remained but one year, and was followed in 1825 by David Sharp, who in turn was followed by Henry B. Bascom in 1826. Bascom was a preacher of national reputation. Many of the older citizens remember his eloquent and stirring sermons. He was a man of fine personal appearance, with a brilliant mind of poetical rather than logical cast. Bascom remained but one year, and in 1827 was appointed president of Madison College. The history of Madison College while under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church is rather obscure. After the formation of the Pittsburgh Conference, and at its first session, a resolution was presented by Asa Shinn and seconded by Thornton Fleming and adopted, viz.: "That the Conference establish a seminary of learning within its bounds, and a missionary be appointed to ascertain the probable amount of money needed." Henry B. Bascom reported at the session of 1826, and the Conference accepted the report, and "Resolved, 1st, That the institution be located at Uniontown, Pa.; 2d, That a superintending committee of nine be appointed, five of whom shall be traveling preachers, to determine where to erect buildings and to employ teachers if practicable." The committee was appointed as follows: Revs. H. B. Bascom, John Waterman, Asa Shinn, Charles Cooke, and Thornton Fleming, and Messrs. Charles Avery, of Pittsburgh, John M. Austin, Thomas Erwin, and Henry Ebbert, of Uniontown. There had been an academy in Uniontown, established in 1808, the trustees of which gave the buildings for college purposes, and the college was opened under the presidency of H. B. Bascom in 1827. J. H. Fielding was Professor of Mathematics, and Charles Elliott Professor of Languages. Bascom resigned in 1829, and J. H. Fielding was appointed president, and H. J. Clark professor. In 1832 Madison College closed on account of the Conference accepting Allegheny College, at Meadville, Pa. Bascom in after-years became president of Kentucky State College, and died in 1850 a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. In 1827, Dr. Charles Elliott followed Bascom as preacher in charge, and also taught the languages in Madison College. He remained two years, and was followed in 1829 by Thornton Fleming, who remained one year.

In 1830 Conference held its session in Uniontown, and Charles Cooke was appointed to the station. Jonathan Rowland, one of the original trustees, died Sept. 22, 1830, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

In 1832, under the pastorate of Charles Cooke, the Second Methodist Episcopal Church was commenced, and finished in 1833, under the pastorate of George S. Holmes. It was built of brick on a triangular lot adjoining the graveyard on the west. Daniel B. McCarty, George W. Rutter, and Benjamin Hellen composed the building committee. Under the direction of this committee Edward Hyde, bricklayer, Edward Jones, stone-mason, and Gabriel Getzindiner, carpenter, built the church. The church was dedicated by Charles Cooke (former pastor), and cost about $3500.

In 1837, March 28th, Daniel Limerick, preacher in charge, died, and was buried in the graveyard. From February, 1837, until Conference met in July the pulpit was filled by John White, preacher in charge of Redstone Circuit, under the direction of the presiding elder. From this date to the present time the records of the church are well preserved, and as full and complete as could be expected under the circumstances.

The usual fluctuations incident to the history of all congregations have had their place in the Methodist Church in Uniontown, but nothing transpired deserving special mention in a sketch like this excepting the revival of 1847–48, under the pastorate of S. E. Babcock, when one hundred and eighty-seven persons joined the church, and the building of the Third Methodist Episcopal Church on Morgantown Street. The contract for building the Third Church was signed by Messrs. Fuller, Laughead, Bailey & Co., July 24, 1877, and the church was dedicated by Bishop Simpson June 2, 1878. The lots on which the church stands cost $2500. The building and furnishing complete cost $12,800. The last payment on the debt was paid Feb. 7, 1880.

Ninety-two preachers have served the Methodist Episcopal Church in Uniontown since 1784, the date of the organization of the church, down to the present year (1881). Thirty-four of these were stationed preachers since 1824, when the appointment first became a station. The names of the stationed preachers and dates of service are as follows:

James G. Sansom, 1824.	H. J. Clark, 1831.
David Sharp, 1825.	Geo. S. Holmes, 1833–34.
H. B. Bascom, 1826.	T. M. Hudson, 1835.
Charles Elliott, 1827–28.	Daniel Limerick, 1836.
Thornton Fleming, 1829.	I. N. McAbee, 1837.
Charles Cooke, 1830–32.	W. Smith, 1838–39.

B. F. Sawhill, 1840.
C. D. Battell, 1841–42.
A. Young, 1843.
William Cox, 1844–45.
E. Birkett, 1846.
S. E. Babcock, 1847–48.
Frank Moore, 1849–50.
Jos. Montgomery, 1851.
I. C. Pershing, 1852–53.
A. G. Williams, 1854.
John Grant, 1855–56.
John Williams, 1857–58.
E. B. Griffin, 1859–60.
A. L. Petty, 1861.
H. Sinsebaugh, 1862.
H. L. Chapman, 1863–65.
J. Mancell, 1866.
C. W. Smith, 1867–69.
A. B. Castle, 1870–72.
John J. Moffitt, 1873–75.
S. W. Davis, 1876 (two Conference years in this year) to 1877.
R. T. Miller, 1878–80.

A long list of excellent men have served the church as local preachers, trustees, stewards, leaders, and Sunday-school superintendents. Among them may be mentioned (as space precludes mention of all) John Phillips, John Hibben, William McClelland, Morris Covert, John M. Austin, George Griffith, Henry Ebbert, Robert Kincaid, Noble McCormick, Rice G. Hopwood, James Ebbert, Gabriel Getzendiner, A. L. Little, R. L. Barry, Robert Boyle, Richard Miller, P. H. Hellen, Z. Ludington, Daniel Sturgeon, D. Hess, John F. Beazel, E. G. Roddy, James T. Redburn, John W. Barr, W. A. Donaldson, Henry Wilson, G. W. Rutter, etc. The present official board is composed of the following: Alfred Newlon, local elder and trustee; T. F. Farmer, local deacon; William Wilson, G. Crossland, John Sembower, William Craig, and Henry McClay, trustees and stewards; Thomas Jaquett, Lewis Dawson, and William B. McCormick, trustees; A. S. Craig, William Sembower, and J. E. Moffitt, stewards, the last named being recording steward. As far back as the records of the church are preserved there are accounts of the Sunday-school, but nothing is known of the date of original organization. The whole number enrolled in the Sunday-school is about two hundred, the average attendance one hundred and forty-seven. There are twenty teachers, including those of the boys' and the girls' infant classes. J. E. Moffitt is superintendent; H. McClay, assistant superintendent; H. F. Detwiler, secretary; and Juliet Wilson, treasurer. There is another organization connected with the church that deserves special mention: the Ladies' and Pastor's Christian Union, organized by the pastor, Rev. S. W. Davis, in 1877. The society is designed to aid the pastor in his work, and to assist the trustees in providing for the ordinary and extra expenses of the church and its furniture. The society paid over fifteen hundred dollars on the cost of building and furnishing the new church, and is still actively engaged in providing for the incidental expenses. The pastor is president; Miss Juliet Wilson, vice-president; Mrs. Neil Claggett, treasurer; and Miss Lou Reynolds, secretary. Regular weekly meetings are held on Tuesday evenings.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in Uniontown has furnished quite a number of ministers for the active work of the church. Among others may be mentioned David Hess (deceased), L. R. Beacom, and G. T. Reynolds, of the Pittsburgh Conference, Henry Wilson, of the Illinois Conference, and C. M. Coburn, of the Erie Conference. The number of members now connected with the church is two hundred and twenty-six, which is about the average number for the past fifty years.

Perhaps there is no other point west of the mountains where the associations and memories of Methodism concentrate as at Uniontown. The early planting of Methodism, its well-sustained efforts in behalf of liberal education, the prominent position held by the denomination in its earlier days, and the great and good men who have been connected with the appointment have conspired to make Uniontown an historical centre in Western Methodism. Viewed from the era of the sturdy and heroic itinerant, who, clad in homespun and equipped with saddle-bags, battled for the gospel of peace, or contemplated in the mellow light radiating from the memories of the mothers in Methodism, the promise of the present and the future of Methodism in Uniontown is not so bright as that of the past.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF UNIONTOWN.[1]

It is quite certain that Uniontown was occupied by Presbyterian ministers as a place for preaching the gospel a century ago. This is inferred because there were Presbyterian churches in this county with the regular ministrations of the Word as early as 1774. We have authority for the statement that in 1776 Uniontown was included in the bounds of the Dunlap's Creek Church. When ministers were so near they would not neglect this point. But we have no recorded nor verbal information in regard to the formative period of our history until near the beginning of the present century. The first statement to be found anywhere is in the minutes of the Redstone Presbytery. The following extract gives the first reference in these minutes to this church:

"At the meeting of the Presbytery at Georges Creek, Oct. 11, 1799, application for supplies was made by the vacant congregation of Uniontown. Rev. James Powers was appointed for one Sabbath, and Rev. Samuel Porter for another," both eminent ministers.

During the following twelve years, application was made at irregular intervals for supplies, which were appointed. About 1812, Dr. James Dunlap, a man of considerable ability, ex-president of Jefferson College, came here and remained about two years. He lived in a small log house on the lot immediately to the east of the court-house. He was principal of an academy which was conducted in the Madison College building. The only person now (1876) living who was a pupil of Dr. Dunlap at that time is Mr. Jacob B. Miller, a citizen of this town. During his residence

[1] Chiefly obtained from a history of the church prepared by the Rev. S. S. Gilson in 1876, and published by request of the congregation.

here Dr. Dunlap preached occasionally in the old court-house. In 1816 he went to reside with his son, Rev. William Dunlap, in Abingdon, near Philadelphia, where he remained until his death, which occurred Nov. 22, 1818, in the seventy-fifth year of his age. Up to 1817 the preaching was very irregular.

The Rev. William T. Wylie, a native of Washington County, came here in 1817, from the churches of Rehoboth and Round Hill, and began preaching to this church, to its great satisfaction. He is properly regarded as the first pastor. He came upon the special invitation of John Lyon, an eminent lawyer, John Kennedy, afterwards judge, and John Miller, a citizen of influence. Mr. Wylie labored here as stated supply two years, and was then formally called by the congregation.

From the records of the meeting of the Presbytery held at Long Run, April 21, 1819, this extract is made: "A call was presented from the congregation of Uniontown for the ministerial labors of the Rev. William Wylie, in which they promise him the sum of $1000 in regular quarterly payments during the continuance of his pastoral relation with them. This call was put into his hands and he declared his acceptance, and the Rev. Messrs. Francis Herron, Robert Johnson, James Guthrie, and William Johnson were appointed to meet in Uniontown on the first Tuesday of May, 1819, at two o'clock P.M., to install the Rev. William Wylie in the said congregation." The unusually large salary is worthy of note. It is believed to have been one of the largest paid to a minister of the gospel anywhere in the United States at that time, and it is explained by the fact that then many men of wealth resided here, who identified themselves with this congregation. The explicit instruction of the Presbytery was carried out, for at the meeting at Mount Pleasant "The committee appointed to install Rev. William Wylie in the congregation of Uniontown reported they had done their duty."

Mr. Wylie continued his ministerial labors in this church until October, 1823, with varied experience. At Long Run, where the call had been presented, in 1822, "Mr. Wylie presented a request from the trustees of the Uniontown congregation, stating that in consequence of the peculiar embarrassments of the times, and the removal and contemplated removal of a number of their most efficient subscribers, the congregation were unable to engage to Mr. Wylie more than $300 a year for one-half of his ministerial services, and that they were reluctantly constrained to desire the Presbytery to release them from their former engagements to Mr. Wylie, and the Rev. William Wylie agreeing with the request, it was granted." From this time until his resignation he also preached occasionally at Wheeling. Mr. Wylie resigned his charge here in October, 1823, and was dismissed to the Presbytery of Washington.

Mr. Wylie's pastoral services here seem to have been quite efficient. The growth of the church was steady until near the close of his pastorate. His physical appearance was imposing. He was a tall and slender man, over six feet high. He was pleasant in conversation. He entered the pulpit with great solemnity, and was regarded in his day as a very popular and powerful preacher. He was searching and faithful in his style, bold and pointed in the denunciation of sin. He spoke without notes. He preached in the old court-house.

In 1827 a call was again made out for his pastoral services, a very unusual thing in the history of any congregation, and the only case of the kind in the history of this, but Mr. Wylie declined.

In 1820–21 he erected the house now occupied by Dr. Daniel Sturgeon, at the northeast corner of Main Street and Mill Alley. The following information in regard to the subsequent history of Mr. Wylie is furnished by James Veech, Esq.

From Uniontown Mr. Wylie went to Wheeling, thence in 1832 to Newark, Ohio, in 1854 to Port Gibson, Miss., where he married his second wife. He returned to Wheeling in 1855, and died there May 9, 1858, nearly eighty-two years of age. His first wife was a daughter of Rev. David Smith, his predecessor at Rehoboth and Round Hill. She was a sister of Rev. Joseph Smith, author of "Old Redstone," and was the child born under the circumstances related on page 57 of that book. She was a good woman, and deserves to be remembered as the mother of the Sabbath-school of this church. The only person now living who united with the church under Mr. Wylie is Mrs. Sarah Dawson, of Brownsville, then Mrs. Sarah Bryson, *née* Miss Sarah Huston.

For a period of five years after the departure of Mr. Wylie this church was supplied by the Presbytery. It was during this interval that Dr. A. G. Fairchild seems to have preached here very frequently.

In 1827 the Rev. John Holmes Agnew was called to take charge of this church, and was installed Jan. 26, 1828, by the Presbytery, which met here for that purpose. His salary was $400 per annum. Mr. Agnew was the son of a prominent physician in Harrisburg, a graduate of Dickinson College, and a licentiate of the Presbytery of Carlisle. He was a small man with a weak voice, a fine scholar and writer, and read his discourses. He was a good pastor, according to the testimony of those now living who remember him, and as the sessional records indicate. Towards the close of his labors here he hardly came up to the standard of orthodoxy of that day, especially because he was thought to make salvation depend too largely on the human will. At the time of the disruption, in 1838, Mr. Agnew united with the New School branch of the church.

Mr. Agnew resigned here in 1831, chiefly on account of ill health, and at once accepted the chair of Languages in Washington College, and was dismissed to the Presbytery of Washington. Subsequently he was

a professor for a short time in Michigan University; conducted a Ladies' Seminary at Pittsfield, Mass.; became editor of the *Eclectic Magazine* in New York; also taught in a female seminary near Cincinnati, and died several years since at his home on the Hudson River. During his residence in Uniontown he married Miss Taylor, of Brooklyn. She was an estimable lady, earnestly desiring to aid her husband in his work.

In 1831 began the longest pastorate of this history, that of Rev. Joel Stoneroad. Another peculiarity of his pastorate is that it followed immediately upon that of Mr. Agnew, without the intermission of a single Sabbath. Mr. Stoneroad was ordained and installed here Dec. 14, 1831, by the Presbytery, on a salary of $500, in regard to which sum he says, "Although it now appears small, it is to be remembered all other things were in proportion."

Mr. Stoneroad was born Jan. 2, 1806, in Mifflin County; graduated at Jefferson College in 1827, and at Princeton Seminary in 1830. He labored as a domestic missionary for some months at Morgantown, and without his own solicitation or expectation was invited to preach as a candidate here. Unwilling to violate his engagements with the board, the proposition was made and accepted to preach here every alternate Sabbath. After being substantially on trial for six months, a unanimous call was made out for his entire time here.

Mr. Stoneroad's labors within these bounds were singularly blessed, and his pastorate of ten and a half years was marked by an average admission, on examination, of twelve persons a year. He resigned this charge April 14, 1842, because of the impression that he could be more useful elsewhere. He went from here to the Cross-Roads Church in Washington County, and after a sojourn of eight years there was called to the churches of Laurel Hill and Tyrone. In 1861 this charge was divided, and Mr. Stoneroad took the church of Laurel Hill alone, where he still labors with a zeal and energy beyond his strength. While in Uniontown he was regarded as an orthodox preacher, and was a diligent pastor, and he deserves, as we believe he has, the esteem of this church "for his work's sake." Revs. Wylie, Agnew, and Stoneroad all went from here to Washington Presbytery.

The Rev. Andrew Ferrier, D.D., the only doctor of divinity who has ever labored in this church, came here as supply by the appointment of Presbytery in 1842. He was a minister of the United Secession Church, Scotland, a member of the Presbytery of Glasgow, but came here more directly from the Presbytery of New York. On the 29th of November, 1842, Dr. Ferrier was installed as pastor here on a salary of $500.

He was a man of decided ability, and preached fine old orthodox sermons; but his Scotch brogue made it difficult for many of the people to understand him. He read his sermons from phonographic notes. Dr. Ferrier resigned his charge here Aug. 6, 1844, and crossed to the Scotch Church in Canada, and of his subsequent history we have no information.

In 1845, on the 26th of June, the Rev. Griffith Owen was installed here on a salary of $500. He was a zealous, whole-souled, off-hand Welshman, a good pastor, and a very good preacher whenever he applied himself. He was noted for his itinerancy, both in preaching and visiting from house to house.

He resigned here Nov. 11, 1847, being called to the Third Presbyterian Church of Baltimore, thence removing to Philadelphia, where, after laboring a few years, he died.

The Rev. Moses Allen Williams was installed pastor of this church Nov. 20, 1849, on a salary of $500. He labored here as stated supply from February until this date.

He was the son of a ruling elder in the Mingo congregation, and was born Sept. 20, 1811. He was partly educated for the ministry by the donation of a sum of money for this purpose by the great-grandmother of one of the present members of this church. He is the brother of Dr. Aaron Williams, a well-known minister, now living near the city of Pittsburgh. He resigned his charge here in 1852.

Mr. Williams was a godly man and an excellent pastor, but only a moderate preacher. He wrote all his sermons out at length and read closely, claiming it was impossible for him to speak without notes, or even commit his discourses. The following information is condensed from a letter received in October, 1876, from Mr. Williams, who was then preaching at Jacksonville, Oregon:

"After leaving Uniontown I went to South America, and lived three years in Valparaiso, Chili. I left Valparaiso in the fall of 1856, arriving in San Francisco after a delightful voyage of forty-two days. In December I crossed Washington Territory by a trail through dense forests until I arrived at Cowlitz Landing, at the head of navigation on the Cowlitz River. In the spring of 1857 I was engaged by the secretaries of the board to explore for the cause of home missions. I preached in Sacramento awhile, organized a Presbyterian Church in Napa City, and made my way north through California to Red Bluffs and Shasta, thence by mule-back over high ranges of mountains, almost buried sometimes in the deep, melting snows, and brought up at Yreka, in Shasta Valley, and explored and preached all over Scott's and Shasta Valleys.

"I organized a Presbyterian Church in Jacksonville, returned in the fall over the mountain ranges, through deep snows, to San Francisco, revisited Sacramento and Napa City, and near the latter place married one of the best and handsomest women the

Lord ever made. In the fall of 1858 I returned to Roger's River Valley, where I have been laboring ever since. I scarcely ever see the face of a Presbyterian minister. This valley is surrounded with high, grand mountains, and possesses the finest climate in the world. I am sixty-five years of age, and can ride all day almost as well as ever. Uniontown was technically my first and last pastoral charge."

In 1853, April 27th, the Rev. James H. Callen was installed as pastor, on a salary of $500. He was an Irishman, with a pleasant manner in conversation. His discourses were brief, finished in a bright style, and were always read with a fair delivery. As a pastor he was ordinary. He was a man of medium height, with a good appearance in the pulpit. He gave fair satisfaction during his pastorate, and resigned April 10, 1855, because he received a call to a church in the East, which region seemed to be more congenial to himself and family. A note received from Mr. Callen, now (1876) an evangelist in Brooklyn, having received the title of D.D. since leaving here, says, "I cannot recall any facts now which would be worthy of note."

The Rev. William Furguson Hamilton was installed pastor May 13, 1856, having served the church, under call, from October, 1855, to that time. His pastorate was the second in length of any in the history of this church.

Mr. Hamilton was born in Washington County, graduated at Washington College in 1844, at the age of twenty, studied theology at the Western Theological Seminary, was licensed by the Presbytery of Ohio in 1849, and ordained and installed, in 1850, pastor of Centre Church, near Canonsburg, where he labored a little over two years.

Mr. Hamilton was a man of far more than average talents and ability. He was a fine writer, with a keen, pointed style. He usually wrote and read his discourses. He had a hesitancy in his delivery somewhat unpleasant to the ear, and which slightly diminished the effect of his sermons. He was regarded as a better preacher than pastor. Mr. Hamilton resigned his work here May 31, 1866, after a pastorate of ten years. In 1868 he took charge of the churches of Salem and Livermore, in the Blairsville Presbytery, and labored there with acceptance for seven years. He then resigned, resided in Blairsville a short time, and thence removed to Washington, acting as stated supply to the Mount Pleasant Church, and also as Professor of Intellectual Philosophy and Ethics in the college.

From the time of Mr. Agnew until that of Mr. Hamilton the minister's salary was $500 per annum. Mr. Hamilton was called upon a salary of $600, which was subsequently raised to $800, owing to the increased price of living during the war.

The Rev. Walter W. Ralston was installed pastor of this church April 28, 1867, on a salary of $1200, in quarterly payments in advance. The congregation also paid his house-rent during his residence here. He was a native of Ohio, a graduate of Jefferson College and Princeton Theological Seminary, and was called here from his first charge at Churchville, Md. He was a good preacher, with an excellent, melodious voice, and fine appearance and manner in the pulpit. He usually read his discourses. He was a fair pastor. He resigned his charge here Oct. 1, 1873, on account of a call to the church of Xenia, Ohio, which gave him a larger support than he was receiving here, and which he believed would furnish him a little relief in ministerial labor. He left Xenia in 1875, for a short time acted as financial agent for Washington and Jefferson College, and in 1876 accepted a call to the church of Bridgewater.

The Rev. Samuel S. Gilson was born Oct. 28, 1843, in Westmoreland County, graduated at Washington and Jefferson College in 1866, at the Allegheny Theological Seminary in 1869, and took a fourth year's course at Union Theological Seminary, New York. He preached two summers at Garrison's, on the Hudson. He was called to Bowling Green, Ky., April 1, 1871, and after laboring there precisely three years, was called to Uniontown and installed pastor May 1, 1874. Rev. J. P. Fulton presided and preached the sermon, Rev. J. M. Barnett delivered the charge to the pastor, and, by special invitation, Dr. George Hill, of Blairsville, the charge to the people. Mr. Gilson resigned his work here in June, 1879. The Rev. A. S. Milholland, the next and present pastor, was installed June 15, 1880.

There have been few elders in this church, but, with two or three exceptions, they were able and excellent men, devoted to the solemn duties of their office. That they were efficient and useful, especially in giving advice and administering discipline, is the testimony of former pastors and of the records of the church. In discipline their patience and wisdom were wonderful.

At the first meeting of the session of which there is any record the only business attended to was a case of discipline, the charge being improper conduct and the use of profane language towards a citizen of this town. There is no record of any other meeting of the session during the year 1826. In 1829 a serious case of discipline came up, when a member of the church was tried for inhumanity to a negro. This case was promptly and prayerfully prosecuted, and the long and full record assures us of the wisdom and piety of the first session of this church.

From this time on, for a quarter of a century, a case or more of discipline was under consideration at almost every meeting of the session. Some of these were exceedingly difficult to manage, and two or three are as complicated and mysterious as ever come

before the civil courts. The charges are for all kinds of offenses: for profanity, drunkenness, improper conduct, unbecoming language, slander, imposing a wrong ticket on a voter, neglecting the ordinances of religion, and for other sins. In those early days the elders frequently brought about reconciliations and adjusted differences which in modern times are more apt to find their way into the civil courts. A remarkable thing is that in almost every instance the accused was found either wholly or partially guilty. Very many members of this church became subject at some time or other to discipline.

It is quite certain that at least some of the offenses committed in the earlier history of this church by the professed followers of Christ are not committed now. Still, in those days there were many godly men and women who walked spiritually minded, in an orderly way, and brought no reproach upon the cause of Christ.

The session of this church has always been prompt, when occasion required, to express its judgment on doctrinal and moral subjects. In 1834 the following resolution, appropriate to an agitation then in progress, was adopted:

"Unanimously *Resolved*, That this session believes that genuine revivals of religion are not the results of human devices, but of the plain, practical, and zealous preaching of gospel truth, of which truth we believe our standards contain an admirable summary.

"*Resolved*, That common honesty, to say nothing of Christian sincerity, requires that those who do not believe the Confession of Faith in the plain, obvious, and common-sense construction of its doctrines should at once candidly declare their opinions and withdraw from the communion of the Presbyterian Church."

The session, by its declarations and discipline, has uniformly lifted up its voice against intemperance and its causes. In 1833 this resolution was adopted, "That this session is fully persuaded that the use of ardent spirits as a drink is a great evil and crying sin, and we are convinced that every pursuit which tends directly to perpetuate the evil or throw obstacles in the way of its suppression is immoral, and we believe it to be the duty of the Church at large to avoid all participation in the guilt of its continuance." Forty-three years afterwards, in 1876, the session expressed the meaning of this resolution in more explicit terms, and "Affirm their conviction of the censurable complicity in the guilt of the traffic in intoxicating liquors on the part of those who knowingly rent their property for such purpose or indorse licenses that legalize it, and we affectionately admonish the members of this church to commit no offense of this kind." In 1868 the session unanimously adopted a long and able paper on the subject of worldly amusements, admonishing the people against dancing, card-playing, and theatre-going.

Up to 1830 only those were admitted to the communion-table who had tokens, but in that year the custom was unanimously abolished. In the same year it was resolved, "That those persons who move within our bounds from other churches and fail to obtain their letters of dismission within six months should be refused the privileges of the church." The pastor was frequently requested by the session to preach upon particular subjects, especially Sabbath observance and family worship. During the pastorate of Mr. Agnew the congregation was districted for quarterly visits, "The whole care of the country members to be left to the pastor." It is not stated whether he chose this portion of the field because it was most pleasant, or because it needed especial oversight. Until 1837 the session is said to meet in the "meeting-house," about which time there is a gradual transition to the use of the word "church." The meetings of the session, however, have been usually held in private houses, and almost always at the home of Mr. Espy during his residence in town.

In the old session-book of this church the first record, made in 1825, is signed by Joseph Kibler, Thomas Lewis, and S. Y. Campbell. These men were the first elders of this church. Before this date, when the communion was administered here, assistance was rendered by elders from adjoining churches,—for instance, Benjamin Laughead, of the Tent, and Judge Finley, of Laurel Hill.

Joseph Kibler is spoken of as a godly and active man. He was diligent in tract distribution and Sabbath-school work, and was the first agent of the first Bible Society of this county. He was exceedingly regular in his duties as an elder, and according to the record was only absent from two or three meetings of the session until his departure to Ohio, Oct. 8, 1832, where, in the church at Hillsboro', he was a ruling elder until the time of his death.

Thomas Lewis was regular in his attendance upon the services of religion in public and private, and also upon the meetings of the session, and was the stated clerk from the beginning of the records until March 27, 1832. In 1839 he removed within the bounds of the Tent Church, still retaining his membership here until 1841, until he was dismissed to the Tent congregation, within whose bounds he died, Dec. 21, 1849, aged sixty-one years. S. Y. Campbell appears to have acted as elder about two years, until 1827.

In 1829, September 28th, John Kennedy Duncan and Dr. Hugh Campbell were ordained to the sacred office. Mr. Duncan was born and raised in Carlisle, admitted to this church upon certificate, and at once elected elder, and served faithfully for one year, and was dismissed in 1830 to the Tent Church. Thence he removed to Springhill, thence to Iowa City, thence to Dubuque, where he died in 1869.

October the 9th, 1825, is a date long to be remembered by this congregation. It was then that the two

young men, Dr. Hugh Campbell and Nathaniel Ewing, Esq., came for the first time to the Lord's table. Together they followed Christ with reverence and godly fear for almost half a century. These men were properly regarded as the pillars of the church in their day, and it is hardly possible now to unduly exalt their influence as Christian citizens. They were also exceedingly useful in the higher courts of the church, to which they were so frequently delegates. Indeed, it came to be said in the Presbytery, in regard to the commissioners to the General Assembly, "It was Dr. Campbell one year and Judge Ewing the next."

Dr. Campbell was stated clerk of the session from 1851 to 1864. He was a member of a large family of Scotch descent, and all Presbyterians. His father was a member of this church, and died at the advanced age of ninety-five. Dr. Campbell was born in Uniontown, May 1, 1795. In September, 1823, he married Miss Susan Baird, of Washington, who died in 1824. He married the second time in 1828, Miss Rachel Lyon, of Carlisle.

Dr. Campbell was ordained an elder in this church Sept. 28, 1829. In 1865 he was appointed warden of the Western Penitentiary. The following tribute was prepared by his lifelong friend, Nathaniel Ewing, and offered and adopted in the session: "For more than thirty-five years Dr. Campbell has exercised continuously the office of ruling elder in this church with uniform acceptance and eminent ability and faithfulness. During this long period his exemplary walk, the abundance of his benefactions, exertions, and prayers, and his diligent and scrupulous discharge of official duty contributed largely to the maintenance, growth, and establishment of the church. By the eminence of his gifts, also, he was enabled to perform effective service for the general interests of the Master's cause by sitting on frequent occasions as a member in each of the superior judicatories."

Dr. Campbell was a commissioner to several General Assemblies. He was chosen principal delegate from the Redstone Presbytery in the years 1833, 1834, 1835, 1836, and again in 1847, 1854, 1858, and was an alternate nine times, and probably attended occasionally under this appointment. He was a member of the famous General Assemby which met in Pittsburgh in 1838, at the time of the disruption. A man of far more than ordinary ability, he made his influence felt in that body. During a discussion he arose and made a remark or two which attracted attention. Some Doctor of Divinity combed him a little, and wanted to know who is "This young David?" The doctor arose and said, "I am a very humble Elder from a very humble church and a very humble Presbytery, but I thank God I have the same rights on this floor as the most learned Doctor of Divinity or the greatest lawyer here." He then proceeded to score his unfortunate antagonist in a speech of wonderful keenness, which electrified the Assembly. By the appointment of the General Assembly, he represented the Presbyterian Church of this country in the Scotch Assembly at Edinburgh in 1869, passing that year traveling in Great Britain and Ireland.

He was an excellent and impressive speaker, debater, and orator. In the judgment of one well qualified to give testimony on this point, "He was one of the smoothest and most pleasant speakers, in his best days, I have ever heard. The words fell from his lips like oil." His addresses on the subject of temperance were very eloquent. Dr. Campbell was a man of great will power, and it was not safe to come in his way where right and morality were involved.

In 1868 he again took up his residence in Uniontown, although he never again resumed his duties as elder here. He died in this place Feb. 27, 1876, continuing to the close of his life to take a deep interest in the prosperity of the church and in the public worship of God. He was rarely absent from the sanctuary or the prayer-meeting, and was a man of remarkable felicity in prayer. He was a close student of the Bible all his life, and a few days before his death he incidentally told his pastor that he had recently completed reading the Bible through for the sixth time. His faith was strong to the end, and he died triumphant in Christ. Among his last words were, "I feel it is by the Grace of God I am what I am." Almost the last words he wrote are worthy of record, not only because of their intrinsic excellence, but because they manifest the character of the man. "I have always disapproved of the display and extravagance of modern funerals as being useless for the dead, and in many instances excessively burdensome to the living, and tempting such as cannot afford it to follow the example of those who can. It looks to me like aping those who occupy high places in the world. As a matter of wordly policy, it may be well for kings and others, but it is very unbecoming for the humble Christian. Possibly my example may have a good influence on others. Let it be tried."

On Christmas-day, 1831, Mr. Hugh Espey was elected elder in this church, and received by the session as one of its members. He was stated clerk from March, 1832, until 1851. Mr. Espey was born September, 1792, within the bounds of Tyrone Church, where he made a profession of religion at an early age. About 1812 he removed to Rising Sun, Ind., and at the organization of the church there in 1816 was ordained a ruling elder. On account of poor health he returned to Pennsylvania in 1822, and died at his home here on Christmas-day, 1852. He was a most excellent man, and is remembered with great affection by many persons still living. For twenty years he served the Master here faithfully as a Christian and an office-bearer in the church of God, and as stated clerk of the session.

In 1833, February 3d, Nathaniel Ewing, Esq., was ordained to the office of elder in this church by the

pastor, Rev. Joel Stoneroad. Feb. 8, 1833, he first acted as a member of the session, and continued to exercise the functions of the sacred office until removed by death, Feb. 8, 1874, in the eightieth year of his age, and precisely the forty-first of his service as elder. Judge Ewing, in 1822, married Jane Kennedy, the second daughter of the late Judge Kennedy, a most estimable lady, who died in 1825. She was the mother of John Kennedy Ewing, one of the present elders of this church. In 1830 he married Ann Lyon, daughter of the late Rev. David Denny, of Chambersburg.

When a young man Mr. Ewing cordially embraced the doctrines and order of the Presbyterian Church. He was baptized in June, and communed in October, 1825. In a few years he was elected and ordained elder, and the period of his service in this office was longer than that of any other man who has been an elder here. He received an unusual compliment in the meetings of the session at his house when, by reason of sickness, he was confined to his home, and the remainder of the session felt the great importance of his counsel.

He was frequently a member of the General Assembly, being elected principal delegate from the Presbytery of Redstone in 1836, 1837, 1839, and 1850, and alternate six times. In the higher courts of the church, his legal attainments enabled him to expound ecclesiastical law satisfactorily, and he acquired great influence over the Assembly. Perhaps the most important service of this kind ever rendered was a report which he made on the decision of Judge Rodgers, of the Nisi Prius Court at Philadelphia, against the Presbyterian Church. This report is recorded in full in the large minute-book of the Presbytery, covering six pages.

Judge Ewing acquired large wealth, and gave liberally to the Lord, without letting his right hand know what the left did. As an illustration of his quiet way of contributing to the Lord's cause, in 1866 he gave $1000 to the Board of Education, and his contribution was not known even by the members of his own family until some years afterwards. He gave his benefactions while he lived, and was personally attentive to the wants of the poor of this community who were brought to his notice. To the very close of his life there was no apparent weakening of his powerful intellect. Up to within ten days of his death his opinion on a principle of civil or ecclesiastical law might have been relied upon. In the last hour of his life he seemed to realize that God was the strength of his heart and his eternal portion. On a Sabbath morning he quietly breathed his last on earth and began his eternal Sabbath in heaven.

William Redick and Charles Brown were ordained elders Feb. 3, 1833, by the Rev. Joel Stoneroad. Mr. Redick served as elder until 1856, when he removed to the State of Illinois. He was born in Venango County in 1799. He was a good man, and served here with acceptance to the people. Mr. Brown ceased to act as elder by his own desire and the will of the congregation and session. He left here in 1848.

In 1845, on the 13th of January, David Veech was elected elder here. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, born in this county June 6, 1781. He removed to Greene County in 1812, and was ordained elder in the New Providence Church. In 1832 he settled within the bounds of the Dunlap's Creek Church, and served as elder there. In 1839 he came to Uniontown. He served faithfully and acceptably here from 1845 until 1861, when, because of old age, he was no longer able to attend the meetings of the session. He held the office, however, until his death on the 14th of February, 1866. Part of a long resolution adopted by the session at that time states, "We hereby testify our sense of his Christian character and fidelity as a ruling elder in the Church of God." Mr. Veech was a good man, and the memory of his influence and works is still fragrant. He was the father of James Veech, Esq., who was long a resident of this community.

On the 15th of April, 1866, Simon B. Mercer was installed, and Benjamin Campbell installed and ordained, elders in this church. Mr. Mercer was formerly an elder in the church of Bridgewater. He served here about one year, and then removed to Saltsburg. Mr. Campbell acted as stated clerk from June, 1866, until June, 1873. Mr. Campbell was the son of Dr. Hugh Campbell, and still resides in Uniontown.

That this church has informally existed for a century is highly probable for reasons already assigned. The following is the first notice made of this church in the records of the Presbytery: "At the meeting at Georges Creek, Oct. 11, 1799, application was made for supplies by the vacant congregation of Uniontown, and the Rev. James Powers was appointed for one Sabbath and Rev. Samuel Porter for another."

In the old session book of this church the first record is made in 1825, and states, over the signatures of the first three elders: "In making out the report of the Uniontown congregation, we have given it according to the most correct information we could collect, as the congregation was never organized until the 24th of February last." One item of the report referred to is, "Total in communion before the organization of the congregation, unknown." Dr. Fairchild preached here frequently about 1825, and held the first election of elders and organized the church.

The growth of the church from the earliest time of which we have any statistics has varied, and yet in the main been steadily onward. In 1825 the membership was fifty-three persons, of whom only one is now (1876) living,—Mrs. Sarah Dawson, of Brownsville. Of these members, forty-two were women. There were about one-fourth as many men as women. Beginning with the year 1826, the roll of members

runs as follows; 60, 61, 69, 77, 81, 86. Beginning with 1832, the first year of Mr. Stoneroad's pastorate, during the ten years of his labors here, the membership is as follows: 103, 133, 170, 186, 215, 217, 240, 201, 206, 209, 157.

In regard to this period it should be observed that the large increase was reached by the reception of many who lived at Mount Washington and Petersburgh and Sandy Creek, and indeed but few were received from the congregation here. The largest addition the church has ever received in one year was at the beginning of Mr. Stoneroad's labors, when there were forty-eight added. The annual additions during the history of the church vary from this number down to one, which was the report for the year immediately preceding Mr. Agnew's ministry. The rapid decrease in the membership of this church towards the close of Mr. Stoneroad's pastorate was owing chiefly to the organization of the churches at Mount Washington and Petersburg, and also somewhat to the severe discipline of the session. About this period some cases of discipline were up at almost every meeting, the offenders being chiefly in the mountain regions. Discipline seems to have been eventually the death-blow of the Petersburg Church, for it soon became extinct.

Beginning with the year 1843, the roll of the church runs as follows: 157, 150, 141, 149, 154, 155, 151, 135, 120, 121, 131, 127, 127, which brings the report to the close of Mr. Callen's pastorate. In 1856, Mr. Hamilton took charge of the church, and, beginning with this year, the report runs as follows during the ten years of his labors here: 121, 107, 108, 124, 114, 109, 112, 113, 118, 117, 130. The largest addition to the church during this pastorate was in the last year, when there were twenty-nine received.

Beginning with 1867, the report is: 134, 137, 138, 149, 157, 156, 154, 148. It will be noticed that during two periods of four years each in the history of the church the decrease was regular. The membership reported in 1874 was 148, in 1875 it was 181, and in 1876, 195. The present membership of the church is 203.

The five oldest members of this church whose names are now upon the roll are the following, given in the order in which they united with the church:

Mrs. Elizabeth Lewis, received by baptism and confession, June 26, 1825.

Mrs. Ann L. Ewing, widow of Hon. Nathaniel Ewing, united by certificate, Nov. 13, 1830.

Mrs. Eliza Wilson, united by certificate, Oct. 6, 1833.

Mrs. Catharine Dicus, united by examination, Oct. 6, 1833.

Miss Agnes Dutton, united by examination, Aug. 12, 1836.

Of the benevolent work of the church in the earliest times we have no statistics. The first record of a contribution is that in 1829,—three dollars were given for the commissioners' fund. In 1838, $325 were contributed to the general work of the church; in 1842, $160; in 1843, $66; and in 1845, $440, and in 1849, $102. These are the only statistics recorded in the session-book up to 1850. For the last quarter of a century the statistics are quite full, being given annually. The figures just cited furnish a very good idea how the benevolence of the church varies with the most astonishing and unaccountable irregularity until near the present time.

The five years in our history that are marked by the highest contributions to the general work of the church are the following: 1866, $1132, of which was the special contribution of $1000 by Judge Ewing; 1867, $1291. These two years were during the pastorate of Mr. Hamilton. In the year 1872, of Mr. Ralston's pastorate, $1066 were contributed; in 1875, $1203, and in 1876 $1129 were given to the boards of the church. From 1876 to the 1st of May, 1881, $13,464 has been contributed.

During the period covered by the statistics that are quite full this church has contributed as follows to the various causes which have been presented: Home missions, $3240; foreign missions, $2942; church erection, $1380; relief fund, $660; publication, $549; freedmen, $247; sustentation, $187; miscellaneous, $3951; congregation, $41,000, or more than two-thirds of the whole. In all, over $50,000 have been given according to the statistics, and much has been contributed of which there is no record.

In February, 1875, a missionary society on a somewhat extended scale, including the foreign work, was organized, and in the course of the year attained a membership of one hundred, and gave a contribution of $100 to the foreign missionary cause.

The following were the officers for the first year;

President, Mrs. Eleazer Robinson.

Vice-Presidents, Mrs. S. S. Gilson, Mrs. Dr. Fuller, Mrs. Ewing Brownfield, Mrs. M. M. Browning, Mrs. William Carothers, Mrs. C. M. Livingston.

Secretaries, Miss Mary B. Campbell, Mrs. Susan Allison.

Managers, Mrs. Daniel Kaine, Mrs. J. K. Beeson, Misses Lizzie Reynolds, Sadie Cope, Lizzie Moreland, Annie Williams, Maggie Francis, Lida Harah, Laura Beeson, Lou Hatfield, Sallie Gaddis, and Sarah McDowell.

Treasurer, Mrs. W. H. Baily.

The germ of the Sabbath-school of this church, the first Sabbath-school of Uniontown, was a class taught by the wife of the Rev. William Wylie in her own home. A school was formally organized about 1820. Dr. Hugh Campbell, who was then present, is the chief authority in regard to the earliest history of the Sabbath-school. The following statements are from a written document prepared by himself:

One of the teachers at the time of the organiza-

tion was Miss Elizabeth Hadden, "Betsy" Hadden, as she was called, who gave her time incessantly to the interest of the school, sometimes conducting it for long periods entirely alone, never giving up the school in its darkest days. Two others of the early teachers deserve especial notice,—Mr. John Lyon and Mr. John St. Clair. Mr. Lyon was a lawyer of unusual ability, an orthodox Presbyterian, and no ordinary theologian. He was fond of children, and apt to teach. He died a member of the State Senate of Pennsylvania. Mr. St. Clair was the prothonotary of the county. Few men excelled him in the imparting of knowledge.

Rev. William Wylie superintended the school until his removal to Wheeling. Col. Ewing Brownfield still has in his possession a reward-of-merit card, signed in their own handwriting by William Wylie, superintendent, and Andrew Stewart, secretary.

After Miss Hadden's death the school was superintended successively by Nathaniel Ewing, Joseph Kibler, Ethelbert P. Oliphant, Dr. Hugh Campbell, W. H. Baily, and A. W. Boyd. Mr. Oliphant was elected superintendent in January, 1847, and J. K. Ewing, Esq., assistant.

In 1848, Dr. Campbell was elected superintendent, and held the office until 1865, the longest period of service ever given by one man. Up to 1848 the average annual attendance of scholars was about eighty. During the period of Dr. Campbell's superintendency the contributions to the cause of missions were about one hundred and twenty-one dollars. The school has always been supported by the church, and the contributions of the children have gone to the general work.

The present superintendent of the Sunday-school is Nathaniel Ewing; average attendance of scholars, one hundred and twenty; number of volumes, one hundred and seventy-five.

William and Samuel Campbell, sons of Dr. Hugh Campbell, are the only ones who have entered the gospel ministry from this church.

Houses of Worship.—Before the erection of a church building the congregation worshiped in the old court-house, which stood on the site of the present one. About the year 1824 a church edifice was begun, which after various difficulties was finally completed and dedicated in January, 1827. It stood on the public ground, near the southwest corner of Morgantown and South Streets, a little south of the site of the present town hall. It was a plain, neat one-story brick, about thirty by fifty feet in size, without steeple or ornament, with the gable end fronting Morgantown Street, and standing a little back from the street. There was but one room, which was substantially pewed in the ordinary manner, each slip having the high, old-fashioned back and rectangular end. The building cost about three thousand dollars.

On account of objections which were subsequently raised to this occupancy of public ground, the lot upon which the present church stands, on the south side of Church Street, just at the point of the angle made by its deflection northward, was purchased in the year 1836, and a second building, considerably larger and more pretentious than the first, was erected thereon. This building, of which Elder William Redick was the architect, contractor, and builder, stood a few feet back from the street, though not as far as the present building. It was a two-story brick, with high windows answering for both stories, with vestibule, steeple, and bell; open on the front, with large wooden columns extending as high as the square and supporting the gable. The lecture-room on the first floor was occupied in the fall of 1837, and the audience-room above in the following spring. This building cost about five thousand five hundred dollars. This structure, though sufficiently large and intended to be imposing, failed to satisfy the taste of the congregation, and after an occupancy of only some nineteen years, in April, 1857, a fire, originating from a stove-pipe, somewhat damaged the interior. This was generally hailed as a pretext for erecting a new church, and the enterprise was at once set on foot and generously and heartily carried out. Thus the present church edifice came to be constructed. It was dedicated to God April 10, 1860. It occupies nearly the identical spot covered by the previous building. It is forty-seven by seventy-five feet in size, of brick, two stories, semi-gothic in style, with a belfry surmounted with a spire. The walls and ceiling of the lecture-room are neatly painted. The audience-room is handsomely frescoed. The windows are of stained glass. The whole house is lighted with gas. The entire cost, exclusive of the value of the lot, was about ten thousand dollars, a sum much less than it would have cost at any time since, and the economy of its construction is largely because of the excellent financial management and close attention of the building committee, especially of J. K. Ewing, chairman The handsome and substantial iron fence along the front of the lot was erected about 1865. The material of each of the old buildings, as far as suitable, was used in the construction of the subsequent one, so that at least some of the bricks of the first edifice form a part of the present church building.

The memorial fund raised by the congregation was set apart for the construction of a parsonage. This work was undertaken in September, 1875, and completed in September, 1876, and stands as a monument of the centennial year. The erection of the parsonage at a very reasonable cost is due chiefly to the building committee, which consisted of Messrs. Jasper M. Thompson, Wm. H. Baily, and Daniel F. Cooper. It is a handsome, commodious, and convenient two-story brick house, located north of the town, a few feet outside the borough line. It is situated on about half an acre of ground, on the west side of Gallatin Avenue, with a fine view of landscape and mountain

scenery, and also a good view of the town. The cost of the house alone was four thousand two hundred dollars.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF UNIONTOWN.

"A brief narrative[1] of the rise and organization of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Union Town, Penna.:

"In that vast series of events arising in the administration of Divine Providence, such events occurred as directed the labors of the Cumberland Presbyterian missionaries to this place. In the month of December, 1831, a protracted meeting was held by the Rev. A. M. Brien and Milton Bird, which continued five days. Although it commenced under very inauspicious circumstances, yet it closed with quite favorable auspices. Owing to the numerous and imperious calls elsewhere, another was not held until the latter part of January, 1832. A third was held during the month of February, both by the above-named ministers. Those two last occasions were increasingly signalized with displays of Divine influence in the conviction and conversion of sinners, and in exciting the attention of many who had hitherto been thoughtless to serious reflection and decision on the subject of Christianity.

"A desire having been and still being expressed by sundry individuals for the formation of a Cumberland Presbyterian congregation, and God in his providence having opened an effectual door in this borough and adjacent neighborhood, the above desire was complied with in the formation of a Cumberland Presbyterian congregation in 1832. It having been manifest that such an event would meet the Divine approbation, additions were made from time to time, and on the —— day of ——, 1832, this congregation was regularly organized, and its narrative proceeds from this date in the records of the session."

The names of the original members are not given in the record. The first names that appear with dates are Sabina Campbell, Lewis Marchand, Sarah Marchand, and Ann Maria McCall, who appear to have been admitted as members on the 23d of December, 1832. The first pastor of the church was the Rev. Milton Bird. The following names are those of persons admitted to membership in the church during the year 1833:

Jan. 20, 1833:
Eliza Minor.
William Wood.
George Meason.
Mary Meason.
James Piper.
Mary Lewis.
Margaret Boyle.
Nancy Cannon.
Matilda Aldridge.
David Campbell.
William S. Cannon.
Isaac Beeson.
Louisa C. Beeson.
Van Rensselaer Taylor.
Ann Morris.
John Miller.
Mary McClean.
James Gaddis.
Ann M. Wood.
Priscilla Springer.
Nancy Taylor.
Ann Dawson.
Jane Todd.
Samuel Yarnell.
Ausley Gaddis.
John McDowell.
John Minor.
Louis F. Wells.
Caleb Woodward.
Phebe Woodward.
Hannah Johns.
Perry Tautlinger.
Henry H. Beeson.
Adaline Shelcart.

April 21, 1833:
Nancy Abrams.
David Hess.
Catharine A. Balsinger.
Hannah Downard.
Isaac Vance.
Mary Vance.
Ruth Downard.
Rachel Downard.
Charlotte McClelland.
Mary Hess.
Priscilla Shotwell.
Mirah Whitmire.
Malinda Hall.
William Scott.
Juliet Seaton.
Elizabeth Beeson.
Sabina Malaby.
John Whitmore.
Conrad Ritchard.
Ann Scott.
Mary Scott.
Elizabeth Young.
Mary Derolff.
Mary Sullivan.

Aug. 4, 1833:
Henry Dougherty.
Eleanor Kaine.

Sept. 15, 1833:
Mary Scott.
Elizabeth McCormick.
John Beatty.
Ann Mariah Beatty.
Hannah Wolten.
Elihu Gregg.
Sarah Law.
Joseph Price.
George Wiggins.
John Jackson.
Joseph Rockwell.
Samuel Hudson.
Christian Lechrone.
Catharine Lechrone.
Daniel Brubaker.
Ephraim D. Kellan.
Lucinda Payne.
Jane Osborn.
Mary Dougherty.
Mary Snelling.
John King.
James Collins.
Jesse Payne.
Thomas Stewart.
Rebecca Rager.
Catharine Cornell.
Catharine Payne.
Priscilla Wiggins.
Elizabeth Yarnell.
Nancy Kean.
Mordecai Yarnell.
Margaret Bowers.
Eliza Dougherty.
Susan Roderick.
Nancy Carrol.
Elizabeth Desmond.
Sarah McCubbins.
John L. Dicus.
John Lazure.
Nancy Holley.

Sept. 16, 1833:
Samuel Swearingen.
Sarah Williams.

Sept. 17, 1833:
Hannah Stewart.
Mary Fulton.
John Blackford.
Mary Walker.
Edward Richards.
Susan Sharrar.
Mary McCormick.
Nancy Deselms.

Dec. 21, 1833:
Elizabeth Boyle.
Elizabeth Richart.
Mary Springer.
Susan Bright.

Dec. 29, 1833:
Margery Vanhook.
Rebecca Dixon.
Mary Collins.
Jane McCleary.
Hannah Turner.
Elizabeth Clark.
Ann Carson.
Elizabeth Kurtz.
Thomas D. Miller.
Barbara Bevier.

Feb. 23, 1834:
Jacob Beeson.

[1] These extracts are from a narrative written by Isaac Beeson at the commencement of the church record.

The first report to the Presbytery, in April, 1833, gave the membership as two hundred and sixteen. From Dec. 23, 1832, to April 1, 1833, thirty-eight were admitted, leaving one hundred and seventy-eight who had been admitted prior to the former date. A list of ruling elders is given in the record of the church without date. The names of William Nixon, James Boyle, and Joseph Pennock appear before the names of Isaac Beeson and William McQuilken, who were chosen June 8, 1833. At the same time James Piper was chosen clerk. As trustees the names of Robert C. Wood, Daniel Kellar, Isaac P. Minor, and Dr. Lewis Marchand appear before those of H. H. Beeson and George Meason, who were elected Sept. 30, 1833.

On the 11th of July, 1833, at a meeting of the male members of the congregation, "it was agreed that the congregation hold a protracted camp-meeting on the farm of Brother William Nixon, in George township, to commence on the second Tuesday of September next."

On Monday evening, Aug. 5, 1833, the record says, "The congregation this evening held their first meeting of monthly concert of prayer."

"Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1833.—The corner-stone of our church edifice in Uniontown was this day laid, in which was deposited a copy of the Old and New Testaments, a copy of the Confession of Faith, an enrollment of the members' names in communion with the church, together with a brief narrative of the rise and organization of the church in this place. The ceremonies were closed with a few pertinent remarks suited to the occasion and prayer by the Rev. Brother Bird." And under date of Sept. 13, 1834, is recorded, "The new church was this day dedicated to the use of Almighty God, an appropriate address being delivered by the Rev. John Morgan."

The camp-meeting proposed at the meeting on the 11th of July, as before noticed, was held at the place designated, beginning on Sunday, the 15th of September. The ministers present were the Revs. Milton Bird, John Morgan, Aston, Sparks, and Wood, and a licentiate named Robinson. On the first day of the meeting twenty-five persons were added to the church, of whom fourteen were baptized. On the second day seventeen were examined and admitted, and on the third day eight more were added. The meeting closed on the 17th, having resulted in the conversion of fifty persons.

On the 18th of September, 1833, a report of the condition of the church was made to the Presbytery at Washington, Pa., showing that the number of persons added to the church since the 1st of April of the same year was seventy-eight.

"Nov. 4, 1833.—The congregation, in pursuance of the request of the Pennsylvania Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, this evening formed a society auxiliary to the Presbyterian Society, for the more effectually extending the bounds of the church by building up and supplying new and vacant congregations and sending out missionaries, to be known by the name of the Union Town Congregation Auxiliary Missionary Society. Officers, George Meason, president; James Piper, secretary; Richard Beeson, treasurer." On the 7th of the same month: "This day the church formed a Sabbath-school, the following officers being duly elected: Isaac Beeson, Dr. Lewis Marchand, and Robert C. Wood, superintendents; Archibald Coulter, secretary; William McQuilken, treasurer."

The Rev. Milton Bird served this church as missionary till September, 1834, when the Rev. John Morgan became its pastor. On the 15th of that month, "In pursuance of a public notice, the congregation met in the church. Brother R. Beeson appointed moderator. Rev. Brother Morgan stated the object of the meeting, the destitute condition of a number of the brethren in the region and neighborhood of Connellsville, they having no ruling elder among them. Lutellus Lindley was nominated and elected. It was resolved that this congregation give their consent that the Rev. Brother Morgan labor one-fourth of his time in Connellsville and vicinity, and that one-fourth of his salary be secured to him by that people."

The Rev. Mr. Morgan continued as pastor until 1841, when he was compelled by disease (of which he died in Uniontown on the 15th of October in that year) to send in his resignation. On the 22d of June in that year, "By reason of the ill health of the pastor, the Rev. John Morgan, the session was directed to wait upon the Rev. James Smith, and inform him that it is the desire of the church that he should assume the pastoral charge, and promise him a salary of five hundred dollars." Mr. Smith's answer was favorable, and on the 27th of July following a formal call was extended to him, but for some reason which does not appear the matter fell through, and on the 21st of November a letter was addressed to the Rev. Isaac Shook, inviting him to the pastorate. He accepted the call, and assumed the charge Jan. 1, 1843, but resigned soon after. In March, 1843, a call was extended to the Rev. J. T. A. Henderson, who accepted, and became pastor of this church May 15, 1843.

The increase of membership from 1834 to 1842 is shown by the reports made to Presbytery from time to time, giving the number of members at different dates as follows: April, 1834, 318; September, 1834, 342; March, 1835, 391; October, 1835, 425; April, 1836, 432; August, 1837, 442; August, 1838, 494; March, 1840, 504; April, 1842, 520.

The Rev. Mr. Henderson remained pastor of the church until 1847, then the Rev. Milton Bird served for a time as a supply. The Rev. L. H. Lowry succeeded as pastor on the second Sabbath of April, 1847, and held the pastorate at a salary of four hundred dollars a year until the spring of 1849. About

this time the Rev. A. D. Bryce frequently occupied the pulpit as a supply. On the 1st of July, 1849, the Rev. Hiram A. Hunter became pastor, and remained till Nov. 1, 1852, then came Rev. S. E. Hudson, whose term of service dates from April 1, 1853, to April 1, 1854. He was succeeded without an intermission by Rev. John Cary, who preached until Jan. 17, 1857.

Aug. 30, 1858, a call was extended to the Rev. Isaac N. Biddle, who became the pastor in November of that year at a salary of $400 per year (afterwards increased to $600), and remained till Aug. 1, 1866, when he resigned. He was immediately followed by Rev. A. D. Hail, who served until May 26, 1869. A year later, in the spring of 1870, Rev. George A. Flower accepted the pastorate, whose functions he discharged until his resignation in May, 1872. Rev. J. H. Coulter acted as supply until February, 1873, when Rev. Henry Melville was permanently installed. Mr. Melville resigned April 1, 1879, since when the church has been without a regular pastor. Rev. Walter Baugh is now acting as supply. The membership of the church is now one hundred and seventy.

On the 26th of February, 1873, to consider the propriety of erecting a parsonage a building committee was appointed to select a location and superintend the work of building. A site was selected on Redstone Street, and a parsonage erected on it at a cost of $2500.

The Sabbath-school in connection with this church numbers one hundred and thirty scholars and fifteen teachers, with James Hadden as superintendent.

Recently the congregation have decided to build a new house of worship. The following article, from the *Republican Standard* of May 26, 1881, is of interest in its reference to the demolition of the old edifice and its history:

"The Cumberland Presbyterian Church, now undergoing demolition on Church Street, was built in 1833 and dedicated Sept. 13, 1834. At that time the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination was one of the most flourishing in this section of country. Last week there was found under the pulpit a box containing bids, contracts, receipts, memoranda, reports, etc., written at the time the church was building. They give the price of labor and material then, and show exactly what the church cost, which was, including the lot, $3190.79. These papers were wrapped up in a copy of the *Genius* of 1835. The committee appointed by the congregation to supervise the building of the edifice consisted of Isaac Beeson, George Meason, Dr. Louis Marchand, James Boyle, and John Dawson. Among the bids was the following from George D. Stevenson: 'I propose to find all materials and plaster your house in a good and workmanlike manner (with a vestibule) for $208.50; without vestibule or lobby, for $187.50.' John Harvey offered to build the foundation wall, 40 by 60 feet, the committee to find the materials, for 53 cents a perch; or find the materials himself and do the work for $1.56¼ a perch. David Jones' bid for the stone-work was $1.87½ per perch and find the materials himself. Thomas Prentice offered to furnish 'good stone for the foundation at 75 cents a perch, or stone raised at the quarry at 48 cents a perch, the committee to haul the same.'

"Hague & Meredith offered to lay 85,950 bricks for $287.78½. Reuben Hague's bid for the same work was to find the lime, sand, scaffolding, tenders and boarding, and lay the bricks for $2.80 a thousand. Joseph Brashear, of Franklin township, proposed under the conditions laid down by Hague to do the work for $2.75 a thousand. Edward Hyde wanted $3.75 a thousand. John P. Sturgis and Benjamin Riddle proposed to furnish and deliver 100,000 bricks at $5.50 a thousand. James McCoy underbid them 50 cents a thousand and got the contract. William Maquilken offered to do the painting for $37.94. Ephraim McLean proposed to furnish 42 locust posts, 4 by 5, good butts, 8½ feet long, at 31¼ cents each, delivered. Absalom White offered to find all the materials and do all the carpenter-work for $1240; or find no materials and do the work for $650. On his consenting also to furnish the glass and do the necessary priming his bid was accepted. Following is a copy of the report of the committee appointed to audit and close the accounts of the building committee:

"The committee appointed by the congregational meeting held in November last, for the purpose of closing the accounts of the building committee, met at the house of Isaac Beeson on the 25th of November, 1835, and proceeded to an examination of the accounts of said committee, as per documents herewith inclosed:

We find that Isaac Beeson has paid out	$3061.09
And has received and assumed	2702.78
Leaving a balance due to Isaac Beeson, for which we gave him a certificate for	358.31
Also a certificate to Hague & Meredith for	25.00
" " William McQuilken for	18.94
" " James Boyle for	85.76
Making the cost of said building, including lot	3190.79
Leaving a balance due from congregation to individuals	488.01

"There remains uncollected subscriptions to the amount of $127.29¼, which in all probability cannot be collected.

"HENRY H. BEESON,
"JOHN CANON,
"CHARLES PEACH,
" *Committee.*

"DEC. 28, 1835.

"A gentleman who has a retentive memory recently remarked to the writer that to the older residents of the town a considerable degree of interest attaches to the old church. John Quincy Adams spoke there once. He was on his way back from Cincinnati, where he had attended the laying of the corner-stone of an observatory, and the people of

Uniontown of course gave the distinguished traveler a reception. The address of welcome was delivered by Dr. Hugh Campbell, and according to our informant, brevity was not one of its merits. Famous discussions on temperance and baptism also took place in the church. On the former question there was a division of opinion between the advocates of total abstinence and teetotal abstinence, and the wordy warfare was waged night after night with great vigor and intensity. One of the speakers is remembered as having declared, in the warmth of debate and as a presumptuous advertisement of his own acquirements and habits, that he knew more law than Blackstone, more medicine than Dr. Blank, and was more temperate than Christ himself. One of the principal participants in the discussion of baptism was the well-known Rev. Dr. Fairchild. The debates on this subject were not confined to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, but were held alternately in all the churches in town. When the body of Col. Roberts was brought home from Mexico, where he was killed in battle, the funeral services were held in the Cumberland Church."

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

In the fall of 1830 several members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Uniontown withdrew from it, and at a meeting held by them at the court-house were organized into a class of the Methodist Protestant denomination by the Rev. Zachariah Hagan. The class was composed of the following-named members, viz.: John Phillips and Polly, his wife; Joseph Phillips, Rebecca Phillips, his wife, and Mary Ann Phillips, their daughter; Mary Lewis (now Mrs. Mary Clemmer), William Ebbert, Walter Ebbert, Howell Phillips, and his wife, Eliza Phillips.

In March, 1840, a lot was purchased of John Phillips, located on the corner of Bank Alley and Church Street, and on this the present brick edifice of the society was erected soon afterwards. The first preacher was Moses Scott. He was succeeded by James Robinson, William Marshall, Joseph Burns, and others, while the society was yet served by circuit preachers. The Rev. John Scott was appointed to the charge when it was first made a station. Among others who became pastors were George McElroy, George Brown, —— Ball, George Conaway, William Wallace, —— Brinnell. The church is at present without a pastor. Its membership is one hundred and ten.

ST. PETER'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

St. Peter's Church edifice at Uniontown was built in 1842, and being furnished with temporary seats and benches (the legs of which were made of spokes from old stage-wheels), was opened and consecrated in October of the same year by Bishop Onderdonk. Before that time services were held periodically, first in the (old) court-house, and next in the Reformed Methodist Church, the walls of which the Episcopalians plastered, and furnished in part with the aforesaid temporary seats, the Rev. W. W. Arnett officiating for the Episcopalians, and continuing rector of the parish till December, 1844, when he resigned. Capt. John Sowers and Hon. R. P. Flenniken were at a vestry-meeting held March 21, 1842, appointed wardens of said St. Peter's Church, then building, and L. W. Stockton, Daniel Smith, Daniel Huston, Dr. A. H. Campbell, and William P. Wells were the other vestrymen. On Mr. Arnett's resignation Rev. S. W. Crampton accepted a call, but resigned in May, 1845, after which Mr. James McIlvaine (then a vestryman) held services as lay reader once every Lord's Day till March, 1846, when Rev. Norris M. Jones took charge of the parish, and resigned in October, 1848, and in November of the same year Rev. Mr. Lawson was appointed to the parish by the bishop (Potter). Rev. Mr. Lawson resigned in 1849, and Rev. Dr. Rawson had charge of the parish till 1851, when Rev. Theodore S. Rumney succeeded him, and resigned the charge in the fall of 1855, when Rev. Hanson T. Wilcoxson took charge of the parish, but was compelled to resign on account of impaired health in November, 1856, and in July, 1857, Rev. Faber Byllesby (then a deacon) took charge of the parish, which he resigned in October, 1859, after which occasional services were held by Revs. John Seithead, Jubal Hodges, and others till April, 1862, when Rev. R. S. Smith took charge of the parish, of which he is still (March, 1881) the rector.

The present vestry are Messrs. Alfred Howell, Judge Wilson, James A. Searight, Dr. A. P. Bowie, John N. Dawson, George Morrison, William H. Playford, Charles E. Boyle, John Thorndell, and Thomas H. Fenn, of which number Mr. Alfred Howell and Thomas H. Fenn are the wardens.

There are eighty-seven communicants, eleven Sunday-school teachers, and eighty Sunday-school scholars.

For a period of nearly thirty-five years from the erection of the edifice of St. Peter's Church, in Uniontown, there hung in its tower an ancient bell, bearing the device of a crown and the date 1711, it having been cast in England in that year, during the reign of Queen Anne, and by her presented to Christ Church of Philadelphia. It was used by that church for almost fifty years, and in 1760 was transferred to St. Peter's Church of that city, where it remained more than eighty years, being displaced in 1842 by a chime of bells which had been presented to that church. At that time St. Peter's Church building in Uniontown was about being completed, and as the congregation had no bell, it was proposed by the secretary of this church, Daniel Smith (who had lived in Philadelphia, and was acquainted with the fact that St. Peter's of that city had a bell not in use) that this church should make application for the loan of it, to be returned when wanted. The suggestion was acted

on, the application made, and favorably considered by the Philadelphia church, and the bell given in charge of the Uniontown church, under the following agreement, viz.:

"November 28, 1842.—We, the undersigned, composing the Wardens and Vestry of St. Peter's Church, Fayette County, Pa., hereby covenant, agree, and bind ourselves and members of said vestry hereafter to return to the vestry of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, at any time they may demand it a bell which we have asked of them the favor of borrowing until such time as they ask the return of it. [Signed] John Sowers, H. V. Roberts, M.D., Wardens; W. P. Wells, John Dawson, L. W. Stockton, Daniel Huston. Daniel Smith, Sec'y."

The bell was accordingly taken to Uniontown and used by St. Peter's Church for almost thirty-five years as above stated. In 1877 the owners requested its return, and on Monday, May 21st of that year, it was taken down and shipped to Philadelphia.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

About the year 1850 a Roman Catholic house of worship was erected on Morgantown Street, in Uniontown. The first mention which is found of its congregation is in the communication of the Rev. Malachi Garvey in 1856, when he reported sixteen families and forty-two communicants at the Easter Communion in that year. On the 5th of September in the same year Bishop O'Connor, of this diocese, administered confirmation to fifteen persons.

In June, 1881, the Uniontown Mission and adjacent districts were set off as the Uniontown District, with the Rev. C. T. McDermott as pastor. At the present time about sixty families are in connection with the church.

AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In the year 1822 a class of colored Methodists was formed at Uniontown, under charge of the Rev. George Bollar, a regular minister, sent out by the Annual Conference of the African M. E. Church. The members of that class were Mrs. Hannah Burgess, John Woods, Henrietta McGill, John Webster, Sarah Woods, Sarah Griffin, David Lewis, Betsey Pritchard, Hannah Webster, and Barney Griffin. Meetings were held in the house of Mary Harman for two years, when they moved to Joseph Allen's house, on the same street.

A lot was bought for $75, June 10, 1835, of Zadoc Springer, and on this lot a log building was erected as a place of worship. In 1855 the old building was demolished, and their present brick edifice was erected on the same site.

Their preachers have been the following: Rev. —— Boggs, 1825; Noah Cameron, 1826; Charles Gray, 1827; Paul Gwin, 1829; Samuel Clingman, 1832; Thomas Lawrence, 1835; A. R. Green, 1838; Charles Peters, 1841; S. H. Thompson, 1843; —— Coleman; —— Hargraves; Fayette Davis; J. Bowman; William Muman, 1855; S. H. Thompson, 1857; N. H. Turpin, 1859; William Ralph, 1861; Severn Grace, 1864; R. A. Johnson, 1866; C. R. Green, 1867; Daniel Cooper, 1868; J. W. Asbury, 1869; W. C. West, 1871; W. J. Phillips, 1872; S. T. Jones, 1874; W. S. Lowry, 1880, to the present time.

The church has now 133 members.

ZION CHAPEL OF THE AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

A colored class of this denomination, composed of five persons, was organized by the Rev. Isaac Coleman in the fall of 1848. The class was under a mission charge, and for several years was supplied by the Rev. Isaac Coleman, J. B. Trusty, and T. S. Jones. It became a separate charge under Rev. Charles Clingman. His successors have been J. P. Harner, William Burley, Charles Wright, William Johnson, N. H. Williams, D. B. Matthews, William J. McDade. H. H. Blackstone, W. A. McClure, and J. W. Tirey, the present pastor. The church has at present fifty-five members.

In February, 1857, a lot was purchased of Joseph Benson, on the National Road, east of Redstone Creek, and an old building standing on it was fitted up as a house of worship during the following summer. This was done while the church was under charge of the Rev. Charles Wright. On the 27th of April, 1869, additional land was purchased and added to the lot, and the present brick church edifice of the society was erected on it soon afterwards.

A branch of this church was organized at Georges Creek, and a church building was erected for its use on the Baxter farm. It is still under charge of the Zion Chapel.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

In the old Methodist churchyard on Peter Street (the most ancient burial-place in Uniontown) the oldest slab which bears a legible inscription is that which stands "Sacred to the memory of Suky Young, who departed this life the 20th of Sept., A.D. 1790, aged 2 yrs., 1 mo., 17 days." It has been stated, however, that a son of Jacob Murphy was buried here some years earlier. In this ground was buried John Wood, who was for many years a justice of the peace, and who died Nov. 12, 1813. Among other inscriptions are found those of the following-named persons:

Rev. Thornton Fleming, an itinerant preacher in the M. E. Church for sixty-one years, died Nov. 20, 1846, aged 82 years.

Hannah, wife of the Rev. Mr. Blackford, died Oct. 16, 1845.

Daniel Limerick, for eighteen years in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died April 28, 1837.

Rev. Alfred Sturgis, died Nov. 4, 1845. He had been for fourteen years an itinerant preacher of the Methodist Church.

The "Oak Hill Cemetery" is a burial-ground lying on the northeast side of Redstone Creek, and formed

of a graveyard fully ninety years old, with a later addition. The original ground was set apart for the purpose of burials by Henry Beeson some time before 1793. An addition was afterwards made to it by Mr. Gallagher. Many of the old citizens of Uniontown were interred here, among whom were Henry Beeson, the donor of the ground and proprietor of the town; Jacob Beeson, his brother, who died Dec. 16, 1818, in his seventy-seventh year; Jesse Beeson, son of Henry, who died June 8, 1842, aged 73 years and 11 months; John Collins, died Nov. 3, 1813, aged 72 years; Capt. Thomas Collins, his son, died Nov. 1, 1827, aged 51 years; Joseph Huston, died March 5, 1824, aged 61 years; Dr. Adam Simonson, died Feb. 4, 1808, aged 49 years; Alexander McClean, the veteran surveyor, who took the leading part in the extension of Mason and Dixon's line and in the establishment of the disputed boundary between Pennsylvania and Virginia, who was born Nov. 20, 1746, and died Dec. 7, 1834.[1] On his headstone is inscribed, "He was a soldier in the Revolution, a Representative from Westmoreland county in the Legislature of Pennsylvania at the time Fayette county was established, and was Register and Recorder of this county from its organization until his death. In his departure he exemplified the virtues of his life, for he lived a patriot and died a Christian."

OLD BAPTIST CHURCHYARD.

The ground on which the old Baptist Church and graveyard are located was purchased in the year 1804, but it had been used as a burial-place several years before that time, as is shown by some of its headstones. The earliest of these which has been found is that of Priscilla Gaddis, who died Feb. 17, 1796, aged 78 years. One, marking the grave of Anna Gaddis, tells that she died, aged 17 years, on the 29th of March, 1796. Another, of Sarah Gaddis, gives the date of death Jan. 7, 1802, age 50 years, and that of James Allen records his death on the 8th of April, 1808, at the age of 37 years. Among those interred here in the earlier years of the borough were Levi Springer, died March 26, 1823, aged 80 years; Dennis Springer, died April 6, 1823, aged 75 years; Morris Morris, died Feb. 1, 1825, aged 51 years; John Gaddis, died April 12, 1827, aged 27 years; and Jonathan Downer, died June 8, 1833, aged 79 years

The location of this old burial-ground is on Morgantown Street, in the southwest part of the borough.

UNION CEMETERY.

In the year 1866 a number of gentlemen, whose names are given below, associated themselves in the purchase of a tract of nearly seven acres of land lying south of the National road, and just touching at one point the northwest corner of the borough boundary, for the purpose of laying out a cemetery upon it. The land was purchased of Daniel Sharpnack, the deed bearing date November 5th in the year named. A stock company was organized and incorporated Feb. 12, 1867, as the Union Cemetery Company of Fayette County, with the following-named corporators: Smith Fuller, John K. Ewing, Eleazer Robinson, F. C. Robinson, William H. Bailey, Hugh L. Rankin, Alfred Howell, E. B. Wood, Daniel Sharpnack, R. M. Modisett, Eli Cope, John H. McClelland, Andrew Stewart, L. D. Beall, Daniel Kaine. The company caused its grounds to be laid out in burial lots, with walks and carriage-ways on the modern plan, and handsomely embellished with trees and shrubbery.

This cemetery is now the principal burial-ground of Uniontown. Many tasteful and elegant memorial stones are found within its inclosure, and near its northwestern corner there has been erected an imposing and appropriate Soldiers' Monument.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The first banking institution established in Uniontown was named "The Union Bank of Pennsylvania," which commenced operations (though then unchartered) in the autumn of 1812. The promoters of the project were a number of gentlemen, whose names are embraced in the following list, it being that of the first directors of the bank, viz.: John Kennedy, Nathaniel Breading, J. W. Nicholson, Jesse Evans, Joseph Huston, Samuel Trevor, Thomas Meason, Hugh Thompson, Ellis Bailey, Jacob Beason, Jr., John Campbell, Reuben Bailey, John Miller, David Ewing, George Ebbert.

The articles of association were signed May 1, 1812, and the bank (or rather the unchartered association which so designated itself) commenced business in October of that year, in an old frame building which stood on the site of Mr. Z. B. Springer's present store. By the tenor of the following letter (copied from the old letter-book of the bank), it will be seen that the amount paid in was less than one-eighth of the nominal capital:

"UNION BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, 7th Dec., 1813.

"SIR,—The Directors of this institution have unanimously agreed to accept the Composition mentioned in the Act of Congress 'laying duties on notes of Banks, bankers, and certain Companies, on Notes, Bonds, and Obligations discounted by banks, bankers, and certain companies, and on bills of exchange of certain descriptions, passed Aug. 2nd, 1813, and I have been directed to write you on the Subject. As we have rec'd no letter from you we are at a loss to know precisely the information that may be required.

"This Bank went into operation in October, 1812, on a Capital of only $60,000, and declared a dividend on the first day of May last of five per cent. An additional sale of Stock was then made of 4000 shares of $10 each, and on the first of November last a Second Dividend was declared of five per cent. At present our capital is $100,000 actually paid in. According to the Articles of association the directors may sell stock until the Capital shall be $500,000, but it is not contemplated by them at

[1] The stone gives *Jan.* 7, 1834, as the date of his death, but this is a mistake. The correct date of his death is *December* 7th of that year, as above stated.

this time to make any addition to the present amount. Should they do so, you shall be regularly advised. Any further information you may wish, I will with pleasure communicate, and am,

"With much respect,
"Your Obt Servant,
"JOHN SIMS, *Cashier.*

"HON. WM. JONES,
"Acting Sec'y of the Treasury, U. S."

The institution became a chartered bank in 1814, under a legislative act of incorporation approved March 21st in that year. On the 28th of May, 1814, Cashier Sims wrote to a correspondent: " . . . We expect in a few days to move into a new banking-house now finishing for our occupation." This is found in the old letter-book of the bank. The new building referred to in the letter is the depot of the Southwest Railroad Company. It was afterwards purchased by the Bank of Fayette County.

It has been often stated, and seems to be the general belief, that the Union Bank of Pennsylvania failed and went out of business in 1817. That this supposition is erroneous is shown by the matter of the following extracts from the *Genius of Liberty* of Uniontown:

"Notice:

"A meeting of the stockholders of the Union Bank of Pennsylvania is requested at the borough of Uniontown on the 5th day of October next, at 10 o'clock A.M., in order that they may be made acquainted with the real state and responsibility of the institution.

"By order of the Board of Directors,
"JOHN SIMS, *Cashier.*

"Aug. 27, 1818."

"Ten Shares of Stock of the Union Bank of Pennsylvania for sale. Apply to the Printer.

"Aug. 29, 1818."

"UNION BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA,
"May 3, 1819.

"The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of three per cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders or their legal representatives at any time after the 13th inst.

"JOHN SIMS, *Cashier.*"

"UNION BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA,
"Oct. 4, 1821.

"Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Union Bank of Pennsylvania to meet on the first Monday of November next, at the banking-house in the borough of Uniontown, at which time and place a statement of the affairs of said bank will be laid before them, in conformity to the 10th article in the act of incorporation, passed 21st March, 1814.

"BENJAMIN BARTON, *Cashier.*"

The exact date of the final closing of the bank has not been ascertained, but it is certain that it was not long after the date of the above notice.

NATIONAL BANK OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

By an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved Dec. 5, 1857, the Bank of Fayette County was incorporated. The corporators were Isaac Beeson, John Huston, Henry W. Beeson, Armstrong Hadden, Joshua B. Howell, Ewing Brownfield, Joseph Johnston, John K. Ewing, Alfred Patterson, William Bryson, Asbury Struble, Everard Bierer, Sr., Josiah S. Allebaugh, Henry Yeagley, Isaac Franks, Jacob Overholt, Thomas B. Searight, Jacob Murphy, Joseph Hare, Joseph Heaton, John Morgan, and Farrington Oglevee. The charter was dated July 9, 1858.

The first board of directors was composed of John Huston, Daniel Sturgeon, Isaac Beeson, Everard Bierer, John Murphy, James Robinson, Robert Finley, Isaac Skiles, Jr., Henry W. Gaddis, J. Allen Downer, Joshua B. Howell, Alfred Patterson, Daniel R. Davidson. President, Alfred Patterson; Cashier, W. Wilson.

The first meeting of the directors was held Aug. 16, 1858, and the bank commenced business on the first day of September following. For about a year after opening, the business of the bank was done in the building now occupied by Z. B. Springer as a hardware-store. On the 19th of October, 1859, the directors authorized a committee to purchase the old Union Bank building on Main Street, at $1500. It was purchased of William Crawford for $1410. While this building was in process of repair the business of the bank was done in an office where Manaway's saloon now is. In the spring of 1860 the bank occupied the Union Bank building, and its business continued to be done there for eighteen years. On the 29th of December, 1877, the directors were authorized to sell the building, and it was accordingly sold, and became the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad station as at present. After the sale, and while the bank's new building was being erected and made ready for occupancy, the business of the institution was done in a building on Broadway now owned by Dr. Smith Fuller. About the 1st of April, 1878, the bank removed to its present rooms in the fine brick building on the south side of Main Street east of Broadway.

In January, 1865, the bank was reorganized under the National Banking law, and became the National Bank of Fayette County, the first election of directors under the change being held on the 30th of that month. Authorized capital, $150,000.

Mr. Patterson, the first president of the institution, resigned Jan. 4, 1865, and was succeeded by John K. Ewing. Mr. Wilson, the cashier, resigned Aug. 20, 1868, and A. C. Nutt became his successor. The present (1881) officers of the bank are the following:

Directors, John K. Ewing, E. B. Dawson, John M. Hadden, James T. Gorley, John H. McClelland, James B. Wiggins, Henry W. Gaddis, Smith Fuller, Daniel Downer, Alfred Howell; John K. Ewing, president; A. C. Nutt, cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF UNIONTOWN.

In April, 1854, a private banking-office was opened in Uniontown by Mr. John T. Hogg. Prior to that time, and after the closing of the old Union Bank of Pennsylvania, the financial business of the borough had been done principally with the Bank of Brownsville. Mr. Hogg's bank at Uniontown (he had also banks at Brownsville, Connellsville, Mount Pleasant, Bedford, Somerset, and other places) was opened at the place where Mrs. Smith's millinery-store now is, in the Tremont building. W. Wilson was its first cashier. In August, 1858, he resigned to accept the cashiership of the Bank of Fayette County, and James T. Redburn succeeded him in Mr. Hogg's bank. Soon afterwards the bank passed into possession of Isaac Skiles, Jr., by whom it was continued as a private institution until 1864, when, in conformity with the provisions of the National Banking law, it became the First National Bank of Uniontown, with a paid up capital of $60,000, increased Jan. 1, 1872, to $100,000.

The corporators of the National Bank were Robert Finley, C. S. Seaton, Jasper M. Thompson, Eleazer Robinson, William Hurford, Isaac Skiles, Jr., James T. Redburn, Hiram H. Hackney, and John Wilson; articles of association dated Jan. 2, 1864. The bank commenced business May 3, 1864, in the banking rooms which it still occupies on Main Street, west of Morgantown Street. The first board of directors was composed of Messrs. Skiles, Robinson, Seaton, Thompson, Redburn, and Finley. President, Isaac Skiles, Jr.; Cashier, James T. Redburn. In January, 1870, Jasper M. Thompson was elected president, and in the following May Josiah V. Thompson was elected cashier on the death of Mr. Redburn.

The present officers of the bank are:

Directors, Jasper M. Thompson, president; George W. Litman, Hiram H. Hackney, William Hopwood, Charles E. Boyle, Joseph M. Campbell, Charles S. Seaton, William H. Playford, John Wilson; cashier, J. V. Thompson.

A new and commodious banking-house is to be erected during the present summer (1882) for the use of this bank, the property known as the "Round Corner," on Main Street, having been purchased for that purpose.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF FAYETTE COUNTY.

This bank was chartered March 21, 1873, the following-named gentlemen being the corporators: S. A. Gilmore, Alfred Howell, C. E. Boyle, William McCleary, Eli Cope, J. D. Roddy, Ewing Brownfield, E. M. Ferguson, J. H. McClelland, J. A. Searight. The board of directors was composed as follows: Ewing Brownfield (president), Alfred Howell, James Robinson, James A. Searight (cashier), John D. Roddy, James Beatty.

The bank commenced business July 14, 1873. On the 12th of August in that year the cashier, Mr. Searight, resigned, and was succeeded by M. H. Bowman. The banking-rooms of the institution are on the corner of Arch and Main Streets. The present officers of the bank are:

Directors, Ewing Brownfield, president; Thomas H. Fenn, William McCleary, James Robinson, Daniel Huston, James A. Searight.

Cashier, M. H. Bowman.

DOLLAR SAVINGS-BANK OF UNIONTOWN.

This bank commenced business Jan. 1, 1870, with the Hon. A. E. Willson as president, and Armstrong Hadden as cashier. Upon the election of Mr. Willson as judge of this district in 1873 he retired from the presidency of the bank, and was succeeded by Robert Hogsett, Esq. In October, 1872, C. S. Seaton was appointed to the cashiership made vacant by the death of Mr. Hadden. Mr. Seaton remained cashier until April, 1878, when he retired, and was succeeded by Henry McClay, who had previously been teller. The business of the bank closed July 19, 1878.

FAYETTE COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was organized Sept. 2, 1844, the corporators being Isaac Beeson, John Dawson, Alfred McClelland, Andrew Byers, William B. Roberts, James T. Cannon, Ewing Brownfield, John Huston, Robert T. Flenniken, Daniel Kaine, James Piper, Samuel Y. Campbell, and Everard Bierer. Isaac Beeson was chosen president, and Daniel Kaine secretary.

During the first year of the company's business fifty-three policies were written, aggregating a risk of $107,000. The total amount of risks from the organization of the company in 1844 to Jan. 1, 1881, was $5,259,505. Total number of premium notes taken, 3317, aggregating $444,260.21.

The present board of managers is composed of E. B. Dawson, Thomas Hadden, William Hunt, William Beeson, John K. Beeson, Ewing Brownfield, John T. Harah, Adam C. Nutt, Edward Campbell, James S. Watson.

UNIONTOWN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

On the 2d of April, 1870, a number of citizens convened at Skiles' Hall, in Uniontown, for the purpose of organizing the above-named association. Officers were elected as follows: President, Jasper M. Thompson; Secretary, A. C. Nutt; Treasurer, John H. McClelland; Directors, John H. Miller, A. M. Gibson, J. A. Laughead, John K. Ewing, W. H. Bailey, D. M. Springer, and Hugh L. Rankin.

On the 18th of April a constitution and by-laws were adopted. Section 2 of the former declares that "The object of this association shall be the accumulation of money to be loaned among its members for the purchase of houses or lands, or for building or repairing the same and acquiring homesteads."

There has been no change in president or treasurer

since the organization. A. C. Nutt, secretary, resigned April 27, 1872, and was succeeded by William H. Hope, who resigned March 31, 1877, when Benjamin Campbell, the present secretary, was elected.

The association did not purchase any lands, but loaned money exclusively to members and for building purposes until December, 1876, when provision was made to make loans for other purposes, and to parties not members of the association.

Below is given the amount of loans made by the association in each of the seven years next following its formation, viz.:

From April,	1870,	to April,	1871,	$17,882.11.	
" "	1871,	" "	1872,	16,373.03.	
" "	1872,	" "	1873,	20,252.00.	
" "	1873,	" "	1874,	35,051.29.	
" "	1874,	" "	1875,	20,401.02.	
" "	1875,	" "	1876,	37,144.31.	
" "	1876,	" "	1877,	48,018.88.	

Two-thirds of the last amount was cash paid to stockholders in cancellation of shares, which from 1877 to the present time have been gradually drawing to a close.

SOCIETIES AND ORDERS.

A Masonic lodge was chartered in Uniontown April 2, 1802, with the following-named officers: Abraham Stewart, W. M.; George Manypenny, S. W.; Christian Tarr, J. W.; John Van Houten, Tyler. This lodge continued until 1817.

LAUREL LODGE, No. 215, F. AND A. M.[1]

This lodge was instituted June 30, 1828, under charter granted by the R. W. Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, June 2, 1828. Its first officers were Thomas Irwin, W. M.; L. W. Stockton, S. W.; Gabriel Evans, J. W.; William Salter, Treas.; M. Hampton, Sec. The lodge existed for a short period only, closing its work Feb. 11, 1831.

FAYETTE LODGE, No. 228, F. AND A. M.[1]

Upon the petition of John Irons, Zalmon Ludington, James Piper, John Keffer, P. U. Hook, John McCuen, William Doran, Moses Shehan, Rev. S. E. Babcock, and Samuel Bryan, the R. W. Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania granted a warrant or charter to open a lodge in the borough of Uniontown, to be known as Fayette Lodge, No. 228. John Irons to be first W. M.; Zalmon Ludington to be first S. W.; James Piper to be first J. W.

On the second Monday of April, 1848, the first regular meeting was held; nine petitions for degrees and membership and two for membership were presented. Of the eleven petitioners ten were admitted and one withdrew his application. From April 10th until St. John's day, Dec. 27, 1848, thirty-nine meetings were held, and during that time the E. A. degree was conferred upon thirty-eight applicants; the F. C. degree was conferred upon twenty-nine applicants; the M. M. degree was conferred upon twenty applicants; and in addition to that four M. M.'s were admitted to membership, so that at the end of the Masonic year the lodge numbered fifty-two members. The first one entered was William Thorndell; the last one entered that year was Dr. Smith Fuller. An accession of forty-two members during the first eight months was surely encouraging to the brethren who labored earnestly for the success of the lodge.

On the 29th of July, 1850, John Irons, the W. M., died of cholera. On the afternoon of the 30th the brethren assembled to pay the last "tribute of respect" to their much-beloved Master, and with the honors of Freemasonry they consigned his body to the earth.

The labors of the lodge were continued under the control of the following brethren, who served as Masters: Robert Boyle, for the year 1851–52; James L. Bugh, 1853; Moses Shehan, 1854; Zalmon Ludington, 1855; George W. K. Minor, 1856; Thomas Semans, 1857–58; James H. Springer, 1859; Daniel Smith, 1860–62; Thomas Semans (re-elected), 1863–67; George W. Litman, 1868; Thomas Semans, 1869; Charles E. Boyle, 1870; William Hunt, 1871; William C. Snyder, 1872; P. M. Hochheimer, 1873–74; S. M. Baily, 1875–76; D. J. Hopwood, 1877.

Since the organization of this lodge there have been elected six members who served as treasurer of the lodge: S. Bryan, for the years 1848–49; R. M. Modisett, 1850–51; William Thorndell, for ten successive years, from 1852 to 1861, inclusive; John S. Harah, for the years 1862–66; Thomas Hadden, 1867; John S. Harah, 1868–75; C. H. Rush, 1876; John S. Harah, 1877, and re-elected for 1878. Fourteen members served this lodge as secretary during the period of thirty years from the organization of the lodge: John Keffer, for the year 1848; Robert Boyle, 1849; Richard Huskins, 1850–51; R. M. Modisett, 1852; William Seldon, 1853; James H. Springer, 1854–57; William B. McCormick, 1858; Jesse B. Ramsey, 1859–61; George W. Litman, 1862–63; Thomas A. Haldeman, 1864–65; William E. Beall, 1866; William R. Semans, 1867; William E. Beall, 1868–72; William H. Hope, 1873–75; P. M. Hochheimer, 1876–77. The fee for initiation and membership was $16 until April, 1852, when by instruction of the Grand Lodge it was advanced to $19.25, which remained unchanged until the year 1865, when $30 was made the constitutional fee until the year 1870, when another advance of $10 was made, making $40 the constitutional fee. The fee for the admission of a M. M. to membership was $2 until the adoption of the by-laws of 1868, when it was changed to $5. The yearly dues have been $3 until Jan. 8, 1877, when by the adoption of an amendment to the by-laws they were changed to $4.

During a period of thirty years from the first organization there was paid into the treasury of this lodge

[1] Prepared by P. M. Hochheimer.

From initiation fees	$5919.25
" admission fees	107.00
" dues	6195.82
Total	$12,222.07

Of this sum was paid out

For Charter and Grand Lodge dues	$2898.42
" Charity, etc.	1094.07
" Sundry expenses	6964.74
Total	$10,957.23

and in addition to this sum there was expended the sum of $800, of which no account can be given, making the total expenditure $11,757.23, or $391.91 per year.

Past Master Zalmon Ludington was the only one of the charter members whose name remained upon the roll of members at the end of thirty years from the establishment of the lodge. Redding Bunting, Thomas Semans, Charles S. Seaton, George H. Thorndell, and Robert Britt became members of the lodge in 1848.

During the Masonic year of 1858, Brother Thomas Semans, W. M., the lodge seems to have been aroused from its dormant state, and at the stated meeting March 8th twenty-six members were suspended or expelled for non-payment of dues. Since the organization of the lodge two members after due trial have been suspended for unmasonic conduct.

Fayette Lodge has furnished members for the organization of King Solomon Lodge at Connellsville, and Valley Lodge, Masontown. Kind and fraternal feelings have ever existed among the members of this lodge toward the members of the several lodges in this county.

From information gathered from the records of the lodge and the correspondence of the different D. D. G. M. of this Masonic district, we find a continuous effort has been made on the part of these officers to impart the work and ritual as taught in the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, and their labors have not been in vain; the work, ritual, and landmarks of Freemasonry as practiced in this lodge are strictly in accordance with the teachings of the Grand Lodge of this great jurisdiction.

The officers of the lodge at present (1881) are: W. M., John W. Wood; S. W., Calvin Springer; J. W., Armor S. Craig; Treas., William B. McCormick; Sec., P. M. Hochheimer. The number of members is seventy-seven.

UNION R. A. CHAPTER, No. 165.

A petition was forwarded to the Grand Holy Royal Arch Chapter of Pennsylvania, signed P. U. Hook, John Irons, S. E. Babcock, William Searight, Daniel Sturgeon, and John McCune, praying that a charter be granted them to open and hold a chapter of Royal Arch Masons at Uniontown.

The Grand Chapter, having taken favorable action upon said petition, directed S. McKinley, Esq., D. D. G. H. P. for the Western District of Pennsylvania, to convene the petitioners and constitute them into a chapter of R. A. Masons, which he did on the 15th day of May, 1849, when Union R. A. Chapter, No. 165, was duly constituted and its officers elected, viz.: P. U. Hook, H. P.; William Searight, K.; John Irons, S.; William Thorndell, Treas.; Richard Huskins, Sec.

The work of this chapter was carried on until St. John's day, Dec. 27, 1855, after which date the chapter remained in a dormant state until the 15th day of April, 1872, when a sufficient number of members convened, and by authority from the Grand H. R. A. Chapter of Pennsylvania resuscitated Chapter No. 165, and elected officers who have successfully carried on the work. The officers for the year 1881 are Thomas Brownfield, H. P.; Andrew J. Gilmore, K.; Max Baum, S.; William B. McCormick, Treas.; P. M. Hochheimer, Sec.

ST. OMER'S COMMANDERY, No. 3, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Organized at Uniontown, Dec. 14, 1853, under charter granted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. The first officers were: Eminent Commander, John Bierer; Generalissimo, Andrew Patrick; Captain-General, William Thorndell, Jr.; Prelate, James Piper; Treasurer, William Thorndell, Jr.; Recording Scribe, Richard Huskings. The commandery was discontinued Oct. 17, 1854, but was afterwards revived and removed to Brownsville.

UNIONTOWN COMMANDERY, No. 49, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

This commandery was chartered May 13, 1874. Its first officers were Nathaniel A. Baillie, Eminent Commander; Charles H. Rush, Generalissimo; William Hunt, Captain-General; William C. Snyder, Prelate; Clark Breading, Treasurer; William H. Hope, Recorder; Silas M. Bailey, Senior Warden; William T. Moore, Junior Warden; John F. Gray, Standard-Bearer; J. Austin Modisett, Sword-Bearer; Thomas Brownfield, Warden. The present officers are Philip M. Hochheimer, Eminent Commander; Thomas Brownfield, Generalissimo; Andrew J. Gilmore, Captain-General; William B. McCormick, Treasurer; William Hunt, Recorder. The present number of members is twenty-three.

FORT NECESSITY LODGE, No. 254, I. O. O. F.

Instituted Aug. 6, 1847. The first officers of the lodge were Samuel Bryan, N. G.; M. Keely, V. G.; H. W. S. Rigdon, Sec.; M. Runion, Ass't Sec.; D. Clark, Treas. The lodge first met in Madison College building, afterwards in Bryant's building, and now holds its meetings at its rooms in Concert Hall Block. The present membership is eighty. The officers of the lodge for 1881 are C. D. Conner, N. G.; Martin L. Reis, V. G.; Joseph Beatty, Sec.; John S. Harah, Treas.

FAYETTE ENCAMPMENT, No. 80, I. O. O. F.

Chartered July 31, 1848. The first officers of the encampment were Daniel Bryan, C. P.; James Piper, H. P.; H. W. S. Rigdon, S. W.; D. Marchand Springer, J. W.; James A. Morris, Sec.; James McDermott, Treas.; David Clark, S. The present officers are Thomas Thorndell, C. P.; Alonzo Nabors, S. W.; Peter Lape, J. W.; P. M. Hochheimer, Scribe; W. H. Wilhelm, Treas. The membership now numbers thirty-five.

TONNALEUKA LODGE, No. 365, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was chartered June 18, 1849, and organized on the 11th of July following, with the following-named officers: James Piper, N. G.; Daniel Smith, V. G.; John K. Fisher, Sec.; William Barton, Jr., Ass't Sec.; Robert T. Galloway, Treas. The lodge has now (1881) a membership of seventy-six, and its officers are Levi S. Gaddis, N. G.; John M. Cannan, V. G.; Alfred Howell, Treas.; W. H. Wilhelm, Sec.

ROYAL ARCANUM COUNCIL, No. 388.

Organized in September, 1879; chartered May 3, 1880. The officers for 1881 are P. M. Hochheimer, Regent; Stephen E. Wadsworth, V. R.; D. H. Backus, Sec.; M. H. Bowman, Treas. The number of its members is thirty-four.

MADISON LODGE, No. 419, K. of P.

The charter of this lodge dates Dec. 10, 1873. The charter members were G. W. K. Minor, H. Delaney, J. M. Hadden, J. W. Wood, J. S. Roberts, J. S. Breading, G. B. Rutter, L. Francis, J. D. Moore, and George H. Thorndell, Sr. The present membership of the lodge is forty-six. The officers for 1881 are Florence Barnett, Chancellor Commander; William Jeffries, V. Chancellor; R. S. Reis, Prelate; Joseph M. Hadden, M. of Exchequer; Albert G. Beeson, Master of Finance; George B. Rutter, Keeper of Records and Seals; Levi Francis, Past Chancellor.

WILL F. STEWART POST, No. 180, G. A. R.

This post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized May 20, 1880, with twenty charter members. The membership at present numbers forty-three. The officers are Henry White, Past Commander; Albert G. Beeson, Post Commander; James Collins, James C. Whalley, Vice Commanders; John H. Marshall, Chaplain; A. M. Litman, Quartermaster; George B. Rutter, Adjutant; John Nicholson, Quartermaster-Sergeant. The post meets in the hall in Miller's building.

RISING STAR LODGE, No. 533, I. O. G. T.

This lodge was organized June 21, 1880, by George Whitsett, and the following-named officers were then elected and installed: W. C. T., P. C. Baxter; W. V. T., Miss M. V. Jackson; W. Secretary, Joseph B. Jackson; W. F. Secretary, Susan Moxley; W. Treasurer, William Albert Henry; W. Chaplain, C. A. Jenkins; W. Marshal, Eli Truly; Inner Guard, Samuel Miller; Sentinel, James Carter.

The present (August, 1881) officers are: W. C. T., William A. Henry; W. V. T., Mary E. Truman; W. Secretary, Joseph B. Jackson; W. F. Secretary, Mary V. Baxter; W. Treasurer, James Carter; W. Chaplain, Eli M. Cury; W. Marshal, Thomas J. Brooks; Inner Guard, D. F. Baxter; Sentinel, Dennis Carter.

MILLS AND MANUFACTORIES.

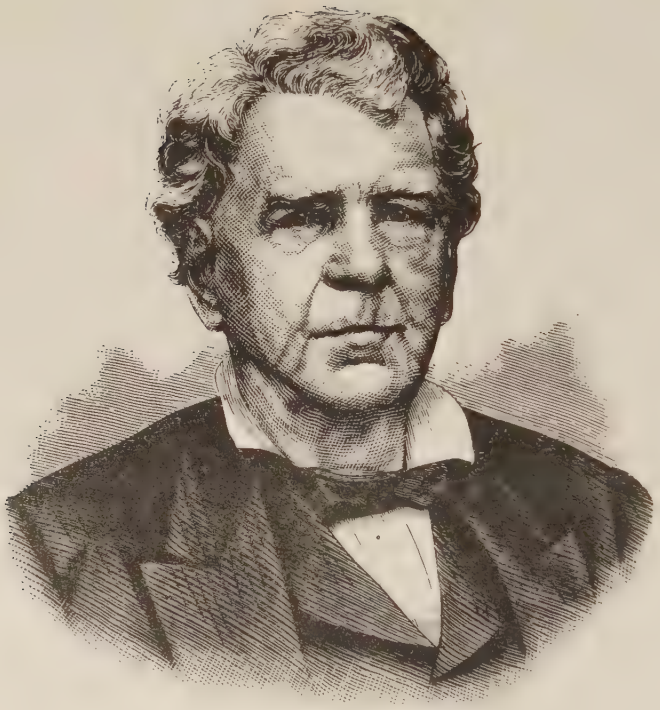
One of the oldest landmarks, as it is also the most ancient of all the manufacturing establishments of Uniontown, is the old mill building, still standing, in the western part of the borough, near the Main Street bridge over Beeson's Run. This building, known in later years as the Phœnix Cement Mill, was built in or about the year 1784, and fitted up as a grist-mill with the machinery and fixtures of the older mill of Henry Beeson, which stood near the present Gallatin Avenue bridge, and which was then discontinued.

The mill (built, as above mentioned, about 1784) was continued as a grist- and flouring-mill for more than eighty years, but finally, in 1868, was discontinued as such, and converted into a mill for the manufacture of hydraulic cement. The old building is in a much better state of preservation than could be expected from its great age.

The flouring-mill of W. & J. K. Beeson, located near the confluence of Campbell's or Beeson's Run and Redstone Creek, is on the site of Nathaniel Mitchell's old tilt-hammer shop and scythe-factory, which have been mentioned in preceding pages. The property came into possession of Isaac Beeson, who put in machinery for the manufacture of cement from material quarried on the north side of Campbell's Run. It was operated for this purpose by him and his son Charles until the death of the latter. In 1867 it was sold to Henry R. Beeson, who changed it to a flouring-mill. Afterwards it passed to William Beeson, the present owner.

A woolen-factory was erected on Campbell's Run, on the site of the John Miller tannery, in the southwest part of the borough, and was in operation for some years under the proprietorship of C. C. Hope and others, but was never very successful financially, and was finally destroyed by fire.

The Uniontown Flouring-Mill, now owned and operated by L. W. Reynolds, is the successor of a mill built about 1838 by Mr. Huston, from Maryland. It was afterwards used for several years as a distillery, and was finally destroyed by fire, being at that time the property of Col. Israel Painter. The present flouring-mill was erected by Jacob Murphy and William S. Barnes. In 1863 it was purchased by L. O. Reynolds. After his death in 1879 it came into pos-



David Sturgeon

session of his son, Lyman W. Reynolds, its present owner.

The Union Foundry, located at the corner of Morgantown and Foundry Streets, was started in 1840 by E. Robinson. In 1861 it passed to the proprietorship of Jaquett & Keffer, by whom it was operated till October, 1877, when the present proprietor, Mr. Thomas Jaquett, assumed entire charge and management. The business of the establishment is the manufacture of stoves, plows, grates, and castings of nearly every description. The store-room and office of the foundry are located on Morgantown Street.

The Redstone Foundry and Machine-Shop, located on Pittsburgh Street, was established by Richard Miller in the year 1846. Some time afterwards Mr. Miller admitted his son as a partner, and the firm of Miller & Son carried on the business till 1875, when it was succeeded by Henry Delaney. In 1879 the establishment passed to the management of Frankenberry & Moore, the present proprietors. They manufacture coke-oven fronts, car-wheels, stoves, grates, hollow-ware, and all kinds of castings and light machinery. Their foundery has a capacity of melting and casting about twelve thousand pounds of metal weekly. The building occupied is two stories in height, having a depth of one hundred and ten feet, and width of thirty-six feet. A twenty horse-power engine is used, and a number of skilled workmen are employed.

The planing-mill and wood-working factory of Laughead, Hadden & Co. is the largest and most important of the manufacturing establishments of Uniontown. It was built and put in operation in October, 1867, by Fuller, Laughead & Baily. On the 28th of June, 1870, the firm of Fuller, Laughead, Baily & Co. succeeded to the business. In May, 1875, the firm-name of Fuller, Laughead & Co. was adopted. The present firm, composed of James A. Laughead, Thomas Hadden, John W. Sembower, and Dr. Smith Fuller, all members of the old firm with the exception of Hadden, succeeded to the business, adopting the style and title of Laughead, Hadden & Co.

The mill building, fitted up throughout with new and improved machinery, is two stories in height, and covers an area of ground forty by sixty feet. Attached to this is a wing twenty-two by forty feet. The boiler-house and engine-house are each twenty-two by twenty feet. A forty horse-power engine is used, and from forty to eighty workmen are employed in the manufacture of doors, sash, blinds, etc., and in the erection of buildings, etc. During the past summer this company erected sixty-one buildings. As both the Southwest Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads pass over the five acres of ground owned by the company, they enjoy excellent shipping facilities, and are constantly shipping lumber, etc., to all sections of the country. In connection with their mill, Messrs. Laughead, Hadden & Co. conduct a general store in a two-story building twenty by seventy feet.

UNIONTOWN GAS-WORKS.

The Uniontown Gas and Water Company was incorporated by an act passed March 26, 1859. This act was supplemented by one approved April 2, 1868, and in June of the latter year the company was organized, with Dr. Smith Fuller as its president, and T. B. Searight, secretary and treasurer. Dr. Fuller, Col. T. B. Searight, and E. B. Downer were constituted a committee to open books and receive subscriptions. The amount of fifteen thousand dollars was subscribed, and at a meeting of stockholders held on the 10th of July, T. B. Searight, Alfred Howell, J. H. McClellan, E. B. Woods, and Ewing Brownfield were chosen managers, and a constitution and by-laws adopted.

After organization, the subscriptions to the stock not being paid in, John H. Miller, Jr., of Grafton, W. Va., proposed to build gas-works at his own expense, provided the company would transfer its powers and franchises to him. This offer was accepted, and legislation was procured (March 26, 1869) authorizing the transfer to Mr. Miller, with the proviso that he should not charge for gas a price exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per thousand feet, unless he was compelled to purchase coal at a price above twelve dollars per one hundred bushels. He soon after built the works (located on the creek near the Broadway bridge) as proposed, and operated them for the manufacture of gas until May 8, 1872, when Eleazer Robinson, of Uniontown, purchased the works. He carried on the business till 1875, when his son, William L. Robinson, assumed charge and still continues to supply gas to the people of Uniontown.

POPULATION.

The population of Uniontown borough by the United States census of 1880 was:

East Ward	1582
West "	1683
Total	3265

Since the taking of that census, however, the remarkable business activity and prosperity of the town and surrounding country has brought a corresponding increase in the population of the borough, which at the present time (January, 1882) is estimated to be fully four thousand.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. DANIEL STURGEON.

Hon. Daniel Sturgeon, "the Silent Senator," who was born in Adams County, Pa., Oct. 27, 1779, and died at Uniontown, Fayette Co., July 2, 1878, in the eighty-ninth year of his age, was of Scotch-Irish

Presbyterian stock, his grandfather having come from the north of Ireland and settled in Adams County some time early in the eighteenth century. He graduated at Jefferson College, Washington County, and moved to Uniontown in 1810 to study medicine with Dr. Benjamin Stevens, a man of note in his day. After finishing his studies in medicine he commenced practicing his profession in Greensboro', Greene Co., and remained there a year, after which, Dr. Stevens meanwhile dying, Dr. Sturgeon returned to Uniontown to take his place, and went into practice there. He was chosen by his fellow-citizens to represent them in the Legislature of the State in its session of 1819, and was continued in his capacity of representative for three terms. In 1825 he was elected a member of the State Senate, and served in the important position of Speaker during the years 1827–29. His manly bearing and strict integrity of character secured him the post of auditor-general of the State under Governor Wolf in 1830, at which he served for six years. He was State treasurer in the years 1838–39, and was in 1840 elected United States senator for the term commencing March 4, 1839 (the Legislature having failed the session before to elect in consequence of "the Buckshot war"). He was re-elected in 1845, and served till 1851. In 1853 he was appointed by President Pierce treasurer of the United States Mint in Philadelphia, and held that responsible trust until 1858, when he retired from public life. Among Dr. Sturgeon's contemporaries in the United States Senate were Webster, Clay, Calhoun, Benton, Wright, Buchanan, William Allen, and Simon Cameron.

Dr. Sturgeon was a man of commanding stature, of majestic presence,—

> "The combination and the form indeed
> Where every god did seem to set his seal
> To give the world assurance of a man."

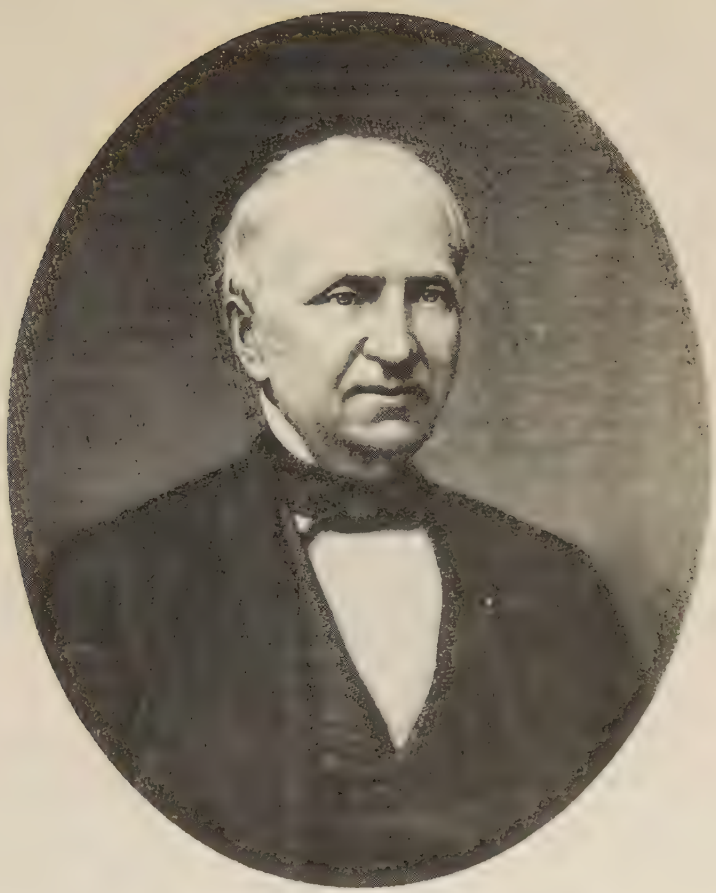
He was a sturdy actor rather than talker, and though a fluent and graceful colloquist, made no pretense even, as a public speaker. In the Senate, where he did good work on the committees, and commanded high regard for sterling good sense and integrity, he made no speeches, and received the sobriquet "the Silent Senator." He was a man of great decision of character, and in 1838, while State treasurer, broke up "the Buckshot war" by stubbornly refusing to honor Governor Ritner's order on the treasury for $20,000 to pay the troops, setting guards about the Treasury and personally overseeing them.

In 1814, Dr. Sturgeon married Miss Nancy Gregg, a daughter of James Gregg, of Uniontown, a merchant, and Nancy Gregg, who survived her husband about fifty years, reaching the age of eighty-seven years. Mrs. Dr. Sturgeon died in 1836, at the age of forty-two, the senator never remarrying, leaving five children, four sons and a daughter, of whom three sons are dead. Of these, one took part in the Mexican war under Gen. Scott, being Lieut. John Sturgeon, of Company H, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, who died in Pueblo, Mexico, in the campaign, on the 18th day of July, 1848.

COL. EWING BROWNFIELD.

Among the venerable men of Fayette County, identified particularly with Uniontown for a period extending from 1805, when, as a child of two years of age, he was brought by his parents to Fayette County, to the year of this writing (1882), a period no less than seven years more than what is commonly counted "the allotted age of man," stands Col. Ewing Brownfield, in the vigor of well-preserved old age, and, if his old-time neighbors are to be credited, without a stain upon his character for general probity and uprightness in his business dealings through life. He was born near Winchester, Va., Sept. 7, 1803, of Quaker parentage. Thomas Brownfield, his father, brought his family to Uniontown in the year 1805, and at first rented and afterwards bought the White Swan Tavern, which he conducted till he died in 1829. Ewing grew up in the old tavern, enjoyed the advantages of the common schools of that day, and when become of fitting years assisted his father as clerk and overseer of the hotel until the father's death, when, in 1830, he and his brother John, now a prominent citizen of South Bend, Ind., formed a partnership in the dry-goods business, of which more further on.

In early manhood Col. Brownfield conceived a great love for military discipline and display,—"the pomp and glory of the very name of war,"—and in a time of profound peace, when he was about twenty years of age, was one of the first to join a Union volunteer company at that time organized. It is one of Col. Brownfield's proud memories that upon the occasion of Gen. Lafayette's visit to Albert Gallatin, at New Geneva, in 1825, he, with several of his companions in arms, went on horseback, as military escort, to the residence of Mr. Gallatin, and were delightedly received by the latter gentleman and his renowned guest. About that time there came into Uniontown a certain Capt. Bolles, a graduate of West Point, who formed a military drill squad, of which Brownfield was a member. Under the tutelage of Capt. Bolles, Brownfield became proficient in company drill, also in battalion and field drill, etc. After the formation of the First Regiment of Fayette County volunteers, about 1828, Col. Brownfield, then a private, became an independent candidate for major of the regiment, and was elected over three strongly supported candidates. Holding the position for two years, he was thereafter, on the resignation of Col. Evans, elected colonel himself without opposition, and continued in the colonelcy for five years, receiving from Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Beeson, at that time a military authority of high repute, the distinguished compli-



ment implied in the following voluntary plaudit bestowed upon his regiment, namely, "The First Fayette County Regiment of volunteers is among the very best field-drilled regiments in the State."

In 1832 he and his brother dissolved the partnership before referred to, Ewing continuing the business till 1836, when he "went West," and settled in Mishawaka, Ind., again entering into the dry-goods business. But owing to the malarial character of the locality in that day, he decided to leave the place after a few months, and returned to Uniontown, where, in 1837, he resumed the dry-goods business. In the same year he bought a house and lot on the corner of Main and Arch Streets, tore away the old building, erected a new one, and there conducted his favorite business, continuing in the same from that date to 1862. In the latter year he disposed of his dry-goods interests, and from that time to 1872 was engaged, for the most part, in the wool business. In 1873 he was elected president of the People's Bank, which position he now holds.

Col. Brownfield was married in 1842 to Miss Julia A. Long, daughter of Capt. Robert Long, of Springfield township, Fayette Co. They have had three children,—Robert L., Anna E., and Virginia E. Robert, a graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College, New Haven, Conn., is now a prosperous merchant of Philadelphia; Anna E. graduated at the Packer Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., and is the wife of William Huston, a wholesale merchant of Pittsburgh; Virginia died on the 14th of May, 1872.

SMITH FULLER, M.D.

Dr. Fuller, a gentleman of high repute in his profession, on all hands conceded to be the leading physician and surgeon of Uniontown and a wide district thereabouts, as well as a manly man among the manliest in the various walks of life, is the son of the late John Fuller, of Connellsville, a tanner by trade, and a leading politician of his locality. He was three times a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State in 1838, and died in 1865, at the age of seventy-nine.

Dr. Fuller's mother was Harriet R. Smith, a daughter of the distinguished physician, Dr. Bela B. Smith, a native of Hartford, Conn., and who practiced medicine at West Newton, Westmoreland Co., for fifty years, and died about 1835, having accumulated a large estate, principally landed property, through the practice of his profession.

Dr. Fuller was born in Connellsville in 1818, and in early childhood attended the common schools of Connellsville (then a town of about 1000 inhabitants), till about the age of fifteen, when he was sent to Washington College, an institution then embracing about one hundred students, and the chief seat of learning in Western Pennsylvania. He remained at college three years, and leaving it went to West Newton to study medicine with Dr. John Hasson, a leading physician of Westmoreland County. He read medicine with Dr. Hasson for two years, and then took a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, concluding which he located in Uniontown in the spring of 1840, and entered upon the practice of medicine, which he pursued, developing great skill and laying the foundation of his exceptionally enviable reputation as a physician until 1846, when he returned to Jefferson Medical College, took further courses of lectures, and graduated in 1847. The eminent Robley Dunglison and Prof. Pancoast were prominent professors of the college at that time.

Dr. Fuller returned to his Uniontown home, where he has ever since been located, enjoying an extensive practice. In his early practice physicians were few in Fayette and adjoining counties, and he was often called on to visit patients twenty-five miles distant from Uniontown.

In early life a Democrat, Dr. Fuller co-operated actively with the National American party in 1856, and on the organization of the Republican party united with it. In 1860 he was a member of the National Convention at Chicago which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. In the same year he was elected to the State Senate from Fayette and Westmoreland Counties; and after the expiration of his term as senator was nominated by the Republicans as representative in Congress; ran against Hon. John L. Dawson, then running for a second term, Dawson being declared elected by a majority of sixteen (in a strongly Democratic district). Dr. Fuller contested the seat, but unsuccessfully.

Aside from his profession, he has been largely engaged in business, notably in tanning for the wholesale trade in Georges township, Fayette Co. He has never united with any sectarian religious organization, though looking with favor upon all practical means of promoting good morals.

Dr. Fuller was twice married. His first wife was Miss Elvina Markle, of West Newton, whom he married in 1839, and who died in the early part of 1848.

He next married, in 1849, Miss Jane Beggs, of Uniontown, with whom he is now living. By his former wife he had three children,—a son and two daughters,—all of whom are now living. By his second wife he has had five sons, three of whom are now living. Three of his sons are practitioners of medicine and one of law.

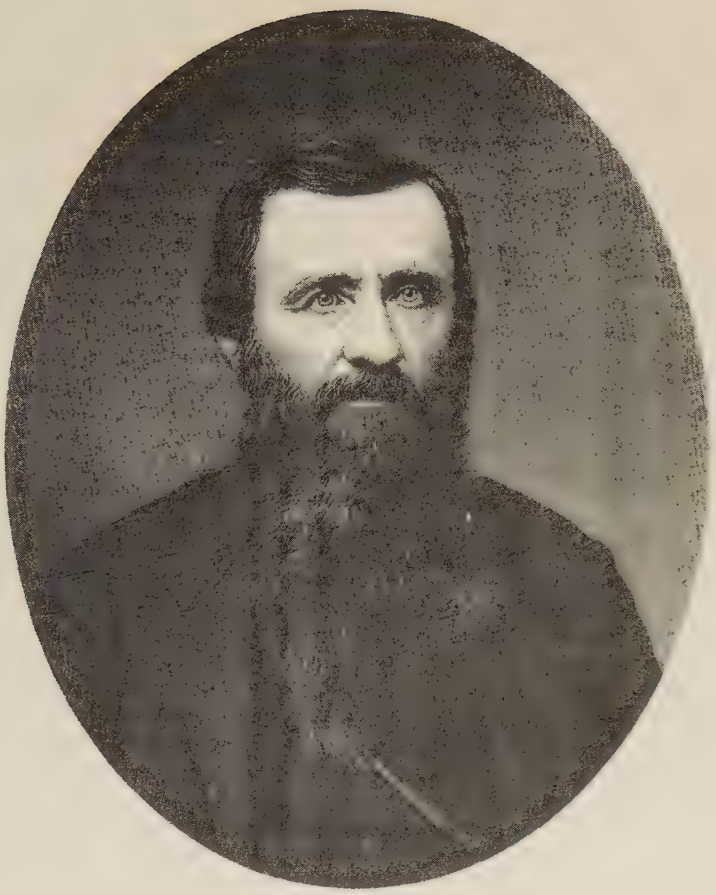
ROBERT HOGSETT.

Robert Hogsett is the most remarkable man in Fayette County in this, that he has wrought out by his own unaided efforts a larger fortune than any other citizen of the county. Others may possess more wealth, but cannot say as Hogsett can, "I made it all myself."

Robert Hogsett was born in Menallen township, March 2, 1820. His father, James Hogsett, was a north of Ireland man, and emigrated to America some time during the early part of the present century. There was nothing about him to distinguish him from his fellow-men, and he died in North Union township, near Uniontown, about the year 1850, going out of the world as he had lived in it, a poor but honest man. He did not live to see his son take as much as the initial step towards that distinguished rank in business and financial affairs which he now admittedly holds, but he left the world peacefully for all that, confidently believing that all his children would be able to hold their own in life's great battle. Robert Hogsett's mother was a daughter of Robert Jackson, of the old Jackson family of Menallen township, who organized Grace Church, near Searight's, the oldest Episcopal Church in the county. At the early age of twelve years Robert was hired out to work for such persons as would employ him, and for such wages as could be obtained for him. His first engagement was with Job Wheatley, a farmer, living about one and a half miles northwardly from Searight's. He remained with Wheatley but a short time, doing such work as is within the scope and power of a twelve years old boy. Upon quitting Wheatley's service he went to breaking stones on the old National road, a common thing with boys, and men as well, at that day. There are many old men in Fayette County who when boys and young men broke stones on the old pike. Young Hogsett remained on the road wielding the well-remembered little round napping-hammer every day for five years, and until he reached the age of seventeen, breaking from two to five perches of stones a day, at twelve and a half cents (called a "levy") per perch. Becoming tired of the monotony of the napping-hammer, he entered into an engagement with Joseph Strickler, who was running "the old Evans mill" on the farm, or rather large plantation of Col. Samuel Evans, in North Union township. Besides running the mill Strickler farmed a portion of the Evans land. Strickler was quite a prominent and active business man in his day, and was among the first men of Fayette County who gave attention to the feeding of cattle for the Eastern markets. The Evans mill was destroyed by fire while Robert Hogsett was serving for Strickler, but at the time of the burning Hogsett was not working in the mill, but on the Evans farm at farm-work. While in the mill, Hogsett for the most part had charge of the engine, but his duties were multifarious, and he did many things in and about the mill, such as carrying bags of grain from wagons, placing grists on the backs of horses and tossing boys upon them, and starting them home to gladden their parents' hearts with fresh No. 1 flour and the usual allowance of bran and shorts to make slop for the cows. After the Evans mill burnt down Strickler bought Vance's mill, on Redstone Creek, three miles below Uniontown, which he refitted and operated. This mill is still standing and doing work. Robert Hogsett went with Strickler to Vance's mill. He drove the team that hauled the machinery from the burnt mill to Vance's, a work that occupied him many days. Joseph Strickler had the misfortune to lose his eyesight. After he became blind he removed to the State of Missouri and died there. Mr. Hogsett always speaks in kind terms of Joseph Strickler, and says he was a good man.

While engaged in the milling business, Mr. Hogsett, by reason of exposure to all kinds of weather, contracted quinsy, a complaint that pains him with periodically recurring attacks to this day. He remained with Strickler eight years, and until he reached the age of twenty-five. During this period his wages never exceeded one hundred and twenty dollars per year, a rate, however, which at that day was considered high for labor. After quitting the service of Strickler he went to work for Mrs. Sampey, the widow of James Sampey, of Mount Washington. His duties under this engagement were to manage the large mountain farm upon which old Fort Necessity is located; to make all he could out of it for his employer, and likewise to superintend the hotel at that place, over which Mrs. Sampey presided as landlady and hostess. This hotel was a stage-stand at which the "Good Intent" line of stage-coaches, running on the National road, kept relays of teams, and passengers frequently stopped there for meals. There were nine stage-teams standing at the Mount Washington stables all the time. Mr. Hogsett engaged but for a single year with Mrs. Sampey, and in the year cleared for her and paid over to her the handsome sum of four thousand dollars. Now Hogsett had reached an age at which he was ambitious to own something himself. His first thought after resolving to make a home for himself that he could call his own was to obtain a good wife. And here the genius of good luck first perched upon his banner, and led him to woo and wed a daughter of John F. Foster, of North Union township. Mr. Foster owned a small but productive farm near Uniontown, and Robert Hogsett, soon after his marriage, rented this farm and set up for himself and his wife. He operated this farm as tenant of his father-in-law for about two years, and then bought it. It contained one hundred acres, and was the first real estate that Robert Hogsett ever owned, and he owns it to this day, and lives within a few steps of its boundaries. This purchase was made about the year 1848.

It will be seen that at this date, while Mr. Hogsett had displayed indomitable energy and industry, as well as close economy, his earnings were inadequate to the purchase of a farm even of small proportions and at a small price, the best average farm in Fayette County at that time rating only at about fifty dollars per acre; and that was the price he paid for the farm of his father-in-law. But owing to the relationship



Robert Hogsett

between the grantor and grantee, the latter, of course, obtained favorable terms. His industrious and economical habits, however, soon enabled him to acquire a sufficient sum of money to pay for this farm in full, when he got his deed, and stood forth for the first time a freeholder. When he commenced farming for himself as lessee on his father-in-law's land, his whole outfit consisted of two poor horses and one old sled. As he pushed along he added to his stock, and soon became the owner of an ordinary farm team. It was his practice at this period to haul the grain he raised into the mountains and sell it to the tavern-keepers on the old National road, which was then a crowded thoroughfare; and such indeed was the practice of nearly all the farmers in the neighborhood of Uniontown and many portions of Fayette County.

The National road furnished a ready market for all kinds of farm produce, and the mountains being remote from the rich agricultural lands better prices were obtained there than "in the settlement," as the region west of Laurel Hill was called. After disposing of a load of grain the farmer proceeded with his team to Cumberland, and returned with a load of merchandise to Brownsville or Wheeling, for the transportation of which he obtained remunerative prices, and thus was enabled to make profitable trips. It was always considered an indispensable matter to secure what was called a "back load." Farmers thus employed were called "sharpshooters," a term used to distinguish them from the "regulars," as those were called who made transportation a regular business. Robert Hogsett was therefore called a "sharpshooter," but he little heeded "nicknames" so long as he pursued an honest calling and obtained an honest living. He was utterly oblivious to everything but the accomplishment of his aims and purposes, always pursuing them, however, with the strictest regard for honesty and propriety.

It may be said that the turning-point of Mr. Hogsett's wonderfully successful career was his marriage with Miss Foster and the purchase of her father's farm. After that he moved forward slowly and cautiously at first, but always making his points with certainty. Honesty, industry, and frugality were his dominant characteristics, and these when combined, rarely fail to bring success to any man who has the good fortune to possess them.

For many years after he became settled on his own homestead Robert Hogsett devoted himself exclusively to legitimate farming and stock-raising pursuits, which brought him large profits, owing mainly to his judicious management. In 1858–59, when the first railroad was built to Uniontown, called the Fayette County road, he took a contract for construction, and completed it with characteristic energy and promptitude; and upon the completion of the road, at the urgent solicitation of the directors, he consented to serve as superintendent, a position he held but a short time, not fancying the railroad business, and possessing too much business talent to be wasted on a twelve-mile branch. He is now, however, a director in the Southwest Railroad Company, a position he has held from the first organization of that company. Soon after the construction of the Fayette County road, above mentioned, he purchased the Isaac Wood tract of land, near Mount Braddock, a large farm underlaid with the nine-foot vein of coking coal. He moved on to this farm and lived on it a number of years, leaving the old Foster farm in charge of one of his now grown-up sons. He subsequently purchased the Jacob Murphy farm, adjoining the Wood farm, and also underlaid with the big vein of coking coal. Here he erected coke ovens, and operated them a number of years with his customary success. He recently sold these works and the coal adjacent for a large sum of money, sufficient of itself to constitute an ordinary fortune. He next bought the Judge Nathaniel Ewing farm, one mile north of Uniontown, on which he at present resides. Altogether, he is at this time the owner of four thousand eight hundred acres of land, twelve hundred of which lie in the county of Logan, Ohio, of excellent quality for farming and grazing. He has three thousand six hundred acres in Fayette County, all of the best quality of farming land, and underlaid with the celebrated Connellsville vein of coking coal, except eight or nine hundred acres of mountain range.

He is also the owner of a one-half interest in the Lemont Furnace, which has a daily capacity of forty tons, and he personally manages the affairs of this furnace, in addition to bestowing careful attention upon his extensive farming and stock-raising interests. And this colossal fortune was made in a few years by a man who started out in the world with nothing to assist him but willing hands, a clear head, and an honest heart. Robert Hogsett is small in stature and wears a full beard. While he is not a member of any church, he is temperate and exemplary in his habits. He never indulges in profanity, nor does he use tobacco in any form. All his life he has followed the precept of the maxim, "Early to bed and early to rise;" and if the practice of this precept has not made him healthy, it has at least made him wealthy and wise. Without opportunity of going to school in early life, as has been seen, his education is limited to the rudiments of book learning, and he has probably never seen the following lines, although his career is a perfect illustration of the truthfulness of the sentiment they contain, viz.:

> "The heights by great men reached and kept
> Were not attained by sudden flight,
> But they, while their companions slept,
> Were towering upwards in the night."

Robert Hogsett is utterly indifferent to the gilded signs of fashion and fancy. A brass band on the street makes no more impression upon him than the murmurings of the rivulet that threads its course through one of his rich meadows. He pays no attention to "side-shows," but never misses the "main

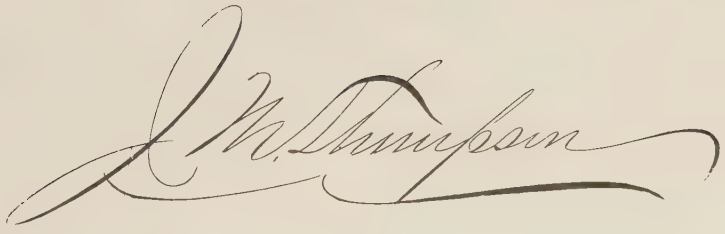
chance." It must not be inferred from this, however, that he is lacking in hospitality or generosity. On the contrary, he lives well, and no man greets or entertains his friends with warmer cordiality. When at home, released from the anxious cares of business engagements almost constantly pressing upon him, he delights in receiving the calls of his neighbors and friends, and derives pleasure in talking with them on the common topics of the hour. With all his good fortune he has suffered one sad misfortune, the death a few years ago of his wife, Jane Foster. But Providence, as if unwilling that the even current of his successful life should seem to be broken or perturbed, sent him another wife in the person of Susan Allen, one of the most excellent ladies of Fayette County.

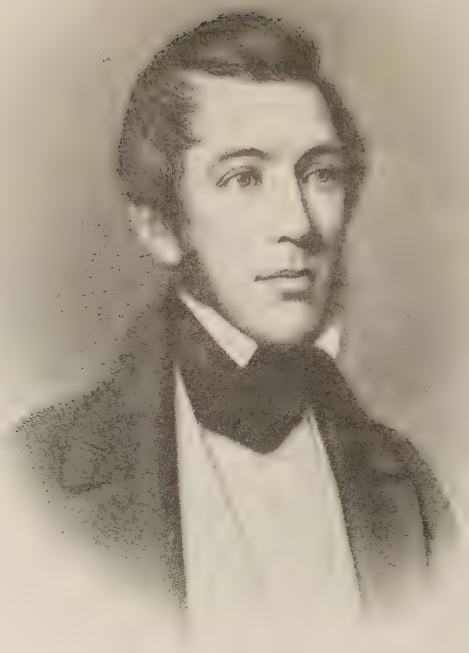
JASPER MARKLE THOMPSON.

The character and remarkable career of Jasper Markle Thompson, now and since 1870 president of the First National Bank of Uniontown, may, perhaps, be best illustrated by a brief recital of the history of his immediate progenitors, from whom he evidently inherited the elements of the vigorous but modest character which he has manifested throughout his career in life. He comes of an ancestry on both the paternal and maternal sides—the one Scotch-Irish, the other Pennsylvania Dutch—who were driven from the lands of their birth because of their religious convictions, and found a refuge in the colonies of America, in the province of Penn, early in the eighteenth century. His paternal grandfather, like many other of the Scotch-Irish Presbyterians of the Cumberland Valley, desiring to stand upon the frontiers of civilization, drifted westward to Westmoreland County prior to the Revolutionary war, and took up a tract of land in the vicinity of Mount Pleasant. His wife was Mary Jack, a daughter of John Jack, a gentleman who was prominent, with others of his family, in drafting and uttering the Hannastown Declaration of Independence in 1775. A new field of operations was about that time opened to men of strong arms and unflinching courage, and he determined to meet the red man on his own battlefield. Inclination, if not duty, pointed to the choice soil of Kentucky, and Mr. Thompson's grandfather, together with his wife, and about a half-dozen families, nearly all immediate relatives, pushed their way through the wilderness, and joined Boone in his aggressive conflict, and continued companions in the struggle till possession was established. There the grandfather of Mr. Thompson passed the remainder of his life, dying in Mason County, where his youngest son, Andrew Finly Thompson, father of Jasper Markle, was born in 1791. Andrew and his three older brothers served through the war of 1812, Andrew being taken prisoner on the occasion of Hull's surrender. Being released, near the present site of Detroit, Mich., he traveled on foot to his relatives in Westmoreland County, Pa. Here he married Leah Markle, the youngest of the twenty-two children of Gasper Markle, who settled in Westmoreland prior to 1760, coming from Berks County, Pa., where his father had settled in 1703, having upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes fled from Alsace in 1686 to Amsterdam, where he engaged in business until he took ship for America.

After his marriage A. F. Thompson returned with his wife to his Kentucky home, where his youngest son, Jasper Markle Thompson, was born, near Washington, Mason Co., Aug. 30, 1822. Mr. Thompson's father and mother both dying before he was three years old, he was taken to Mill Grove, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and lived several years with his grandmother, Mary Markle (whose maiden name was Rothermel, of which family is P. F. Rothermel, who has achieved a national reputation as an artist through his great painting, the "Battle of Gettysburg"). After her death, in 1832, he lived with his cousin, Gen. Cyrus P. Markle, for eighteen years. While with Gen. Markle he worked on the farm, at the papermill, in the store, sold goods, kept books, etc., till April, 1850, when he moved to Redstone township, Fayette Co., and purchased part of "the Walters farm," two miles from New Salem, and lived there until September of the same year. He then removed to the farm on which he now lives, two miles and a half from Uniontown, in Menallen township, and farmed and dealt in live-stock until 1862, when he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania, the largest district in the State except those of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. He was afterwards appointed receiver of commutation money for the same district, and in this capacity collected and paid over to the government over $450,000, in addition to some $2,000,000 collected as internal revenue, having collected over $100,000 tax on whisky in one day. He held two commissions as collector from President Lincoln, and resigned his post under the latter one after holding it for over four years.

He was one of the original stockholders (1863) of the First National Bank of Uniontown, of which he is now president, and has been a director since the organization of that institution. He was nominated as the Republican candidate for representative to the Legislature in 1873, but hesitated to accept the nomination, as it was generally thought there was no chance of electing a Republican candidate in a county which usually gives one thousand Democratic majority, but finally consenting, was elected by one thousand and thirty-one majority, his opponent on the Democratic ticket being Col. Alexander J. Hill. He was one of the first directors of the Uniontown and West Virginia Railroad Company, and after the resignation of G. A. Thomson was elected president. He has also been president of the Uniontown Building and Loan





Association from its organization to the present time, it having a capital of two hundred thousand dollars; also was one of the originators of the Fayette County Agricultural Association, and has been president thereof from its organization. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church of Uniontown for over thirty years, a ruling elder for about twenty years; was commissioner from Redstone Presbytery to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church which met in Albany, N. Y., in 1868, and again at Madison, Wis., in 1880, and is a director in the Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church at Allegheny City, Pa.

Mr. Thompson was married in 1846 to Eliza Caruthers, youngest daughter of Samuel Caruthers, of Sewickly township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church of Sewickly, and whose mother, Catharine Potter, was the daughter of Lieut. John Potter, and sister of Gen. James Potter, the intimate and trusted friend of Gen. Washington in Pennsylvania during the Revolutionary war. Mr. Thompson has two daughters, who received their education at the Female Seminary in Washington, Pa. The oldest, Ruth A., was married in 1875 to Dr. J. T. Shepler, now of Dunbar. The second, Lenora M., was married to John A. Niccolls, a merchant, in 1873, and resides at Irwin Station, Westmoreland Co. He has also two sons,—William M. and Josiah V.,—who graduated together from Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pa., in 1871. William lives with his father, and manages his farm of over six hundred and fifty acres. The younger, Josiah V., was chosen teller in the First National Bank of Uniontown in April, 1872, and elected cashier in 1877, when twenty-two years of age, and now holds this position, this bank doing the largest banking business done in the county, and being one of the most successful.

Mr. Thompson was one of the successful presidential electors (on the Republican ticket) in the campaign of 1872, resulting in Gen. Grant's second election.

Mr. Thompson in his youth attended only the common schools, but with a sagacity and foresight commendable, as his success in life has demonstrated to the consideration of the youth of the present day, improved his spare hours of daylight, and occupied most of his nights not devoted to sleep to acquiring what knowledge he could through books.

ALFRED PATTERSON.

Among the now departed sons of Fayette County the lives of whom shed upon her a special lustre, was the eminent lawyer and cultivated gentleman, Alfred Patterson, who died in Natchitoches, La., when on a visit to his daughter there, Dec. 16, 1878, he having reached her residence only three or four days before his death.

Mr. Patterson was born in Menallen township, Dec. 24, 1807, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. His remote immigrant ancestor settled in Lancaster County, Pa. His grandfather was John Patterson, who came into Fayette County from Dauphin County at an early day and took up his abode in Menallen township. He had a large number of children, most of whom eventually became scattered in the then far-off, growing West. But John, the father of Alfred, remained upon the old homestead until Alfred was several years old, when he sold the farm and purchased a plantation near Wellsburg, West Virginia, whereon he lived until his death.

John Patterson, who married Rebecca Oliphant, had four sons and four daughters. Of the sons, Andrew O. Patterson became the once-noted Rev. Dr. Patterson of the Presbyterian order; and Thomas M. a physician, who settled in Louisiana and acquired great wealth; John E. died young; and of Alfred we are to speak more specially farther on. The daughters all married and died in middle life.

Alfred was brought up in boyhood on the farm in Menallen and on the plantation near Wellsburg, and was carefully instructed and finally sent to Jefferson College, Washington County, and graduated from that institution about 1828. He then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Westmoreland County, and soon after moved to Uniontown, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, which he pursued with such zeal and marked ability that he rapidly rose to the leadership of the bar of the county, which he continued to hold during his residence in Fayette County. Having while residing in Uniontown acquired large business interests in Pittsburgh, he removed to that city about 1865 and organized the Pittsburgh National Bank of Commerce, and was elected its first president, and was chosen president at all its successive elections of officers while he lived.

Mr. Patterson was as distinguished as a business man as he had been as a lawyer. No eulogy here could add to the brightness of the fame he enjoyed when living, or monody fitly sound the regret with which all who knew him received the announcement of his sudden death.

In 1834, Mr. Patterson married Miss Caroline Whiteley, daughter of Col. Henry Whiteley, of Delaware, and who died May 7, 1869. They were the parents of seven children,—Henry W., who in 1866 married Miss Louisa C. Dawson, daughter of Hon. John L. Dawson, of Fayette County, and who died in 1875, leaving a son, Henry W., and in January, 1880, married Miss Anna T., daughter of George P. Hamilton, Esq., of Pittsburgh; Mary C., wife of George Dawson, a native of Fayette County, now residing in Louisiana; Catharine W., who died in infancy; John Russell, who was drowned in the Monongahela River while skating about 1858, aged twenty-two years; Virginia, wife of William H. Baily, residing in Minneapolis, Minn.; Elizabeth, wife of Samuel H. Jacobus, of Allegheny City; and Ella R., of the same city.

ALFRED HOWELL, Esq.

Prominent among the lawyers of Fayette County stands Alfred Howell, for a period of thirty-five years identified with the interests and progress of Uniontown, where he resides. Mr. Howell is a native of Philadelphia, and was born in the year 1825, of Quaker stock, both his paternal and maternal ancestry tracing their lines through the time of William Penn back for an indefinite period among the Quakers of Wales. Benjamin B. Howell, his father, then a merchant, removed with his family to New York City in the year 1830–31, where young Howell was sent to preparatory school, and eventually, at the age of fourteen, entered Columbia College, and there continued until well advanced in the sophomore class. Meanwhile his father had quitted merchandise and entered upon the development of iron and coal industries near Cumberland, Md., having enlisted with himself several English capitalists. Having occasion to visit England on business, he took passage, in March, 1841, on board the ill-fated ocean steamer "President," which foundered at sea, no tidings of her or any of her human cargo having ever been had. The sudden and great calamity of the loss of his father necessitated young Howell's withdrawal from college, after which he soon entered as a student at law in the office of Graham & Sandfords, counselors-at-law and solicitors in chancery, a distinguished firm, the Sandfords afterwards having been both elevated to the bench. With these gentlemen, and their successors in partnership with Mr. Graham, Messrs. Murray Hoffman and Joseph S. Bosworth (both subsequently becoming judges), Mr. Howell remained till 1845, enjoying the good fortune of the eminent tutelage of this remarkable combination of legal talent, when he migrated to Uniontown, and finished his legal studies in the office of his uncle, Joshua B. Howell, then a leading lawyer, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. In 1851 he entered into partnership with Mr. Howell, and continued with him until the fall of 1861, when Mr. Howell, having raised the Eighty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and being commissioned its colonel, entered into the war of the Rebellion, wherein he became exceptionally distinguished, and was killed near Petersburg, in September, 1864, by being thrown from his horse in the night-time.

After Col. Howell's entry into the army, Mr. Howell succeeded to the business of the partnership, and has ever since continued the practice of the law, conducting a large and laborious business with conscientious fidelity to his clients, earning honorable distinction and a goodly fortune.

He has been more or less engaged in important business enterprises, among which may be mentioned the projection, in 1866, about what was then known as Dawson's Station, on the line of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, of a village, now incorporated as the borough of Dawson, on a tract of land there lying, and of which he about that time came into possession. He caused the tract to be duly surveyed and laid out into building lots, and so conducted his enterprise as in the course of a few years to erect a prosperous and desirable village, with churches, public schools, etc., upon what was before, and but for his business foresight and energy would have remained, merely an uninhabitable portion of an old farm. He has occasionally engaged in the purchase and sale of real estate, particularly dealing in coal lands, with profitable results, and taken active part with others in supplying the county with local railways, which have been the means of developing the treasures of rich coal-mines and of otherwise enhancing the wealth of the county.

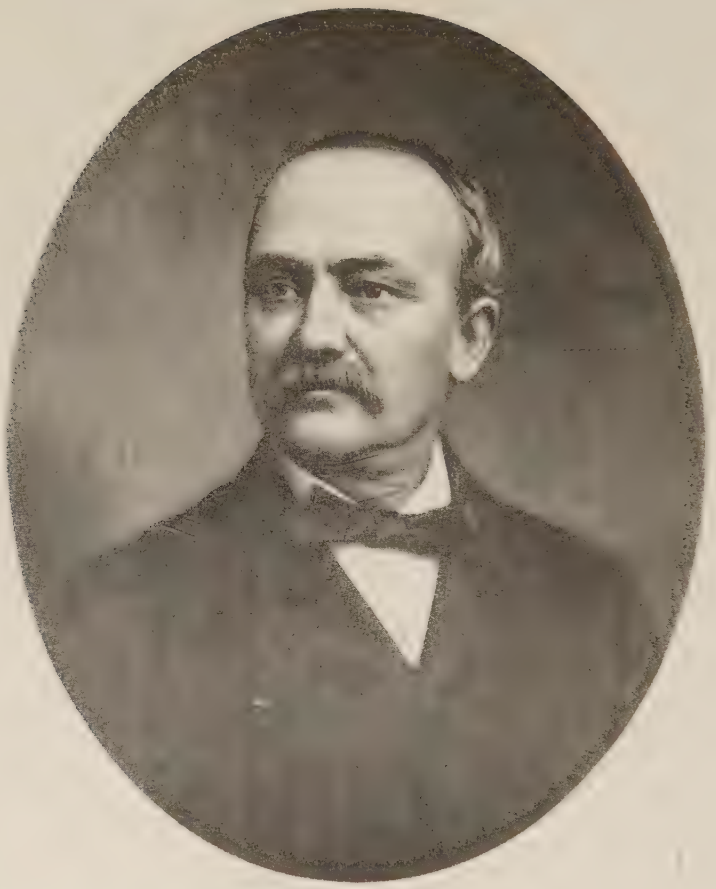
Mr. Howell became a communicant, in his early manhood, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and has ever since continued active connection therewith, and occupies the position of senior warden.

Mr. Howell was, in the year 1853, united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Jennings Dawson, daughter of Mr. George Dawson, of Brownsville, Fayette Co. Mrs. Howell died in 1869, leaving six children, one of whom, a daughter, died in 1878. Of the five now living, the elder son, George D., is at this time (1882) a member of the senior class of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., intending, after his graduation there, to study law with his father.

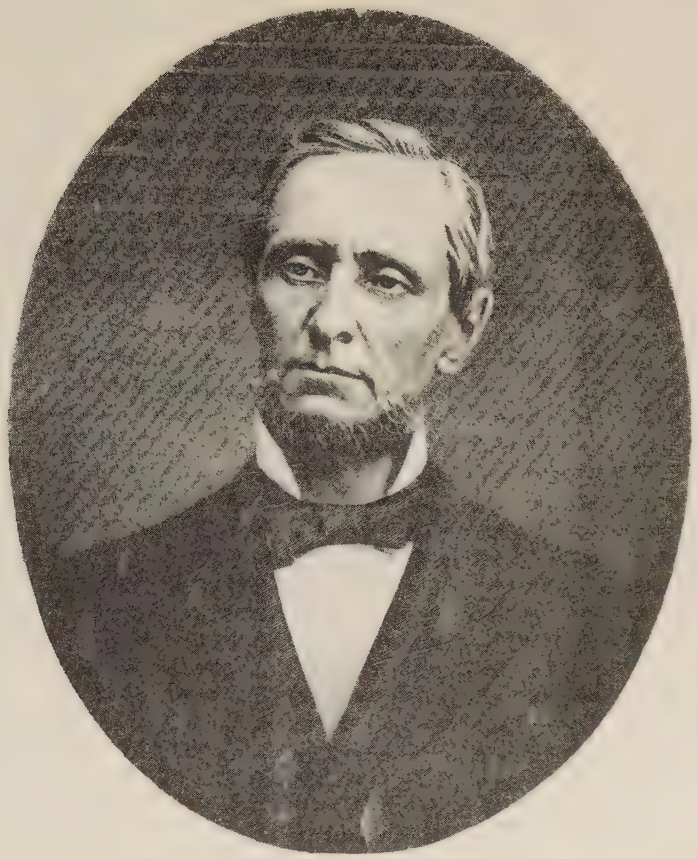
HON. CHARLES E. BOYLE.

Charles E. Boyle, one of the most prominent members of the Fayette County bar, was born in Uniontown, Feb. 4, 1836, and is the son of Bernard Boyle, whose father, also Bernard Boyle, emigrated from Ireland. Mr. Boyle, the father of Charles E., died near New Market, in Virginia, when Charles was only three years old, leaving a family of four children, of whom Charles E. was the youngest. In his boyhood he attended the common schools, and also for a time Madison College, and thereafter took a course of studies in Waynesburg College, Greene County.

While attending school Mr. Boyle spent somewhat of his time in and about the printing-office of the *Cumberland Presbyterian*, and picked up the art of setting type at nine years of age, and thereafter followed the business of printing at times previous to attending Waynesburg College, on his return from which he engaged in the same business in the office of the *Genius of Liberty*. At twenty years of age he became owner of a half-interest in that paper, and three years later the sole owner, and alone conducted it for a year, and sold it to E. G. Roddy in February, 1861. While proprietor of the paper Mr. Boyle was entered as a student at law in the office of Hon. Daniel Kaine, and was finally admitted to the bar in December, 1861, and immediately entered into partnership with Mr. Kaine, continuing with him till the spring of 1865. The firm enjoyed a practice second in importance to none in the county.



C. E. Boyle



Alfred E. Cornell

W. H. Playford

In 1862, Mr. Boyle was elected district attorney for Fayette County for the term of three years, before the expiration of which he was elected by the Democratic party a representative to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and re-elected the following year, serving in the sessions of 1866–67. In the latter session he was placed upon the Committees of Ways and Means, the General Judiciary, and Federal Relations, the leading committees, the House being then two-thirds Republican. The session was a stormy one. Legislation in Pennsylvania at that time, just after the war, ran wild. Laws were enacted *en masse*. Mr. Boyle strenuously opposed that kind of legislation, and at the close of the session his Democratic fellow-members presented him with a complimentary service of silver, a testimonial of his acknowledged political leadership. For several years after the close of his legislative services in 1867, Mr. Boyle suffered constant ill health, but nevertheless paid diligent attention to the practice of his profession, and was active in politics. He had been a member of several State Conventions of his party prior to that of 1867, of which latter he was made president. This convention nominated Judge Sharswood, now chief justice, for judge of the Supreme Court. In 1868, Mr. Boyle was nominated by his party as its candidate for auditor-general of the State, the Republican party at that time having put in nomination Gen. Hartranft. Hartranft was declared elected by a majority of about nine thousand in a vote of six hundred and fifty thousand. Mr. Boyle was temporary chairman of the Democratic State Convention in 1871. In 1872 he was a candidate for nomination to Congress from the Twenty-first District, composed of the counties of Westmoreland, Fayette, and Indiana; and also in the years 1874–76, and 1878–80, for the same numerical district, then composed of Fayette, Westmoreland, and Greene Counties, and on each occasion carried against earnest opposition his own county, Fayette, by majorities successively increasing, but failed to secure the nomination of the district, it going to one or other of the other counties. Mr. Boyle was a member of the Democratic National Conventions at St. Louis in 1876, and at Cincinnati in 1880, in both of which he supported the nomination of Gen. Hancock.

In avocations of life other than professional, Mr. Boyle has also had his full share of duties to perform and received his meed of honor. He is one of the State managers of the West Pennsylvania State Hospital, appointed by a Republican Governor; has for a number of years been a vestryman of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, and a director of the First National Bank.

In 1871, Judge A. E. Willson, Hon. W. H. Playford, and Mr. Boyle became the owners of a body of valuable coal land in Tyrone township, where they erected works and engaged in the manufacture of coke until the spring of 1880, when they sold a part of the property to H. C. Frick & Co., realizing by the sale, as is generally understood, a considerable fortune each. Mr. Boyle is a solicitor of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and retained counsel of nearly all the great coke and furnace companies of Fayette County, which companies operate capital of millions of dollars.

Mr. Boyle was married in 1858 to Miss Mary Hendrickson, of Uniontown, by whom he has had seven children, six of whom are living,—four sons and two daughters.

WILLIAM H. PLAYFORD.

William H. Playford, who in addition to the reputation of being an excellent counselor and advocate, enjoys popular distinction as the ablest criminal lawyer at the Fayette County bar, is the son of Dr. Robert W. Playford, who practiced medicine at Brownsville, Fayette Co., for a period of over forty years, being very successful, particularly as a surgeon, his practice extending into adjoining counties. Dr. Playford was a native of London, and a graduate of Eton College, England. He died in 1867, at the age of sixty-eight. About ten years after his arrival in this country he married Margaret A. Shaw, of Fayette County.

William H. Playford, who is one of three children,—one of whom, Dr. R. W. Playford, is now practicing medicine in Venango County,—was born in Brownsville, Aug. 31, 1834, attended the common school of his town, and at about fifteen years of age was sent to Dunlap's Creek Academy for two years, where he made studies preparatory to entering the sophomore class of Jefferson College, Canonsburg, in 1851, and graduated from that institution with honors in 1854. In the fall of the same year he went South, and took charge of Waterproof Academy, Tensas Parish, La., for one year, on conclusion of which he returned home, and entered the office of Judge Nathaniel Ewing, of Uniontown, under whose direction he studied law until September, 1857, when he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of the law. In 1859 he was elected by the Democratic party district attorney of Fayette County for the term of three years, wherein he distinguished himself. Including the war years 1861–62, as it did, the term was an unusually laborious one.

Since 1862 he has been connected with nearly every important criminal case in the county. His first important case after 1862 was the widely noted one of Henry B. Mallaby, charged with murdering Joseph Epply at a political meeting in Smithfield, Fayette Co., in 1863, important on account of the political partisanship evinced in the trial. Mr. Playford aided the Commonwealth.

A remarkable case in which Mr. Playford was engaged for the defense was that of Mary Houseman, charged with the murder of her husband in 1866, Mr. Playford securing her acquittal after a confession in

open court by one of her accomplices, Richard Thairwell, who was convicted and hung.

Mr. Playford has taken an active part in politics, and was elected in 1867 a representative to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania for Fayette County, and re-elected in 1868. In 1872 he was elected to the State Senate for the district composed of Fayette and Greene Counties, and served the period of three years, being placed on the General Judiciary Committee and the Committee on Finance. In 1874 he was commissioned by the Governor of Pennsylvania, in connection with Chief Justice Agnew, Hon. W. A. Wallace, now ex-United States senator, Benjamin Harris Brewster, now Attorney-General of the United States, and others, to consider and propose amendments to the present, then new, constitution of the State. The commission reported to the Legislature a number of amendments which ought, it is generally admitted, to have been, but have not yet been, submitted to the people, it being then considered that the constitution as it stands should be further tested. He was a delegate in the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1872, at which Horace Greeley was nominated for President, and opposed his nomination throughout the session as bad policy for the party. He has frequently been elected delegate to State Conventions, and was chairman of the Democratic State Convention which met at Lancaster in 1876, and was a candidate for Presidential elector-at-large for the State of Pennsylvania on the Democratic ticket in 1880.

He was married in October, 1861, to Ellen C. Krepps, daughter of Hon. Solomon G. Krepps, of Brownsville, a leading citizen of that place.

HON. THOMAS BENTON SCHNATTERLY.

One of the most active public men of Fayette County, and at present and for some years past a successful leading politician, and now having perhaps more promise than any other man of his party in his district, State, senatorial, or congressional, of a sure and distinguished career in the future is Senator Thomas B. Schnatterly. Mr. Schnatterly as a politician has the good sense to follow through opposition and over obloquy the dictates of his better manhood, and boldly and bravely place himself upon the platform of the old-time genuine Democratic principles, and wage war for the laboring classes, and consequently for the best interests of all classes at last, against the great corporations, with their unlimited exchequers at ready command for any scheme of remunerative corruption, and with their autocratic aspirations, instead of following the course of too many leading Democrats, as well as Republicans, who either covertly, or openly and shamelessly, sell their talents and consciences to capital in its cause *versus* righteousness among men. His political foes denounce his course as demagogism. That was to be expected, but the more of that kind of "demagogism" Fayette County and Pennsylvania enjoy the better; the sooner, therefore, will the hideous wages-slavery, as base in many respects as was ever the chattel slavery of the neighboring State of Virginia, and which has made the system practiced by many of the great Pennsylvania corporations objectionable to all right-minded thinkers, be abolished, and true republican customs be substituted therefor.

Thomas B. Schnatterly comes of Dutch lineage on his paternal side. His great-grandfather with a number of brothers came from Holland prior to the Revolutionary war. A part of them settled in Eastern Pennsylvania, in Lebanon County. Two pushed westward, with the purpose of making homes near the head-waters of the Ohio, but were lost sight of and were perhaps slain by the Indians. Another, the great-grandfather of Senator Schnatterly, eventually settled in Fayette County, in what is now Nicholson township, and there married and became the father of a son named John, who was the grandfather of Thomas B. Schnatterly. John had by his first wife some eight children; by a second wife one child, a son. Of the first family of children was John Schnatterly, the father of Thomas B. He was born near New Geneva in the year 1805, and at about the age of twenty-two married Miss Malinda Kendall, daughter of Thomas Kendall, then living near Uniontown. Mr. and Mrs. John Schnatterly, both enjoying the peace of ripe old age, are the parents of nine children, seven of whom—four sons and three daughters—are living, and of whom Senator Schnatterly is the sixth in number, and was born July 13, 1841. He was brought up on the homestead farm, and was educated at the common schools and Georges Creek Academy (teaching school himself somewhat during this period of his life), and at Madison Institute and Waynesburg College.

After leaving college, at about the age of twenty-two, he entered the office of Col. T. B. Searight, at Uniontown, as a student at law, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1864. In October, 1865, he was elected district attorney for Fayette County for the term of three years, and entered upon official duty in December of the same year, and went out of office in December, 1868. The term was an arduous one, occurring just after the war, and comprising a reign of crime. Special sessions of criminal courts were in those days held to try offenses of high degree. After the term was over he continued the practice of law in Uniontown, and at the October election of 1869 was elected by the Democratic party a member of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania for Fayette County, and served in the session of 1870, and was elected in that year to the General Assembly of 1871, and served therein; and thereafter, while conducting the practice of law, engaged (in October, 1871) as a contractor in the construction of the Greensburg and Connellsville Division of the Southwest Pennsylvania

Thos B Schumacher

S. M. Baily

Railroad, which division was completed in 1872, the charter for which he had caused to be granted in the session of 1871. In 1872 he was defeated as a candidate for the Senate at the Democratic primary elections by Hon. Wm. H. Playford.

He continued the practice of the law, and in 1876 was again elected to the General Assembly for the session of 1877–78, and at the November election of 1878 was elected State senator for the Fortieth District, composed of the counties of Fayette and Greene, for the period of four years.

In the House he served on general and local judiciary committees; in the Senate, on local, judiciary, railroad, and corporation committees. In both House and Senate, in all legislative controversies between capital and labor, he was always on the side of the oppressed, constantly looking out for the interests of the laboring classes, and was not tenderly loved by the grasping monopolists of Pennsylvania.

He originated the bill abolishing, under severe penalties, the odious female-waiter system then in vogue, with all its iniquities, in the cities of the State. He was also the projector of the Senate bill entitled "An act to secure to operatives and laborers engaged in and about coal-mines, manufactories of iron and steel, and all other manufactories the payment of their wages at regular intervals, and in lawful money of the United States." In the session of 1880 this bill was passed, but was vetoed by Governor Hoyt; but it was introduced by Senator Schnatterly in the succeeding session of 1881, and again passed and then received the Governor's approval, and became the law.

The struggle over this bill was a test fight between capital and the interests of labor in the State. The senator did brave work in pushing the bill on to recognition in law, and by a powerful array of facts convinced a Senate at first in active opposition to the bill of the justice of his propositions and the necessity for the act.

Another important fact in Senator Schnatterly's career as a legislator should not fail of record here, and it is this, that he has uniformly voted for the largest appropriations for the public schools and the public charities (a species of "demagogism" almost as discreditable as his legislative warfare in favor of the rights and interests of the laboring classes. He can well afford to be criticised for voting decent appropriations for the blind and the maimed. The foes who censure him for so doing are the men who also look upon the working classes of the State as unworthy a better fate than that they suffer under.

The act above referred to, looking to the emancipation of labor, is now generally evaded by those whose injustices it was intended to decrease and prevent, but in time will compel itself to be respected, when the senator, it is to be hoped, will be sustained by popular approval in all parts of the State in his efforts in the cause of humanity.

Senator Schnatterly has of late returned to railroading as a contractor in the construction of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston road, and in that of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, and has just completed (March, 1882) several sections of the Redstone Division of the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Road.

In 1867 he married Miss Mary Morrison, daughter of George and Anna West Morrison, of Uniontown.

GEN. SILAS NEWTON BAILY.

The late war of the Rebellion opened a field for the active exercise of talents and virtues that might otherwise have ever remained hidden in great part from the knowledge of the public under the innate modesty of men of the true heroic type. Of this type is Silas Newton Baily, now (1882) treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania, and who was born in Brownsville, Fayette Co., in 1836, and is the son of William Baily, Esq., who migrated in childhood with his parents to Fayette County from Maryland. The father of Gen. Baily, growing up, at first entered upon and for some years pursued the trade of jeweler, but turned his attention to the study of the law, and was admitted to practice in 1845, and follows his profession in Uniontown. Gen. Baily's mother's maiden name was Dorcas Nixon. She was a farmer's daughter of Georges township.

Gen. Baily was mainly reared in Uniontown; attended the common schools till about seventeen years of age, and entered Madison College (now extinct), and pursued his studies there for a while. Leaving the college he entered as apprentice upon the jeweler's trade, which he practiced for about three years in Uniontown, and finally opened business for himself in Waynesburg, Greene Co., in 1858, and conducted the same with success for some three years or more, when, on the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, he "took fire," and, though without military experience, raised a company which was the first one organized in the county; but it failed to be mustered in under the first call for three months' troops. But its organization was preserved, and it became the first company which was duly mustered into the three years' service from the county of Greene. Of this company, called "the Greene County Rangers," Baily was made captain. This was Company I ("eye") of the Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and participated in all the battles of the war, from Dranesville to Spottsylvania Court-House, inclusive, the period of three years.

In May, 1862, Baily was elected to the post of major of the Eighth Regiment, though not commissioned till June 4th. He took part in the fight at Mechanicsville, the first of the Seven Days' battles, and was on the second day, in the battle of Gaines' Mill, seriously wounded in the head,—his wound at

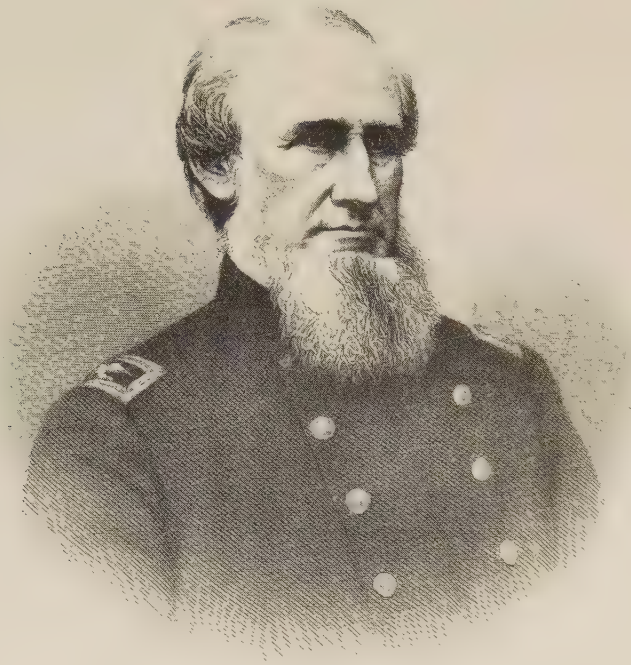
first being thought mortal,—and carried off the field. Eventually he returned home to recruit, and recovering after four months' nursing, resought his regiment, which he met in Maryland on the 13th of September, 1862, and took command, the colonel having resigned, and the lieutenant-colonel having lost his hearing during a battle. The next day was fought the celebrated battle of South Mountain, into which the major led his regiment with a gallantry and inspiring courage which the veterans love to "tell o'er" in their days of peace. The Eighth held the extreme left of the division. On Wednesday, the 17th of September, 1862, occurred the battle of Antietam, in which Maj. Baily's horse was killed under him in the famous "corn-field fight." The battle of Fredericksburg followed on the 13th of December. In this battle Maj. Baily displayed his usual gallantry, fighting at the head of his regiment, the division being almost torn to pieces. He was carried wounded from the field. Immediately after Fredericksburg, Maj. Baily was promoted to the colonelcy, his commission dating back to South Mountain, the 16th of September, 1862. The shattered division was relieved from active duty at the front and sent to Alexandria, Va., to recruit and perform provost duty. There it remained for nearly a year, Col. Baily being almost continually employed in court-martial.

With his division, Col. Baily was next called to active duty with Gen. Grant in the Wilderness, and had direct command of his regiment throughout, except for a day or two when called to command the brigade. The term of service expiring at Spottsylvania Court-House, Col. Baily was ordered to take his regiment home to be mustered out at Pittsburgh on the 24th of May, 1864. On the 13th of May, 1865, Col. Baily was breveted by President Johnson to be a brigadier-general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious conduct during the war.

After the war Gen. Baily settled in Uniontown, opened a store for the sale of jewelry, and resumed his business as silversmith,—a military hero taking on his duties as private citizen as quietly as if he had never heard the clarion of battle or even the name of war, winning universal esteem for the exceptional modesty of his every-day demeanor. Gen. Baily has never solicited political preferment. He arrived at his majority about the time the Republican party was crystallizing into effective organization and entered it upon principle, having always given it his unwavering allegiance. In 1878, without solicitation by himself, of course, or even by his special friends, the Republican Convention of the Twenty-first Congressional District, Pennsylvania, unanimously selected him to lead them against the ever-prevailing foe, the Democratic party of the Twenty-first. Knowing that the contest was hopeless, he bent to his duty, made a vigorous campaign, and led the Republican State ticket by a considerable vote. In 1880, Gen. Baily was elected to represent Fayette County in the Harrisburg Convention which chose delegates to represent Pennsylvania at Chicago. At Harrisburg he was elected one of the delegates to Chicago, representing the Grant wing of the party. But Garfield, instead of Grant, was nominated at Chicago; and in the canvass which followed Gen. Baily gave the best of his time, talents, and means to the support of the nominee. Sept. 8, 1881, he was nominated by the Republican Convention at Harrisburg for State treasurer for the term of two years, and after a spirited campaign, in which Charles S. Wolfe, an "Independent" Republican candidate, was run by the Blaine wing of the party, diverting a portion of the Republican votes, Gen. Baily was elected treasurer in November of that year by a "plurality" vote, but a majority vote over his chief competitor, the Democratic candidate, of six thousand nine hundred and six.

GEN. JOSHUA BLACKWOOD HOWELL.

Gen. Joshua B. Howell, who was from the year 1828 to the time of his death on the field, during the war of the Rebellion, identified as a lawyer and a citizen, adorning the bar and distinguishedly exemplifying the amenities of social life, with the history of Fayette County, and whose final consecration as an adopted citizen of hers to service in the cause of his country, sacrificing his life therefor, reflects honor upon the county, was born at "Fancy Hill," the site of the family mansion of the Howells, near Woodbury, N. J., Sept. 11, 1806. He was educated in the academy of that place and in Philadelphia, where he studied law under the direction of Richard C. Wood, Esq., an able lawyer of that day, and after admission to the bar, removed in the fall of 1828 to Uniontown, where he commenced the practice of his profession, and where he easily won eminence. But due reference having been made to his career as a lawyer in the chapter of this work devoted to the history of the bar, this brief biographical sketch will be mainly confined to Gen. Howell's career as a soldier. Trained in the Northern school, and having studied the national constitution with a lawyer's understanding, patriotic in instinct and education, and having some years prior occupied the rank of brigadier-general in the State militia, and withal having a more than ordinary love of martial exercises and skill therein, and knowledge of military tactics, as well as the history and plans of many of the great battles of the world, Gen. Howell, though nearly fifty-five years of age at the breaking out of the war of Rebellion, and therefore unlikely to be called upon by his fellow-citizens to lead them, as a duty devolving upon him, to the field of battle in the cause of the country, nevertheless promptly offered his services to the national government, and was authorized to raise a regiment, and soon presented himself at Washington at the head of the Eighty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, of which he was commissioned colonel.



Joshua B. Howell

From November, 1861, until the spring of 1862 he was stationed at Washington, and meanwhile diligently trained his men for the field. As a part of Gen. Casey's division, his command was transferred to the Peninsula of Virginia, and participated in the marches, hardships, and battles of the first campaign against Richmond. His first battle was fought at Williamsburg, during the early part of which, in consequence of Gen. Keim's illness, Col. Howell commanded the brigade. On this occasion his services merited and received the distinction of special notice in the report of Gen. Peck, who commanded the division. At Fair Oaks the gallant Eighty-fifth, under his command, sustained the conflict with an overwhelming force of the enemy. In the subsequent retreat from the White Oak Swamp to Harrison's Landing its post was for a considerable part of the time in the rear of the retiring army and facing the exultant and advancing foe.

Upon the close of the Peninsular campaign, Col. Howell's health being seriously impaired, he was urged by his medical advisers to obtain leave of absence, which was granted for twenty days, which time he spent among the friends of his youth in New Jersey. Improved, but still unfit for duty, he hastened back to his command, then in the vicinity of Fortress Monroe, forming part of Gen. Peck's division. His regiment occupied Suffolk, occasionally engaging the enemy in that region, until the beginning of 1863, when, under command of Gen. Foster, he was placed, January 5th of that year, at the head of a brigade, a position which he retained until the end of his career. He was attached to the expedition organized under Gen. Hunter against Charleston, S. C. Here Howell with his brigade was the first to seize upon Folly Island, a foothold by means of which Gen. Gillmore, when placed in command, was enabled to capture Morris Island, the gateway to the harbor of Charleston. Shortly before the fall of Fort Wagner he suffered a concussion of the brain from the explosion of a ten-inch shell in a signal-station whence he was watching the effect of the firing therefrom, and which created an impediment in his speech with other symptoms of illness, constraining him to seek rest and recovery, which he did under a short furlough in New Jersey and at Uniontown.

He returned to his post greatly improved in health, although there is cause for suspecting that the concussion referred to bore a potential relation to the final catastrophe of his life. He was ordered with his brigade to Hilton Head to relieve Gen. Seymour, in command of that district, including Fort Pulaski and Tybee and St. Helena Islands, the approaches to Savannah. This command constituted in fact that of a major-general. Gen. Seymour had been ordered to Florida in command of that unfortunate expedition which resulted in the disaster of Olustee, upon the occasion of which he publicly remarked, "This would not have occurred if I had had Howell and his gallant boys with me." Gen. Howell remained in command at Hilton Head until ordered to Fortress Monroe to join the forces of Gen. Butler in the campaign against Richmond. There his name soon became a synonym for gallantry in our own army; and his noble form and whitening head were familiarly known and distinguished above all others by the foe, by whom he was alike admired and feared. Some time in August, 1864, he spent a short furlough in New Jersey, during which he caused to be repaired and adorned the graves of his kindred there. Anticipating that the war would soon end he returned to the field, and found a part of the Tenth Corps, including his brigade, with Hancock on the north side of the James River, accomplishing that diversion which enabled Grant to seize the Weldon Road. The very day after Gen. Howell's return the rebels assailed his position with terrific fury, but were driven back upon their own works in utter disorder. Upon the return of the expedition to the south side of the James, Gen. Wm. Birney, the division commander, having obtained a temporary leave of absence, Gen. Howell was assigned to the command of the division,—the Third Division of the Tenth Corps, a major-general's command,—which he held at the time of his death.

Having occasion to visit the headquarters of the corps during the night of Monday, the 12th of September, 1864, he mounted his horse between the hours of twelve at midnight and one in the morning to return to his own quarters. At starting the horse turned into a divergent path, and being suddenly checked reared and fell back upon his rider. The general was immediately borne to the tent of the medical director, by whom he was carefully examined in search of external injuries, but none appeared. At that time he was perfectly sensible, answering the questions of the surgeon, declaring that he felt no sense of pain, and freely moving his limbs as requested. But in about fifteen minutes after his accident vomiting supervened, the blood thrown from his stomach bearing testimony to internal injury. A state of stupor immediately ensued, from which the general was never aroused, and at seven o'clock in the evening of the 14th of September he breathed his last.

In closing this brief recital of Gen. Howell's military life, it is but fitting to append the following literal extract from a late letter of Maj.-Gen. Alfred H. Terry, in reply to one which had been written him inquiring his estimate of the late Gen. Howell as a military man. Gen. Terry's letter is dated at Fort Snelling, Minn., March 3, 1882:

"At this distance of time I cannot speak of particular incidents of Gen. Howell's military career; but my recollections of him as a man and an officer are as clear and distinct as they were eighteen years ago. I have never known a more courteous gentleman; I never saw a more gallant and devoted officer. The record of his service was without spot or blemish.

"In the army corps in which he served he was widely known and universally respected and admired.

"His untimely death was lamented by all his comrades as a loss wellnigh irreparable, not only to themselves, but to the country also."

Of Gen. Howell's personal attractions, his commanding carriage and graceful manners, and of the excellencies of his character as a private citizen, they of Uniontown and Fayette County who knew him will preserve lively memory while they live, for he was greatly admired and beloved by his friends, and it is believed that he had no foes.

JAMES THOMAS REDBURN.

James T. Redburn was born in Masontown, Fayette Co., Pa., May 19, 1822, and was the son of James Tully and Rebecca Harrison Redburn. He in early life displayed an unusual aptitude for business, and during several years of his minority was connected with Zalmon Ludington in the leather trade at Addison, Pa. In 1848 he married Harriet Ann, youngest daughter of Mr. Ludington, and shortly after removed to Washington, Pa., where he embarked in the boot and shoe trade. In 1850 he came to Uniontown and reassociated himself with Zalmon Ludington in the boot, shoe, and tanning business, which he carried on successfully for a number of years. In 1858 he was chosen cashier and manager of the Uniontown banking-house of John T. Hogg. This soon after became the banking-house of Isaac Skiles, Jr., Mr. Redburn continuing its cashier. In 1863 he became one of the incorporators of the First National Bank of Uniontown, Pa. (which succeeded I. Skiles, Jr.), which opened for business May 2, 1864. He was elected a director and cashier, to the positions of which he was unanimously re-elected year after year until his death, which occurred at his residence in Uniontown, Wednesday evening, May 23, 1877. He was also one of the originators of the Uniontown and West Virginia Railroad Company, and was its treasurer. He was also instrumental in starting the Uniontown Woolen Manufacturing Company, one of the few manufacturing establishments Uniontown could boast of and now unluckily destroyed by fire, and was treasurer of the company.

It was, however, as a bank officer that James T. Redburn was most widely known. To the position of cashier and director he brought tact and wisdom second to none in the county. He possessed in an eminent degree those sterling qualities of truth and justice, honor and temperance which drew to him by the most endearing ties of affection a large circle of friends wherever he went and wherever he was known throughout his entire life. Reserved, quiet, unostentatious, he was dearly loved and thoroughly relied upon by the numerous friends and customers that sought his advice. A statement from his lips needed no investigation to test its accuracy. Statements or rumors that found credence through current gossip he met with thorough but not effusive detestation, and those most intimately associated with him bear testimony to the silence with which he treated subjects regarding which he had only the information of rumor. He preferred to leave the impression that he had no knowledge of a subject rather than give credence to a statement he did not know to be absolutely true. In this as well as in many other particulars Mr. Redburn exerted an influence that was manly, noble, generous, and self-sacrificing, and that bore most bountiful fruit through his many warm friendships throughout Fayette and adjoining counties. In his private and home life he was ever kind and watchful of the wants of others. He let not the cares or the worriment of the day follow him home to disturb the peace and quiet of his family. Never of a very rugged constitution, he was from boyhood subject to occasional periods of physical depression from that dread disease, consumption, which had carried away his four sisters and two brothers; yet he had that tenacity and will power which often held him to his desk when his strength would scarcely keep him on his feet. He was an earnest and consistent member and trustee of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Uniontown, and in life followed the Master with reverence and godly fear. Possessed of a naturally kind and sympathetic heart, he was ever ready to assist the poor and destitute or impart consolation to a sorrowing soul. His funeral took place Friday evening, May 25, 1877, Rev. Dr. J. J. Moffitt and Rev. S. W. Davis, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, conducting the services. The pall-bearers were Eleazer Robinson, Sebastian Rush, Uriah Higinbotham, Jasper M. Thompson, Charles S. Seaton, William McCleary, John Wilson, and Alfred Howell. Mr. Redburn having lost his wife in December, 1860, did not marry again. Of his two children but one, Minnie L. Redburn, survives him.

CAPT. ADAM CLARKE NUTT.

Adam C. Nutt, present cashier of the National Bank of Fayette County, is the son of Joseph Nutt, a farmer, and Anna Randolph, his wife, and was born on the 8th of January, 1839. Although the 8th was "New Orleans day" and the elder Nutt a strong Democrat, he was also an ardent Methodist, and his Methodism then getting the better of him, the boy was named for the great commentator instead of Andrew Jackson. Both the families Nutt and Randolph migrated into Western Pennsylvania from New Jersey, and were of Quaker stock. Joseph Nutt, the father, died in California in 1851, when Adam C. was twelve years old. The boy was sent to the common schools, and for one term attended the graded school taught by L.

J. Hunton

F. Parker, in Bridgeport, in the fall of 1855, walking to and from school daily, a distance of three miles each way. There he studied geometry and Latin. After private studies conducted at home, he entered the preparatory department of Allegheny College, in Meadville, in 1856, and, supporting himself by teaching during the winter months, graduated from the college in 1861 with the highest honors of his class as valedictorian. While connected with the college he paid much attention to general literature, and received the Woodruff prize for the best essay in the Philo-Franklin Literary Society on the subject propounded for competition, "The Western Continent as a field of laudable ambition."

In the war of the Rebellion he was connected with a three months' company in 1861. From October, 1862, to July 29, 1863, he served as a private soldier in the One Hundred and Twelfth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and from the last-mentioned date to Oct. 31, 1865, he was captain of the Third United States Colored Troops under Col. B. C Tilghman. He participated in the siege of Fort Wagner and in operations on Morris Island until Feb. 8, 1864. He went into Florida under Gen. Truman Seymour in the Olustee campaign, being for a time in the brigade commanded by Gen. Joseph R. Hawley. After the disaster at Olustee he was engaged in the fortifications around Jacksonville, Fla., until April, 1865, and subsequently commanded the post at Lake City, Fla., until October of that year. And here may be mentioned a matter of national history with which he was connected while at Lake City, and which may otherwise escape record in connection with the history of Payne, who attempted to kill Secretary Seward at the time of the assassination of Present Lincoln. The government wishing to fix the identity of Payne, Gen. Foster sent Capt. Nutt on the delicate mission of visiting the alleged family of Payne and securing the evidence; the result of his mission being the determining of the fact that Payne's correct name was Lewis Thornton Powell, and that he was the son of a Baptist minister living about twelve miles from Lake City. Capt. Nutt returned home in December, 1865, and in April, 1866, removed to Uniontown, where he has since resided. He read law with Hon. Daniel Kaine, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1868, practiced a while, and became connected in 1871, as teller, with the National Bank of Fayette County, where he has meanwhile served, having been cashier since Aug. 20, 1878. He was Republican candidate for prothonotary of Fayette County in 1881, and was beaten by only one hundred and eighty-seven votes by Col. Thomas B. Searight, the Democratic candidate, in a proverbially Democratic County, many leading Democrats openly voting for Capt. Nutt in honor of his talents and moral worth.

Capt. Nutt holds a high place among his neighbors as a man of integrity; but, above all, he is esteemed as a gentleman of large information and accurate scholarship. He has contributed considerably to the best literature of the day, and while enjoying enviable repute as an incisive and effective off-hand and political stump-speaker, has occasionally delivered upon history, education, and kindred subjects, public lectures of a character, both as to their embodied thoughts and rhetorical methods, which places him in the front rank of thinkers and writers.

P.S.—Since the above went to press Capt. Nutt has resigned his post as cashier of the Fayette County Bank, and has been appointed cashier of the State treasury under Gen. Baily, the State treasurer. Harrisburg will open to him a wider and more important field than Uniontown, a field which he cannot but ably fill.

JUDGE JOHN HUSTON.

John Huston was the son of John Huston, Sr., formerly of Fayette County, but who removed in the latter part of the eighteenth century to Kentucky, where the younger John was born, Jan. 2, 1793. At the age of nineteen he came from his native State to Fayette County on a visit to his uncle, Joseph Huston, residing in the neighborhood of Uniontown, and concluded to settle down there, his uncle taking him into business with himself as manager of a forge and furnace, the uncle conducting at that time a comparatively large business. Mr. Huston remained with his uncle a few years, until the death of the latter, when he established himself in the like (iron) business, which he carried on till the year 1840, when he turned his attention principally to farming, then owning several tracts of land. His farming was conducted with a careful eye to all the essential requirements, he being an excellent manager, yet so leisurely that he was wont to call himself jocularly "a lazy farmer." He continued this style of farming with profitable results, however, until his death on May 19, 1872.

He was a Democrat in politics, and was elected by his party as representative to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania for the large district, as then constituted, in which he resided n 1835, and about 1844 was appointed by Governor Shunk an associate judge of Fayette County for a term of five years, the duties of which office he fulfilled. He took great interest in the public schools and all general matters of public improvement, and was a member of the Presbyterian Church of Uniontown, which he joined about 1831. He was director in a bank at Connellsville for a great number of years, and in the National Bank of Fayette County from its organization to the day of his death. He was a large-hearted, generous man, and liberally aided all who sought him and whom he regarded worthy of assistance to the extent of his ability, particularly energetic and honorable young men starting out in life. Judge Huston died possessed of a large estate, which might have been much larger but for his generous disposition of his money from time to time in aid of others.

He married in 1826 Miss Susan Millhouse, who died leaving one child, Mary Ann, who became, in June, 1849, the wife of Rev. Dr. Elliot Swift, of Allegheny, Pa., and died on the 25th of July, 1850. As his second wife, who survives him, he married Mrs. Anna M. McCall, whose maiden name was King, a daughter of Samuel King, a merchant of Uniontown, by whom he had three daughters, all of whom died before him.

GREENBURY CROSSLAND.

Greenbury Crossland, of Uniontown, must be ranked markedly among those worthy men generally known as "self-made," strong and individuate in their characteristics, and who build their own monuments of fortune and reputation. Mr. Crossland, the son of Elijah and Catharine Smith Crossland, was born at Connellsville, June 16, 1813, and moved with his parents to Uniontown in 1822, where he has ever since resided, having occupied his present domicile thirty-four years. At twelve years of age he went to work at twelve and a half cents per day with George W. Miller on a farm, where he remained a while. His literary education was obtained from three or four short terms of schooling under the tuition of William Thompson and others long before the common schools of Pennsylvania were instituted; but his father being a butcher and horse-dealer, young Crossland got his principal training in the meat-shop and by driving horses to the Eastern cities.

On the 1st day of January, 1833, he married Sarah Stearns, with whom he has lived happily for near half a century. In April, 1833, he commenced business as a butcher on a capital of twenty-three dollars, ten of which were furnished by his wife, and has never received a dollar by bequest, or in any way save through his labor or business transactions. At the time of his early operations as a butcher it was his custom to take a wheelbarrow at one o'clock in the morning, and wheel—his wife helping him by pulling with a rope tied to the barrow—a side of beef from the slaughter-house to the market-house, where all meat was sold in those days. The first year he made three hundred dollars, and bought a log house and the lot on which it stood, the latter being the one on which now stands the house occupied by T. J. King.

He continued butchering, gradually increasing in prosperity, until about 1841, when he commenced buying cattle to sell in the Eastern market, a business he has followed mainly ever since. For about fourteen years he was a partner in business with Charles McLaughlin, late of Dunbar, but did not make the business remunerative until he engaged in it alone, about 1856, since which time his march has been steadily onward in the line of fortune.

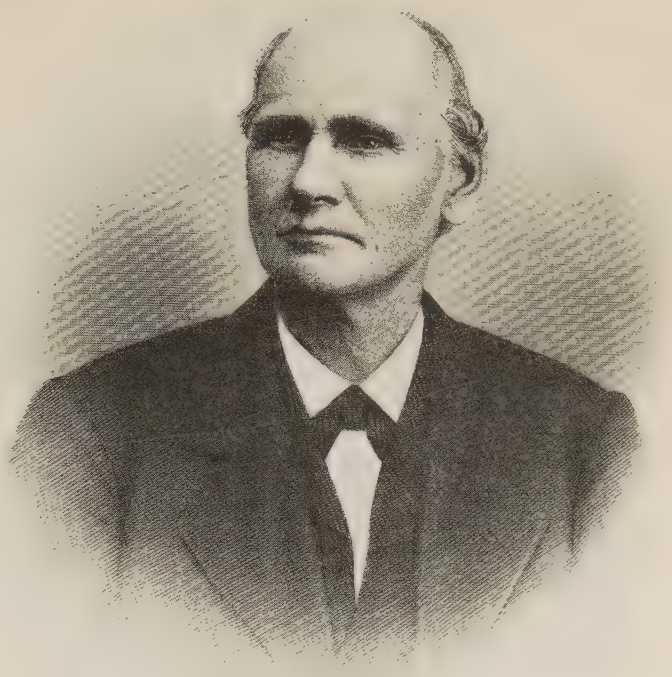
In 1847 he bought of Charles Brown a farm of one hundred and four acres, whereon he has since lived, the first purchase of the real estate which now constitutes him an extensive land proprietor, his domains covering over seven hundred acres in the vicinity of Uniontown, all valuable alike for agriculture and containing vast stores of mineral wealth.

Mr. Crossland's excellent judgment of weights and measures is a matter of popular notoriety, and it is said that he can guess at any time within five pounds of the weight of a fat steer, which probably accounts for much of his success in the cattle business. His strength of purpose and moral firmness are remarkable, and he has never been led into the visionary and impracticable. His knowledge of human nature is good, he seldom erring in his judgments of men, and, it is said, never making mistakes in his investments in property.

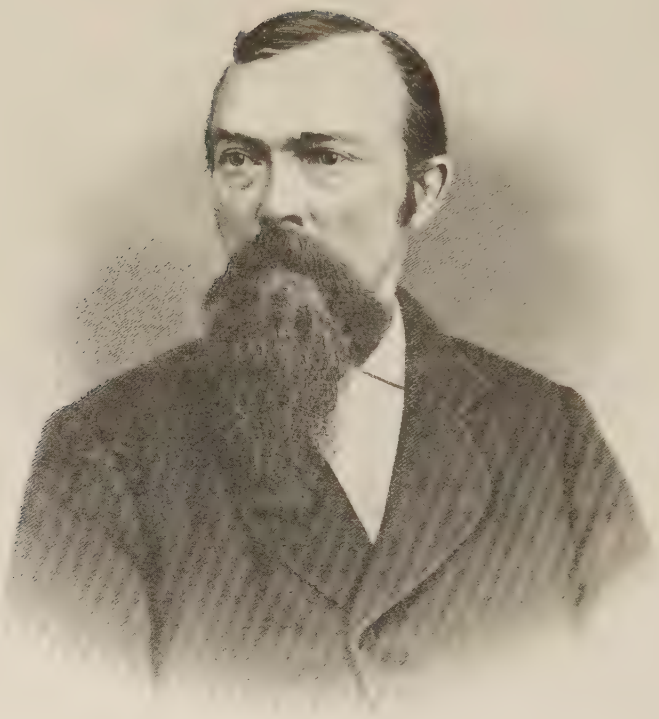
Mr. Crossland is in religion an ardent Methodist, and it is due to him to add that his neighbors accord to him the virtue of believing the faith he professes. He and his wife joined the Methodist Church in Uniontown Jan. 1, 1845, and have both continued to this time active members thereof. He has been for twenty-five years past a liberal contributor to the support of the ministry and the benevolent enterprises of the church. Not only by his great liberality, but through his high character as a man of probity, is he a very pillar in the church. Desiring reliable information in regard to the chief characteristics of Mr. Crossland, the writer, a stranger to Mr. Crossland, sought one of Mr. Crossland's long-time acquaintances, a man of high repute, and asked him for an analysis of Mr. Crossland's character, as understood by him and the public, and received, after some delay, indicative of deliberation, the following written analysis: "Moral characteristics,—faithfulness, honor, honesty, benevolence, and regard for the rights of others. Business characteristics,—good judgment, caution, energy, perseverance, watchfulness, combined with great shrewdness and knowledge of market values. Religious characteristics,—enthusiasm, sincerity, simplicity in manners and dress, charity, and single-mindedness." This being accepted, particularly since it is the statement of a gentleman above suspicion on account of religious prejudice for, or fraternity with, Mr. Crossland, it is here recorded as an evidence of the high honor which simple straightforwardness, good sense, and energy may win for a man, even though not a "prophet" among his neighbors, in these days of irreverence and carping criticism.

WILLIAM HUNT.

William Hunt is the son of Isaac Lansing Hunt and Hannah Lincoln, both of a direct English line of ancestry, and both natives of Fayette County. Isaac L. was the son of Jacob Hunt, who came from Elizabethtown, N. J., and settled in East Liberty, Dunbar township, where the former was born, June 25, 1791, and died in October, 1836. Isaac is represented to



Greenberry Crigler



E. A. Robinson

have been a man of marked characteristics, strong common sense, and, though not tall or large in stature, a man of great physical strength and courage, and, though of quiet temperament, admiringly known among his compeers as "plucky Ike Hunt." How he was esteemed by his contemporaries may be understood by the fact that he was twice selected by large majorities, county commissioner at the time when the caucus system was not so much in vogue and so dominant as now and every one stood upon his merits.

William was born in Dunbar township, White School District, Feb. 2, 1836, some eight months before his father's death, and is the youngest of eight children. His mother, with the children, moved to Uniontown, April, 1845, where she still (1882) resides at the age of eighty-seven. William attended the common school, and for a while Madison College, leaving which he entered upon learning the jewelers' and watch-repairer's trade in 1850 as an apprentice of Henry W. S. Rigden, of Uniontown, noted for his great mechanical abilities, and under whom he continued for four and a half years. From 1854 to 1858 he sought and procured engagement in one of the best jewelry establishments in the country, severally distinguished for excellence in the specialties of his trade, completing a course of experimental education, which has served, together with his fine natural ability, to give him a more extensive and profitable repute as a skilled mechanic in his art, and, in fact, in general, than usually enjoyed by his fellow-tradesmen. Mr. Hunt has an inventive cast of mind, and readily masters whatever mechanical subtleties are presented him for solution or difficulties to overcome.

Mr. Hunt returned to Uniontown in 1858, and opened a shop for general repair-work pertaining to his trade. His business has from the start "pushed" him. In 1860 he commenced putting in stock, and has gradually increased the amount of his purchases and sales, year after year, until he now does the chief work of the locality, and enjoys the largest trade in his line in Fayette County.

Mr. Hunt early joined the order of Freemasons, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, and has filled nearly all the honorary official positions in the lodges of both orders with which he has been connected. Mr. Hunt has always been identified with the Democratic party, but he exercises independence on occasion, voting for a good man of any party, as his judgment may dictate. He has served several terms in the Town Council, and been efficient in carrying out policies at the time of their projection much objected to, but which after experience the people approved. He is decidedly a man of progress.

As recorded above, the maiden name of Mr. Hunt's mother was Lincoln, and it should be noted here that it was a Lincoln of the same stock who received Lord Cornwallis' sword at Yorktown and delivered it to Washington. Daniel Boone, the great Kentucky hunter, was also of the same stock.

Though he has led a busy life, Mr. Hunt has found time to secure, through the medium of books, a large amount of practical, general information, and is frequently consulted by his fellow-citizens upon important matters outside of his profession. His character for veracity and business integrity is probably not surpassed by that of any other citizen of his town.

ELEAZER ROBINSON.

Among the immigrants of Fayette County, bringing and infusing into its social and business life a then somewhat novel element, that of the "Yankee" or New England spirit, came about 1837 Eleazer Robinson, an iron-founder. Mr. Robinson was born March 4, 1804, in Bethel, Windsor Co., Vt. His parents, Eleazer Robinson and Experience Downer, were of the old New England Puritan stock. In 1810 they removed to Saratoga County, N. Y., where he enjoyed the advantages of the common schools of the times and made considerable progress in general studies. But in 1824, his parents then removing to Broome County, N. Y., young Robinson there availed himself of the opportunities offered by the academy in his neighborhood. There he devoted himself mainly to mathematics, in which he achieved marked success, leaving the academy well equipped as a civil engineer; and though he did not enter upon the profession of engineering, his studies there made have served him on many an important occasion in the avocations of life, especially in mechanical pursuits. On quitting the academy he took up the study of the law, under the direction of a leading lawyer of Binghamton, a Mr. Robinson,—not a relative, however,—and continued his legal studies until interrupted by the death of his father (who left seven children, of whom Mr. Robinson was the eldest), which threw upon him the responsible care of the family, obliging him to quit the law-office for the practical duties of the farmer, he varying these during a course of years by more or less school-teaching.

Eventually he became largely interested in the lumber business at Owego, N. Y. But there overborne by disaster, caused by a great freshet in the Upper Branch of the Susquehanna, which in a few hours swept away a fortune in lumber, he with the buoyant energy which has distinguished his whole life moved at once to Erie, Pa., and there engaged in the drug business. At this business he continued three years, within which time he made an acquaintanceship which gave direction to the course of his life since then with a Mr. Jonathan Hathaway, the patentee of a superior cooking-stove, well remembered by the older inhabitants of Fayette County, and secured control of the manufacture of the "Hathaway stoves," whereupon he moved to Pittsburgh and procured their casting there. After a while, meeting with

much loss through the destruction by fire of the foundry wherein the stoves were cast, he went to Uniontown in 1837, and there established a foundry, and eventually erected a branch foundry in Washington, Pa., and opened agencies at Carlisle and elsewhere, all of which were conducted very successfully for some years. Finally Mr. Robinson concentrated his business at Uniontown, there prosecuting it actively till 1867, when, having amassed a goodly fortune, he retired from business as a manufacturer, selling the foundry to one of his earliest apprentices and faithful co-workers, Mr. Thomas Jaquett.

Since then Mr. Robinson has been engaged in various business pursuits. In 1872 he came into possession as sole owner under a private charter of the gas-works by which Uniontown is lighted. He also controls as principal owner the gas-works of Middletown, Dauphin County.

Mr. Robinson was one of the original oard of directors of the First National Bank of Uniontown, and remained a director till within a few years past. He has ever generously contributed to the upbuilding or support of such institutions in the places of his residence as commanded his respect, taking no extreme partisan cause, however, either in politics or religion, enjoying the esteem of his neighbors and the business public as a man of sterling integrity as well as clear judgment, genial sociability, and humane sentiments.

July 12, 1837, Mr. Robinson united in marriage with Miss Cornelia Wells, of York, N. Y., who died in 1845, having borne him four children, one only of whom, Mrs. Emma R. King, now (1882) survives. On Nov. 6, 1846, Mr. Robinson married again, being then united to Miss Mary Ann McClelland, of Uniontown, who died in September, 1850, leaving no children. Mr. Robinson married as his third wife, Nov. 24, 1852, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Porter, daughter of James Wilson, Esq., of German township, with whom he lived twenty-nine years, she dying in May, 1881, at the age of sixty-eight years, leaving two children,—Mr. W. L. Robinson, who has mainly succeeded to his father's business, managing the gas-works, etc., and Miss Mary E. Robinson.

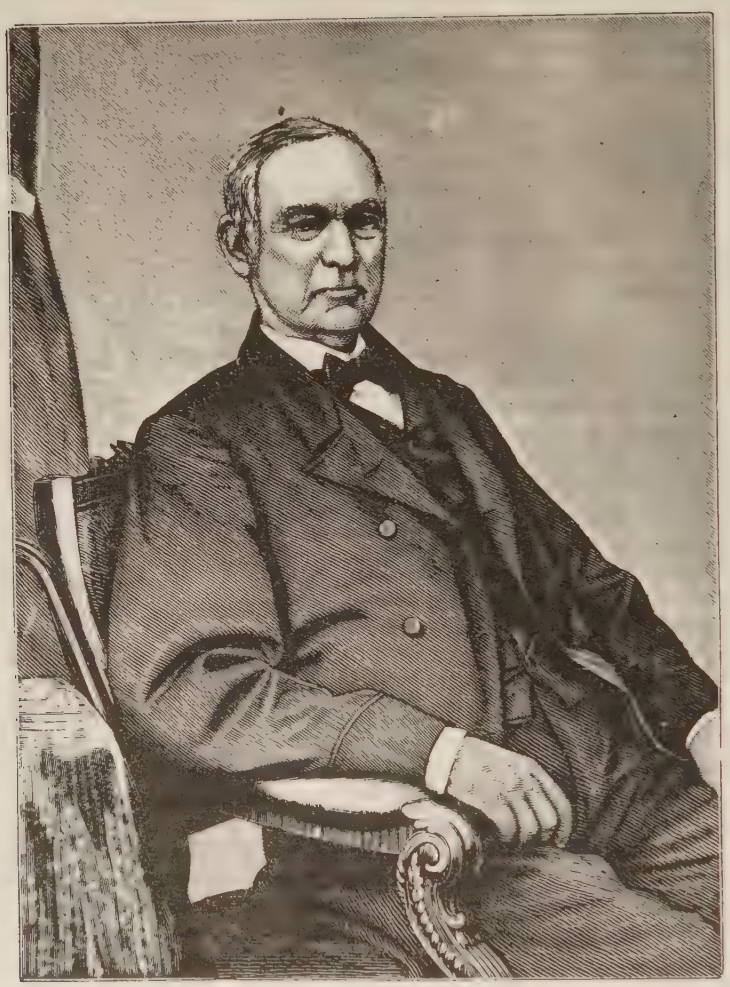
COL. ALEXANDER McCLEAN.

Alexander McClean, the most famous land surveyor of Southwestern Pennsylvania, who passed more than fifty-five years of his life as a resident of Uniontown, and who held the offices of register and recorder of Fayette County for more than half a century, was born in York County, Pa., Nov. 20, 1746, being the youngest of seven brothers, the six others of whom were Moses, Archibald, William, Samuel, John, and James. All of them became surveyors, and Archibald (the eldest), Moses, Samuel, and Alexander were employed with the celebrated "London artists," Mason and Dixon, in running the historic line between Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, in 1766–67, Alexander being then less than twenty-one years of age, and acting as an assistant to his elder brothers, of whom Archibald was the chief in the business.

The opening of the Land Office, April 3, 1769, for the locating of lands in the then "New Purchase," gave employment to a great number of surveyors, and among them was Alexander McClean. It was for the prosecution of this business that he first moved across the mountains, making his location at the Stony Creek Glades, in the present county of Somerset; but being then unmarried he changed his temporary residence from time to time as required by the location of the work on which he was engaged. At first he was but an assistant to his brothers, who were deputy surveyors, but after a time he was himself appointed to that office, the first survey found recorded as executed by him in the capacity of deputy surveyor within the present boundaries of Fayette County being dated in the year 1772. In 1775 he was married at the Stony Creek Glades, near Stoystown, to Sarah Holmes, and in the following spring he moved with his wife to what was then Westmoreland County (afterwards Fayette), and located at or near where his brothers James and Samuel had previously settled, in what is now North Union township, some three miles from where Henry Beeson was then preparing to lay out the town which was the nucleus of the present borough of Uniontown. It was doubtless the knowledge which he obtained of this region while engaged in surveying that induced him to settle west of the Laurel Hill soon after his marriage. He remained at his first location in the present North Union township for about three years, and in 1779 removed to Uniontown, which from that time was his place of residence till his death.

In the first Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, in 1776, Alexander McClean was one of the members from Westmoreland County. In September of the same year he was one of the justices of the peace for Westmoreland, appointed by the Revolutionary State Convention. He was also a member of Assembly for 1782–83, being elected for the purpose of procuring the passage of the act erecting Fayette County, which was accomplished in the latter year. He had early foreseen the probability of the erection of a new county from this part of Westmoreland, and had (it is said) urged Henry Beeson to lay out his town (now Uniontown), in the belief that it would be made the seat of justice of the new county, the erection of which he predicted.

In 1782 he was appointed sub-lieutenant of Westmoreland County, in place of Edward Cook, who had been promoted to lieutenant to succeed Col. Archibald Lochry, who was murdered by the Indians on the Ohio in the previous year. By his appointment as sub-lieutenant of the county Mr. McClean obtained the title of colonel, by which he was ever afterwards known.



A. Stewart

During the Revolution, from 1776 to 1784, there were no entries of land made at the Land Office, and consequently there was no work for deputy surveyors. But in 1781 Col. McClean was appointed by the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania chief surveyor for this State (to act in conjunction with a similar officer on behalf of Virginia) to run the temporary line between the two States, as agreed on in 1779. After many delays and vexatious disappointments in the execution of this work it was finally completed by Col. McClean and Joseph Neville, of Virginia, in the winter of 1782–83. The pay established by the Council at the commencement of the work was twenty shillings ($2.66) per day and expenses, but afterwards that body resolved that, "taking into consideration the trouble Mr. McClean has had in running said line, and the accuracy with which the same hath been done, he be allowed thirty-five shillings ($4.67) per day." This resolution of Council established the price which Col. McClean always afterwards charged for his services as surveyor.

Upon the erection of Fayette County in 1783, Col. McClean made application for the appointment of prothonotary and clerk of the courts of the county, but the office was secured by Ephraim Douglass. Col. McClean was, however, appointed (Oct. 31, 1783) by the Council to be presiding justice of the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court. He filled that office until April, 1789, when he was succeeded by Col. Edward Cook. On the 6th of December, 1783, he was appointed to the offices of register and recorder of Fayette County, and held those offices continuously through all the political changes and vicissitudes of a period of more than half a century until his death in 1834.

Col. McClean was a quiet, unobtrusive man, devoted to the duties of his office, and caring for little else than to discharge them with diligence, accuracy, and fidelity. He held office longer—from 1772 to 1834—than any other man who has ever resided in Western Pennsylvania. He was an expert and elegant penman, as will readily be admitted by any person who examines the multitudinous pages of his work, which may be seen in the court-house at Uniontown, beautiful as copper-plate, and as clear and distinct as when they were written, ninety years ago. As register, recorder, and surveyor for more than half a century he had been conversant with all the estates, titles, and lands of the county, with all their vacancies, defects, and modes of settlement; yet with all these opportunities of acquiring wealth he died in comparative poverty, a sad monument to his integrity. He wrote more deeds and wills at seven and sixpence each (one dollar) and dispensed more gratuitous counsel in ordinary legal affairs than at reasonable fees would enrich a modern scrivener or counselor. He died in Uniontown, Jan. 7, 1834. The date has usually been given as *December* 7th of that year, but that this is a mistake is shown by an entry on the court record as follows:

"Jan'y 8, 1834.—At the meeting of the court this morning Mr. Austin rose and informed the court of the death of Col. Alexander McClean, which took place last night. After a few remarks, in which Mr. Austin alluded in terms of deserved eulogy to the high character which the deceased sustained as an officer and a man, and in general in all the social relations, he moved the following resolution, viz.: That when the court adjourns, it adjourns to meet at four o'clock P.M., in order to give the court and bar, grand and traverse jurors, and others attending on the court an opportunity of attending the funeral, which was adopted and ordered accordingly."

Col. McClean had ten children, viz.: Ann, born Sept. 7, 1776; Joseph, Nov. 17, 1777; Elizabeth, March 27, 1779; William, March 14, 1780; Alexander, Sept. 17, 1782; Ephraim, July 23, 1784; Stephen, Sept. 23, 1786; John, Feb. 23, 1788; Richard, May 17, 1790; Moses, July 25, 1793. All the sons settled on lands owned by their father. The eldest daughter, Ann, married John Ward, and settled in Steubenville, Ohio. Elizabeth married Thomas Hadden, a well-remembered lawyer of Uniontown.

HON. ANDREW STEWART.

Andrew Stewart, one of the most distinguished public men of Fayette County (which was always his home from birth to death), was the son of Abraham Stewart and Mary Oliphant, who were both natives of the eastern part of Pennsylvania (he of York, and she of Chester County), and who both emigrated while young to Fayette County, where they were married in 1789. They raised a family of children, of whom the eldest was Andrew, who was born June 11, 1791, in German township. At an early age he became self-dependent; till eighteen he worked on a farm and taught a country school, afterwards, to pay his way while going to school and reading law, he acted as a scrivener and as clerk at a furnace. In his twenty-fourth year he was admitted to the bar (January, 1815), and in the same year was elected to the Legislature; was re-elected for three years, and when a candidate for the Senate, without opposition, President Monroe tendered him the appointment of district attorney for the United States, which, preferring to a seat in the Senate, he accepted, but resigned it after his election to Congress in 1820, where he served eighteen years out of a period of thirty. He served in the 17th, 20th, 22d, 23d, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th Congresses, going in and going out with the Hon. Thomas H. Benton.

In 1848, when Mr. Stewart was a candidate for the Vice-Presidency, he declined a nomination for Congress, and in the convention in Philadelphia, after the nomination of President Taylor, it was left to the Pennsylvania delegation to nominate a candidate for Vice-President, who, after having retired to agree upon a nominee, upon the first ballot Mr. Stewart

had fourteen out of twenty-six, the remaining twelve voting for Mr. McKennan and several others, when, without taking a second ballot to make it unanimous, the chairman of the delegation hurried back into the convention and reported that they had failed to agree, whereupon Mr. Fillmore was nominated and confirmed, as was stated and published at the time without contradiction.

On the accession of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency, the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress recommended Mr. Stewart for Secretary of the Treasury; but being at the time confined to a sick-bed, he declined the appointment; and it may be stated as a remarkable fact, true of no other man living or dead, that Mr. Stewart served in Congress with every President before Gen. Grant, except the first five, and Taylor, who was never in Congress.

While in Congress Mr. Stewart served on several of the most important committees, among them as chairman of the Committee on the Tariff and the Committee of Internal Improvements, constituting together, what was well called by Mr. Clay, "The American System," in the advocacy of which Mr. Stewart commenced and ended his political life. This system, he always contended, lay at the foundation of the national prosperity, the one protecting the national industry, and the other developing the national resources. He called it the "political thermometer," which always had and always would indicate the rise and fall of the national prosperity.

Mr. Stewart belonged to the Democratic party up to 1828, when the party, at the dictation of the South, under the lead of Van Buren, Buchanan, and others, gave up the tariff and internal improvements for office; here Mr. Stewart took an independent stand. He said he would stand by his measures, going with those who went for and against those who went against them. He came home in the midst of the excited contest between Jackson and Adams for the Presidency in 1828, when his constituents were known to be more than two to one for Jackson, and in a public speech declared his intention "to vote for Adams, whose friends supported his measures, while the Democratic party, as such, opposed them. If for this they chose to turn him out, so be it, he would never surrender his principles for office. If he did he would be a political hypocrite, unworthy the support of any honest man; he would rather go out endeavoring to support what, in his conscience, he believed to be the true interests of his constituents and his country than to go in by meanly betraying them."

The Democrats took up Mr. Hawkins, of Greene County, then Speaker of the Senate, and used every means to exasperate the Jackson men against Mr. Stewart; yet, with all their efforts, although Jackson had a majority of two thousand eight hundred—more than two votes to one—in his district, Mr. Stewart was elected over the Jackson candidate by a majority of two hundred and thirty-five,—a result unprecedented, showing a degree of personal popularity on the one side, and of magnanimity and forbearance on the other, without a parallel in the history of elections. Mr. Stewart was afterwards re-elected for four terms, when he peremptorily declined a renomination.

At the age of thirty-four Mr. Stewart married the daughter of David Shriver, of Cumberland, Md., and raised a family of six children, who are all living except Lieutenant-Commander William F. Stewart, U.S.N., who was lost on the U. S. S. "Oneida," on the 24th of January, 1870, being at the time executive officer of the ship, and one of the most promising officers of his age in the service, so pronounced in letters of condolence after his death by all of the officers under whom he had served. His last heroic words on being urged to take the boat as the ship was going down were, "*No!* let others take the boat, my duty is on board my ship," and he went down with her.

Mr. Stewart carried into private life the same devotion to these measures that distinguished him while in the public service, and until the time of his death he was found among the foremost in advocating railroad improvements which will in the near future make his native county one of the richest and most prosperous in the State. To show his constant zeal and restless activity in the cause of domestic industry and home manufactures, it may be stated that he erected a blast-furnace, rebuilt a glass-works, built eleven saw-mills, four flouring-mills, planing-mills, etc., besides more than two hundred tenant and other houses; he bought and sold over eighty thousand acres of land, and had between thirty thousand and forty thousand acres still left at his death, much of it in the West; and yet twenty-one years of the prime of his life were devoted to the services of his country in her State and national Legislatures.

Mr. Stewart died in Uniontown, July 16, 1872, in his eighty-second year. His sons, Col. Andrew Stewart and D. Shriver Stewart, reside in Stewart township, which was so named in honor of their illustrious father, and where they have large landed interests which belonged to his estate.

CONNELLSVILLE BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP.

THE borough of Connellsville, the largest town in population in the county of Fayette, is situated opposite the borough of New Haven, on the right or eastern bank of the Youghiogheny; its territory, however, extending across the river to low-water mark on the western side, which low-water mark forms its western boundary. On the north, east, and south it is bounded by Connellsville township. Connellsville borough is not only the centre of the vast coke and coal interests of this region, but is also the most important railway point in Fayette County, having connection with Pittsburgh and Uniontown by two lines, the Southwest Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio, and eastward by the same lines, over the Baltimore and Ohio to Cumberland and Baltimore, and over the Southwest and Pennsylvania roads to Greensburg, Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia. Both the Southwest Pennsylvania and the Uniontown Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio road cross the Youghiogheny at this point. The population of the borough by the census of 1880 was: in the East Ward, 1926; in the West Ward, 1689; total, 3615.

The first settler within the limits of the present borough of Connellsville was William McCormick, who came here from near Winchester, Va., about the year 1770. He had a number of pack-horses, and with them was engaged in the transportation of salt, iron, and other goods from Cumberland, Md., to the Youghiogheny and Monongahela Rivers. His wife was Effie Crawford, a daughter of Col. William Crawford, who had settled on the left bank of the Youghiogheny near the northern boundary of the present borough of New Haven. McCormick settled on the other side of the river,[1] directly opposite the house of his father-in-law. His first residence there was a log house, which he built on the river-bank. It is still standing on land owned by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. In this he lived many years, and then removed to a double cabin which he built on the site below the stone house on the Davidson farm. Afterwards he built a large log house where is now the stone house built by John Boyd, who purchased the McCormick property in 1831.

William McCormick died in 1816, aged about seventy-four years. He had eleven children, four of whom removed to Adams County, Ohio, and two to Indiana. Provance McCormick, a grandson of William, now the oldest living native of Connellsville, was born in the above-mentioned double cabin of his grandfather, July 29, 1799. He learned two trades, shoemaker and carpenter. He married about 1818, and for two years lived on his grandfather's place. In 1825 he bought an acre of land, and built on it the house now owned by William White. In this he lived till 1853. He was elected justice of the peace, and later associate judge of Fayette County for one term. For the past ten years he has held the office of justice of the peace in Connellsville. Two sons, George and Joseph T., and two daughters are residents of Connellsville.

Zachariah Connell, the founder of the town of Connellsville, came here a few years later than the settlement of William McCormick, whose brother-in-law he was, having married Mrs. McCormick's sister, Ann Crawford. He came to this section of country soon after 1770, and stopped at the house of his future father-in-law, Capt. (afterwards Colonel) William Crawford. After his marriage, which was probably in 1773,[2] he lived for some time on the west side of the river, but afterwards, at a time which cannot be exactly fixed (between 1773 and 1778), moved to the east side of the stream and located on a tract of land which was designated in his warrant of survey[3] as "Mud Island," which included the present site of the borough of Connellsville. He built his log cabin facing the river, on or very near the spot where the Trans-Allegheny House now stands, on Water Street. There he lived for many years, until he removed to the stone house which he had built at the corner of Grave Street and Hill Alley. After the death of his wife, Ann Crawford, he married a Miss Wallace, a sister of "Aunt Jenny" Wallace, who was long and well

[1] Two tracts of land, one called "Stafford," and the other "Rich Plain," located where McCormick settled, were warranted to William Crawford, but soon afterwards became the property of William McCormick, and were patented to him May 28, 1795. A saw-mill was erected by him on these premises. An agreement was made by McCormick (April 10, 1794) to sell a part of these tracts to John Gibson for £252, and on the 7th of December, 1796, the property was deeded by McCormick to Gibson.

[2] In the assessment list for the year 1772 of Tyrone township, Bedford Co. (which county then included all of what is now Fayette County, and Tyrone township comprehended all of the present townships of Tyrone, Connellsville, and Dunbar, and a great extent of contiguous territory), the name of Zachariah Connell appears in the list of "Inmates," —that is, "boarders, not heads of families."

[3] Mr. Connell did not receive the patent for this tract until June 2, 1795, two years after he had laid out the town of Connellsville upon it.

known in later years as the keeper of the toll-bridge across the Youghiogheny River. The later years of Mr. Connell's life were devoted to the care of his real estate.[1] He became an ardent Methodist, and donated the lot on which the church of that denomination was built. He died in his stone house on Grave Street, Aug. 26, 1813, aged seventy-two years, and was buried near the residence of John Freeman, where his remains still rest near those of his two wives, and where a broken slab marks the last resting-place of the founder of Connellsville. By his first wife Mr. Connell was the father of four children, of whom two were sons,—Hiram and John. The former lived and died in Connellsville, the latter removed to the West. Of the two daughters, one married William Page, who became a Methodist preacher, and removed with his wife to Adams County, Ohio, about 1810. The other married Greensbury Jones, an exhorter, and emigrated with him to the West. The second wife of Mr. Connell became the mother of two daughters, who respectively became the wives of Joseph and Wesley Phillips, sons of John Phillips, of Uniontown.

Nothing has been found tending to show that any other settlers came to locate near Zachariah Connell and William McCormick, or within the present territory of the borough of Connellsville, during the Revolutionary war or the five or six years that succeeded the return of peace. The supposition that there were no such settlements made during the time referred to is strengthened by the fact that the tracts of Connell and McCormick, which included all that is now Connellsville, remained intact in the hands of their respective owners, McCormick retaining all his land until his sale of a part of it to John Gibson in 1796, and the whole of Connell's tract (with the exception of the Rogers mill site) being still in his possession when he laid out the town in 1793, as will hereafter be noticed.

The "Rogers Mill" referred to (which a few years later became the property of Thomas Page) was built before 1793, on the river-bank, where the present mill stands, opposite Grave Street. Its owner was Daniel Rogers, who came here from Dunbar township, and became one of the most prominent citizens of Connellsville, and, with his brother Joseph and Zadoc Walker, of Uniontown, was interested in the erection of the paper-mill on the Youghiogheny above Connellsville in 1810. The old grist-mill which he built, as above mentioned, became an establishment of no little importance to Connellsville as the settlement increased, and was largely patronized by people of both Bullskin and Dunbar townships.

Dr. James Francis was one of the earliest settlers in Connellsville. Evidence is found that he was practicing in the vicinity before 1790, but it is not certain that he was at that time a resident in what is now Connellsville, though it is known that he was located there not long afterwards. Dr. Francis will be found mentioned more fully in the account of the early physicians of Connellsville.

Anthony Banning, an itinerant Methodist preacher, came to Connellsville as early as 1789, but did not locate here until about two years later. He is mentioned in the narrative of the Methodist Church, written in 1848 by the Rev. P. McGowan, as follows: "There is reason to believe that there was a society at Connellsville at this time [1789]. Anthony Banning, who resided at Connellsville, was received on trial in the traveling connection this year, but located in 1791, and afterwards resided in the same place." Here the Rev. Mr. McGowan merely infers that there must have been a society at Connellsville at the time mentioned. But it is not at all strange that he should be mistaken in his inference, writing as he did at a time fifty years later. It is in no way probable that there was a Methodist Society at Connellsville at the time named, for there were no inhabitants there at that time except the families of Connell, McCormick, and Gibson (if the latter had a family then), and Anthony Banning (the last named being only temporarily located there); but it is not unlikely that people from Bullskin township and from the west side of the Youghiogheny often met at Connell's, or in its vicinity as a central point, to listen to Banning's exhortations.

Besides preaching, Banning appears to have had other occupations, and to have been rather an enterprising man. Some years after his settlement he started a tannery on the run, to the southward of Mr. Connell's stone house, and later built the stone house on the hill, afterwards known as the Page House, and opened it as a tavern. He remained till 1810, when he sold the tavern stand to David Barnes and removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio.

In 1793 the town of Connellsville was laid out and chartered by Mr. Connell, who perceived that though there were but very few inhabitants in the place, it was destined to become a point of importance, because it was here that emigrants and travelers to the West

[1] From the columns of *The Reporter* (published at Washington, Pa.), of date May 18, 1812, is extracted the following notice by Mr. Connell of a public sale of lots in Connellsville in the year preceding that of his death, viz.:

"ADVERTISEMENT.

"There will be 70 or 80 lots in the flourishing and thriving borough of Connellsville exposed to public sale on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, in the said borough, and the sale to continue from day to day until they are sold. I need not mention the situation of this growing place, as it is well known for the many iron-works around and near the town, the many boats that are built there, and which communicate a trade with all the western country. There is a new State road laid out by an act of Assembly through this town to intersect the Federal turnpike road near Brownsville. Also about 50 or 60 acres of land will be laid out in lots adjoining said town, to be sold at the same time, when due attendance and reasonable credit will be given by me.

"ZACHARIAH CONNELL.

"CONNELLSVILLE, April 6, 1812.

"N.B.—All persons claiming lots in said town are desired to come and lay in their claims by the 1st day of May, and pay the purchase-money and ground-rents if any due.

"Z. C."

(of whom there were already great numbers in transit, coming over the road from Bedford by way of Turkey Foot) reached a boatable point on the Youghiogheny River. Here, for several years, boats had been built by emigrants and others to take their merchandise and other movables down by water carriage, and here he thought was a place where a thriving village would naturally spring up. Succeeding years bore witness to the soundness of his calculations, though for more than a decade after the laying out of the town its growth was but slow.

The charter, executed by Mr. Connell, March 21, 1793, and recorded with the town plot[1] in Book C, page 329, of the Fayette County records, is as follows:

"Zachariah Connell, proprietor of the tract of land situate on the East side of Youghiogheni River, where the State Road from the north fork of Turkey foot intersects said river, To all to whom these presents shall come sendeth Greeting, Whereas it is necessary that some provision be made at the place aforesaid for the reception and entertainment of Travelers, and as well to accommodate such Tradesmen and others inclining to settle at or near said place, for their encouragement and better regulation, Has laid out a small Town at the aforesaid place by the name of Connellsville, agreeably to the plan hereunto annexed. And the said Zachariah Connell, for himself, his heirs, and assigns, doth grant that the streets and alleys of the said town shall forever continue as they are now laid out and regulated by the plan aforesaid, viz.: Spring Street or State Road, sixty feet wide, and all the other streets forty feet wide, and Alleys twenty feet wide, and that the space left opposite the ferry and fronting on said River, as represented in the plan, and distinguished by Public Ground, and Water Street, shall be and continue free for the use of the Inhabitants of said Town, and for Travelers who may erect thereon temporary boat-yards, or may from time to time occupy the same or any part thereof for making any vessels or other Conveniences for the purpose of conveying their property to or from said Town. And the said Zachariah Connell doth further promise and Covenant with the Inhabitants of said Town and others who choose to frequent the same, that all landings, harbours, or other conveniences and advantages of said River opposite said town or adjoining Water Street aforesaid shall be free to them at all times for the purpose of landing Timber, Stone, or other materials for building, or for the use of lading Vessels for removal of their persons or property to any place whatever. But the said Zachariah Connell reserves to himself, his heirs, and Assigns all that piece of Land situate between Water Street and the River, and extending from Roger's Mill down to Spring Street or State Road, Provided always that none of said Town or others shall at any time erect a ferryboat for public use, or keep and maintain a Canoe or other Vessel for the purpose of conveying any person or persons, thing or things, across said River other than their own families or their own property. And providing also as the privilege is joint, that no person or persons, Company or Companies, shall at any time or times hereafter occupy more of the margin of said River for the purpose aforesaid than is absolutely necessary, according to the various changes and circumstances of the case, to the end that all foreigners as well as Citizens may be equally or proportionately advantaged thereby as their necessity require. And, whereas, there is near said Town, on the verge of said river, an excellent Stone Coal Bank from which Coal may be conveniently conveyed by water along all the front of said Town, and also a Stone-Quarry, where stone may be got for building, and the said Zachariah Connell being desirous of giving all the encouragement and advantages that the nature of the case will admit of, consistent with his own interest and safety, doth hereby grant unto the inhabitants of said Town, their heirs, and assigns for ever, the free and full privilege of digging and removing from said Stone Coal Bank and Stone-Quarry to their habitation or place of abode within said town only any quantity of Coal and Stone necessary for their own particular use. And the said Zachariah Connell doth hereby grant to be surveyed and laid out for the use of the Inhabitants of said Town the timber and stone on one hundred acres of land adjacent thereto for building, &c. . . . And whereas there are sundry springs within the limits aforesaid, and the said Zachariah Connell being desirous that as many of the Inhabitants of said Town as possible may receive mutual advantage therefrom, doth give and grant unto the inhabitants of said town, and others traveling through said town, the common use and benefit of said springs, to be by them conveyed or conducted through all and every part of said town at their pleasure for their mutual convenience and advantage, reserving, nevertheless, to the owner of Lots out of which the fountain issues the full privilege of erecting any house or other convenience at the head of said spring, so as not to prevent the other inhabitants from free access thereto at all times. And provided the said house or other convenience will and shall not have a tendency to disturb or affect the water flowing from said spring so as to render it disagreeable to the other inhabitants. And provided also that by said building or other convenience the Inhabitants shall not be prevented from having access to the fountain for sinking Pipes or conduits for the conveying of the water aforesaid and screening or securing the same from filth or other injury, and Whereas it is the desire of the said Zachariah Connell that the inhabitants of said town should be accommodated with a commodious seat whereon to erect a house or houses for public worship and school or schools, he for that purpose alone appropriates the Lots Nos. 88 and 96 on said plan for said purpose, free and clear of purchase money or ground-rent, for ever to the inhabitants of said town, their heirs, and successors, to be held in common for the purpose aforesaid, or jointly, as the inhabitants may choose, and also a sufficient quantity of suitable ground convenient thereto, and not included in said Town or in the one hundred acres aforesaid, not exceeding an acre, for the purpose of a Grave-Yard. And to prevent a misunderstanding of the grant made of the timber and stone on the hundred acres aforesaid, the said Zachariah Connell hereby declares that the said Timber and Stone shall be removed or prepared for removal before the sale of the land whereon it may be. Provided always that the said Zachariah Connell hereby reserves to himself, his heirs, or assigns, the purchase money for each and every Lot so laid off for sale, and an annual ground-rent of half a dollar for each Lot, The ground-rent to be paid to the said Zachariah Connell, his heirs, and assigns, at the town aforesaid, on the first day of May in each and every year forever, and the said Zachariah doth hereby covenant with the inhabitants of said town that all moneys that shall become due and owing unto him for ground-rents for the

[1] Coughenour's addition to the town of Connellsville was made about 1836, by Valentine Coughenour, embracing about six acres, bounded south by North Alley, east by lots of John Fuller and Alexander Johnston, north by property of Alexander Johnston, and west by Church Street.

In February, 1871, a plot of fifty-one acres was added by the Connellsville Building and Loan Association. In October, 1873, James Johnston platted an addition of twenty-seven acres, lying west of Church Street, and in 1876 he platted forty-five acres lying east of Church Street as an addition to the borough.

space of four years from the date hereof to be applied to raising a meeting-house or meeting-houses, and School or School-Houses on the aforesaid lots appropriated to that use. And whereas in length of time it may be convenient for some of the inhabitants of said town to have outlots for pasture, and the said Zachariah Connell doth hereby grant to be surveyed and laid out for the use of the inhabitants of said town the one hundred acres of Land above mentioned adjacent to said town, in Lots of not less than one acre nor exceeding four acres each, subject to such purchase money as the parties may agree upon.

"In witness whereof the said Zachariah Connell has hereunto set his hand and affixed his Seal, the twenty-first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three. "ZACHARIAH CONNELL. [SEAL.]

"Sealed and delivered in the presence of

"JONATHAN ROWLAND,

"ALEXANDER McCLEAN."

"Fayette County, *ss.*

"The 6th day of January, Anno Domino 1800, Before me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, personally came Zachariah Connell and acknowledged the foregoing Instrument of writing to be his Act & deed.

"JONATHAN ROWLAND.

"Recorded and Compared in Register Office, Jany. 6th, 1800."

Among the earliest settlers in Connellsville after the town was laid out and chartered by Mr. Connell were Samuel and Caleb Trevor, brothers, who came from the East to this place in 1794 or '95. In 1796 they were chiefly instrumental in forming the Baptist Church of Connellsville. Whether they purchased lots immediately after their arrival or not is not known, but no record of deeds to them has been found of earlier date than 1802,[1] when there is shown a purchase by them of nine lots from Mr. Connell for a consideration of £84. The lots in question contained one-fourth of an acre each, and were numbers 6, 59, 100, 108, 109, 116, 117, 126, and 157. On the north part of lot No. 100 the Baptist Church was built, the Trevors donating the land for that purpose. On lot No. 157 (corner of Hill Alley and Spring Street) they built a log house, that stood on the site of the house now owned by Henry Wilkie. About 1808 they built the brick house on the corner, now owned by James Wilkie. In this building they kept a store[2] during the remainder of their lives, which terminated within eight months of each other. Samuel died July 26, 1820, aged seventy-three years, and Caleb (who was a bachelor) died March 22, 1821, at the age of seventy-two years. Sarah, wife of Samuel Trevor, died in 1824.

The children of Samuel Trevor were seven in number, four of whom were sons,—John B., Joseph, Caleb, and Samuel. The daughters were Sarah, Mary, and Susan. John B. Trevor was, in 1816, elected cashier of the Connellsville Navigation Company. He remained in that position till November, 1818, and was succeeded by his brother Caleb. He was postmaster of Connellsville from 1808 to 1820, when he was elected State treasurer. In 1822 he was elected prothonotary of Fayette County, and served one term, at the expiration of which he removed to Philadelphia, where he became president of a bank. His son, John B., is of the firm of Trevor & Colgate, of New York. Joseph, the second son of Samuel Trevor, studied medicine with Dr. Robert D. Moore, of Connellsville. He is now living at Lockport, N. Y., well advanced in years. Caleb and Samuel Trevor were both merchants in Connellsville for many years, after which they removed to Cincinnati, Ohio. For nearly a century the Trevor family have been earnest Baptists, and have contributed liberally to the support and objects of that denomination. Large donations have been made by the Trevors of New York to the Rochester (N. Y.) University.

Benjamin Wells came to Connellsville in 1794, and opened the first store in the town. He had held the office of collector of excise for Fayette and Westmoreland Counties during the Whiskey Insurrection, and at that time lived at Stewart's Crossings, in what is now the borough of New Haven; but his house at that place having been burned by a mob of the insurgents in the year named, he abandoned his original location and moved across the river to Connellsville, where he built a log house on Water Street, near the eastern end of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad bridge. Some fourteen or fifteen years later he built the stone building on Water Street, to the southward of his log house. In this he and his son Charles carried on merchandising for some years. Besides Charles, Mr. Wells had also a son, John, who held the office of sub-collector under his father in 1793 and 1794. Both these sons emigrated to the western country. The last appearance of Charles Wells in Connellsville was when he left the town with a large number of teakettles, which he took from the Francis foundry, to be sold in the West. It appears that Benjamin Wells was an unpopular man (at least during a few years following 1794), not only here but throughout the county,—a fact which was probably, in a great degree, the result of his having held, and attempted to execute the duties of, the government office above named. The date of his death is not known, but that it was later than 1827 is shown

[1] The earliest sale of lots by Connell in his new town of which any record is found dates May 8, 1801, of two lots to Joshua Lobdell. There must have been a considerable number of lots sold before that time, but what was the cause of the delay in the execution of the deeds is not known.

[2] That the Trevor brothers were engaged in merchandising in Connellsville at least as early as 1797 is shown by an old bill of goods which was found among the papers of Thomas Parkinson, who was an early resident in "Parkinson's Hollow," Dunbar township. Of this bill (which is now in possession of Dr. Parkinson, of Independence township, Washington Co., Pa.) the following is a copy:

"Mrs. Shiver, for Gaspar Hadling,

"Bo't of S. & C. Trevor.

"1797.	£	s.	d.
"3d July. 3¾ lb of nails	0	5	7½
1 lb of tea	0	2	9½
	0	8	5
"By cash	0	8	5

"1 lb tea — 5s. 7½d.

"Cups, Platts, Indigo, Pins, Teapot, Ribbon, Tape, Snuff.

"Am't £1 13s. 7½d."

by an entry in the borough records to the effect that in that year "Benjamin Wells presented to the council a fine piece of parchment, and it was ordered that the clerk have a Plan of the Borough made upon it, with the present owners' names."

In the year 1800, Zachariah Connell and Isaac Meason were authorized by an act passed by the Legislature to build a toll-bridge across the Youghiogheny. This was the first bridge across the river at Connellsville, and it is more fully mentioned in succeeding pages of this history.

David Barnes came from Strawbridge, in the spring of 1803, to Bullskin township (which then comprised all that is now Connellsville township), and located in what was known at that time as "Irishtown," near Breakneck Furnace. In 1802 he purchased land from Zachariah Connell in the town of Connellsville, and in 1803 moved there and opened a tavern. Afterwards he became prominent as a contractor in building mills, furnaces, forges, bridges, and buildings. He built for Mr. Connell the first "go-back" saw-mill in all this region, and received in payment for the work several acres of land in the borough of Connellsville, upon which he carried on brick-making for a number of years. He was also engaged in the iron business, and was in many ways an active man in promoting the interests of the town. He had six sons. David, the eldest, still living in Connellsville, has been, like his father, prominent in the advancement of the place. He spent a number of years at Harrisburg in the various governmental departments, has been engaged in the employ of several railroads, and is now the agent of the Southwest Pennsylvania line at Connellsville. William, the second son, became a preacher of the Baptist denomination. He visited Jerusalem, and after several years' residence in Palestine returned to his native country. Hamilton Barnes became prominent in politics, and represented Somerset, Bedford, and Fulton Counties in the Senate of Pennsylvania in 1852–54. Afterwards he became a teacher in the Disciples' or Campbellite Church. Joseph Barnes removed to the West, and was employed in a responsible position on the Union Pacific Railroad during the time of its construction. Z. E. Barnes, another son of David Barnes, Sr., served in the Mexican war, and as quartermaster in the war of the Rebellion. He now resides at the homestead in Connellsville.

George Mathiot, William Page, and Timothy Hankins were purchasers of lots from Mr. Connell in 1802, and settled in the town about that time, probably in that year. Mr. Mathiot bought lot No. 150, adjoining the Yough House property. He was a scrivener, and a justice of the peace for many years. He was a prominent man in the Methodist Church. His family was large. His son Jacob became a prominent business man in Westmoreland County and a member of the Legislature. His son Joshua emigrated to one of the Western States, and was there elected a member of Congress. Of his other sons, John was largely engaged in the iron interests of this section; George was a druggist in Connellsville; and Henry is now a physician in Smithfield, Georges township, Fayette County.

Abraham Baldwin was a native of New England, and came to Connellsville about 1806. He was prominent in politics, church matters, and business. He manufactured the first carding-machines ever made in this section of country. His shop was on Baldwin's Run, immediately south of the old burial-ground. The pond raised by his dam was the fishing and skating place of the boys of Connellsville in those days. On the same stream, farther up, he, with his son-in-law, Daniel S. Norton, built a four-story stone building, which they used as a cotton-factory. It was put in operation about 1812,[1] and discontinued about four years later, when Norton removed to Ohio. John Stewart, Isaac Mears, and William Balsley were employés of Baldwin & Norton. The cotton-factory building passed into other hands, fell into disuse, and is now a ruin.

Connellsville was made a borough in the year 1806. The following account (in the original manuscript) of a preliminary meeting of the inhabitants of the proposed borough, in reference to the establishment of its boundaries, was found among a number of old papers and documents that were brought to light in the demolition of the old house, the property of Joseph Herbert, that stood where Henry Goldsmith's brick block has been erected the past (1881) season. This paper, the original of which is in possession of George W. Herbert, is as follows:

"At a meeting of the Inhabitants of Connellsville pursuant to notice, held at the House of John Barnhart on the 1st day of January, 1806, It was agreed that the Lines to include the contemplated corporation shall begin at the mouth of the Run, where it empties into Joseph Page's Sen^{rs} Mill Race and the further Bounds of the Corporation, to be run under the direction of the Seven following Persons: Anthony Banning, Samuel Trevor, John Barnhart, George Mathiot, David Barnes, James Blackstone, & Daniel Rogers.

"It is further agreed that the five following Persons shall be a Committee to draft a petition to the Assembly, and the Bill for the Incorporation of the Borough to be submitted to the Inhabitants at a meeting to be held at this House on Tuesday evening next, viz., Samuel Trevor, Daniel Rogers, Doct. James Francis, Isaac Meason, Jun^{r}, Esqr., and Isaac Meares.

"Witness our Hands.

"Jesse Taylor,	Joseph Page, Sen'r,
"Michael Bryan,	David Barnes,
"Charles Williams,	Charles Wells,
"Benjamin Wells,	William Tipton."

By the act of incorporation (passed March 1, 1806) it was provided and declared "that the town of Connellsville and its vicinity, in the county of Fayette, shall be, and the same is hereby, erected into a bor-

[1] April 14, 1812, Abraham Baldwin and Daniel S. Norton made an agreement with John Feikh, of Allegheny County, Md., "to build a good carding-machine factory near this place" (Connellsville).

ough, which shall be called 'The borough of Connellsville,' bounded and limited as follows, that is to say: Beginning at a place known by the appellation of 'Gregg's Butment,' on the west side of the Youghiogheny River; thence in a direct line across said river to a sycamore near the mouth of Connell's sawmill run; thence, by a number of described courses and distances, to the river; thence, following the last said course, across the river to low-water mark; thence up said river, following its different meanders, to the place of beginning."

The second section of the act provided for the election of borough officers, as follows: "One reputable citizen residing therein, who shall be styled the burgess of the said borough, and seven reputable citizens residing therein, who shall be a town Council, and shall also elect as aforesaid one reputable citizen as high constable. . . ."

There exists no record of the first election held in the borough of Connellsvile, but a document which was evidently the poll-list of the borough for 1806 was found among other papers in the old Herbert House. It was originally a sheet of foolscap, and having been folded lengthwise, it had been torn apart in the fold, and only one-half of it was found. On this half remains the original heading, as follows:

"Names of the voters of the borough of Connellsville, 7th day of April, 1806."

followed by thirty-two names, viz.:

1.—William Tipton.	17.—George Mathiot.
2.—Daniel Mathias.	18.—Jonas Colstock.
3.—David Barnes.	19.—John Barnhart.
4.—Joseph Page.	20.—Andrew Ellison.
5.—James Lofrarty.	21.—Cornelius Woodrüff.
6.—Thymothy Hankins.	22.—Daniel Rogers.
7.—Anthony Banning.	23.—William Morrow.
8.—Charles Williams.	24.—Joseph Mahaffy.
9.—Samuel Trevor.	25.—John Keepers.
10.—Isaac Mears.	26.—Jonathan Moody.
11.—James Francis.	27.—Cornelius Woodruff, Jr.
12.—Hiram Connell.	28.—David Stuard.
13.—William Davis.	29.—James Blackistone.
14.—Abraham Snider.	30.—Benjamin Evans.
15.—Joshua Hunt.	31.—John Page.
16.—William Mifford.	32.—Caleb Trevor.

On the back of this mutilated paper the following words are legible:

"Wee, Isaac Meare, do swear a . . .
that wee will true and g . . .
Names of each voter that . . .
. . . by the Inspector."

This shows the names of the voters of the borough at that time, and renders it probable that the first election was held on the 7th of April, 1806.

Provance McCormick, Esq., now one of the oldest citizens of Connellsville, who was born within its present limits, and has a personal knowledge of its history farther back than any other person now living, gives the following among his recollections of the place at about the time of its incorporation as a borough.

On Water Street, fronting the river, was the dwelling of Zachariah Connell. It was a log house that stood on the lot (171) adjoining the Public Ground on the north. In this house Mr. Connell lived many years, until he built the stone house at Hill Alley and Grave Street, where he resided during the remainder of his life. The property is now owned by James Gray.

North of Mr. Connell's dwelling, on lot No. 170, was a log house (which appeared to be an old building even at that early time) owned by John Gibson, who was the first of that name in this vicinity. The Gibsons were Quakers, and Friends' meetings were frequently held in this old log house. Next below Gibson's was a log house that stood on the corner of Water and Apple Streets. The name of its occupant at that time is forgotten, but it was afterwards owned by Joseph Rodgers. Next to the northward of the house last named was the log dwelling of Benjamin Wells, the ex-collector of excise, and the first storekeeper of Connellsville. The stone house (south of his log dwelling) in which he and his son Charles opened a store was built some time later. It is now the property of Mrs. Kelly, and kept as a hotel.

North of Wells', on lot No. 166, was the one and a half story log residence of Jonathan Moody, who was engaged in boat-building on the open space between his house and the river. On the next lot (165) lived David Stewart, on the site now occupied by the Central Hotel. Next north was a swamp lot, the same on which the Baltimore House now stands. To the northward of this was the log house of Peter Stillwagon, on the lot now to be described as the corner of Water and Peach Streets.

On Water Street next south of the Public Ground, at the time referred to, were two vacant lots, 172 and 173 (the Dean house not being built until about three years later). Next south, on lot 174, was the house of Thomas Page, a miller, whose mill (the old Rogers mill, built some fifteen years earlier, and mentioned by Mr. Connell in his charter of the town) was on the river-bank where the present grist-mill stands. Page's residence was the last one (going southward) on Water Street at that time. It was purchased in 1812 by Dr. Robert D. Moore, who occupied it during the remainder of his life.

On Meadow Alley, at or near McCoy's Run (outside the then borough limits), was the tannery of Anthony Banning. Farther up South Alley, on a part of the present public-school grounds, stood the old log school-house, built by subscription. On Meadow Alley (lot 135) was a small stone house, occupied by Jonathan Page, a shoemaker. He afterwards had a shop near where Joshua Gibson now lives.

There were then no other inhabitants on the blocks between Grave Street and Church Alley, except a

family living in a log house on lot 95 (Church Street, south of market-house), later occupied by Hiram Herbert. Between Church Alley and Spring (Main) Street, on lot 150 (adjoining the Yough House property), was the log house and justice's office of Squire George Mathiot, and adjoining it, on No. 142, lived William Davis, who carried on the tailoring business. Above, on the same block (lot 134), was a stone house, occupied by Otho L. Williams, a hatter.

On the present site of Goldsmith's brick block (lot 126) was an old log house, occupied by Elijah Crossland, a butcher, and maker of wooden plows. It was afterwards owned by Joseph Herbert. Farther up, where Huston's drug-store stands, was a small frame house. On the same lot, at a later time, Samuel McCormick had a potter's kiln. In another small frame house, that stood just above the site of the old market-house, lived Adam Snider, who worked at boat-building. The house here mentioned was his residence until his death.

At the corner of Spring Street and Mountain Alley, where Odd-Fellows' Hall now stands, was the log dwelling and shop of Charles Williams, who was a blacksmith and bell-maker. On lot 46 lived James Nixon, who kept a small store. It is now owned by Joshua Vance. On the lot east of where Dr. Lindley now lives, was a log house and blacksmith-shop, occupied by John Hinebaugh.

The Cornelius Woodruff[1] tavern stood on the lot (No. 6) now known as the Asher Smith lot, it having been sold, Sept. 17, 1817, by the Trevors (whose tenant Woodruff was), to Smith. This lot was on the eastern boundary of the original plat, but still farther east there were three dwellings, one of which (a log building) was occupied by an old lady, Mrs. Densmore, and another (a frame house that stood where the Rev. Mr. Morgan now lives) by Jonas Coalstock. The name of the occupant of the third house is not known.

On the north side of Spring Street, commencing at the Public Ground and going east, the first lot (where the Trevors soon afterwards built their brick building) was vacant. On the next lot (No. 149) was a log house, which at that time was occupied by Samuel and Caleb Trevor. Above the Trevors, on lot 141, was John Barnhart's tavern, the stable of which obtained a wide notoriety as being haunted by ghosts. On the corner of Meadow Alley and Spring Street, now occupied by J. D. Frisbie, David Barnes had a log tavern, which he kept for a number of years.

The entire space from Meadow Alley to Church Street (on the north side of Spring) was at that time vacant, as were also several of the lots east of Church Street. On the lot at the corner of Mountain Alley and Spring Street was a log house, occupied by Jesse Taylor. He was a stone-mason, and did the stone-work for the Banning house. On lot No. 53 (between Mountain Alley and Prospect Street) was the residence of Dr. James Francis (where John Newcomer now lives), and also a log house occupied by "Honey" Clayton, a trader. On the next lot (No. 45) was the residence of Cornelius Woodruff, Jr., who was a shoemaker, and had his shop and dwelling under the same roof. On lot 13, between Prospect Street and East Alley, was a weather-boarded log house, the occupant of which at that time, is not remembered. It was later occupied by Philo Hall, and after that by Moses McCormick, who died there. On lot No. 5, on the eastern boundary of the original plat, and directly opposite Cornelius Woodruff's, was a tavern kept by Thomas Keepers; and at the turn in the road above, and outside the plat, was another tavern kept by Nancy White.

In the foregoing mention are included nearly all the dwellings and business-places of Connellsville at about the time of its incorporation. In the northeast quarter of the town, which was then almost entirely vacant, there were, however, the residences of William Mefford, John K. Helm, and a few others (all log houses), scattered through that part of the town at various points. It is not improbable that Mr. McCormick, in the preceding recollections of what he saw in Connellsville three-fourths of a century ago, when he was a boy of but seven years of age, has omitted some of the inhabitants, dwellings, and other features of the town at that time; indeed, it would be strange if such were not the case; but it is believed that such omissions are very few, and that the account which he gives is accurate and very nearly complete.

Jonas Coalstock, who is mentioned above as living outside and east of the town limits at that time, was a blacksmith and gunsmith. He had his shop on the corner of Church Street and Church Alley,—the lot now owned by Christian Balsley. When Abraham Baldwin was engaged in the manufacture of carding-machines the iron-work for them was furnished by Coalstock. His son-in-law, William T. McCormick, was a potter, and had his kiln on what is known as

[1] WOODRUFF'S PROPHECY.

On the fly-leaf of one of Cornelius Woodruff's books is found the following in his own handwriting:

"For those who will come after us we find vast and undeveloped mines of material for men to work upon, treasures of untold wealth that are now hid from us. All must have observed that the progress of the arts and sciences and the gospel, like the sun, is from the east to the west. As the celestial light of the gospel was directed here by the finger of God, it will doubtless drive the heathenish darkness from our land, and marching through the vast deserts now westward will develop the hidden gems and stores of gold and silver. Huge mountains and mines of these ores will be discovered. It will give employment to millions, not only for war, but peaceful occupations and the wants of life. These vast quarries will give work for the mechanic to build monuments for the renowned of America,—those heroes who gave their warm blood to save this land for the coming millions. Some great invention will be made to carry on commerce and communication in this to be great country."

Thus, in that little tavern in Connellsville, three-fourths of a century ago, Cornelius Woodruff foretold, with an accuracy that seems almost marvelous, the development of the rich gold-mines of the Pacific States, the richer coal-mines of Western Pennsylvania, and the railroads that traverse the country from ocean to ocean.

the "Pinnacle." His brother Samuel afterwards had a pottery, which he carried on for several years, directly opposite where the Smith House now stands.

William Davidson, a native of Carlisle, Pa., and a clerk in the prothonotary's office at that place, left there about 1807, in company with John B. Gibson (afterwards of Beaver), to seek his fortune in what was then known as the West. While on his way, at Bedford, he fell in with Mr. Wurtz, of the firm of Mochabee & Wurtz, proprietors of the Laurel Furnace. Davidson, being then a young man about twenty-five years of age, and of prepossessing appearance, made a favorable impression on Mr. Wurtz, who thereupon at once proposed to him to take charge of the affairs of his furnace, which proposition Mr. Davidson accepted. He, however, did not remain very long in that business, and in 1808 removed to Connellsville, where (having married not long after his arrival) he made his home during the remainder of his long life, following the vocations of merchant, farmer, and iron-master. He was connected with the army in some capacity in the war of 1812, and was made prisoner in Hull's surrender of Detroit. He served several years in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, both in the House of Representatives (of which he was chosen Speaker in 1818) and in the Senate. He died in 1867, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. Mr. Davidson had three sons,—Thomas R., Daniel R., and John,—the last named dying in early youth. Thomas R. Davidson became one of the leading lawyers of Fayette County, and is more fully mentioned elsewhere, in connection with the members of the Fayette bar. Daniel R. Davidson became a farmer, but also took very great interest in the promotion of railroad enterprises in this section. He used his influence and gave a great portion of his time to the building of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad; and it is doubted by many whether that road would have been completed to Connellsville (certainly not at the time when it *was* completed) but for the energy which he displayed and the influence which he brought to bear in its aid. Afterwards he was very influential in securing the right of way for the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, thus aiding to complete another line of railway communication for Connellsville. He now resides at Beaver, Pa. (where he removed in 1868), and is largely interested in the manufacture of coke, and in other industries, and is president of the Bank of Commerce in Pittsburgh.

John Fuller, the father of Dr. Smith Fuller, of Uniontown, came to Connellsville, and built a house on lot No. 153 of Connell's plat, where he also started a small tannery. Later he purchased lots 75 and 83, on Apple Street (now owned by the Youghiogheny Bank), where he started another tannery. This was on a spot opposite the present freight depot of the Southwest Railroad. From him this tannery passed successively to the ownership of William Goe, Strawn, Cooper, and others, and was discontinued about 1870.

Alexander Johnston, a native of Ireland, came to America when about nineteen years of age, and not long after his arrival emigrated to Western Pennsylvania. He located for a time on Chartiers Creek, in Washington County, and engaged in the business of peddling goods through the farming districts. In this he continued till 1808, when he came to Connellsville, purchased the property on Spring Street still known as the Johnston homestead (now occupied by J. D. Frisbie and Capt. J. M. Morrow), and commenced the business of merchandising. In 1812 he married Margaret Clark, of Dunbar township. He remained in the mercantile business there till 1846, when he was succeeded by his son Joseph, who was there until 1849, when he built the house now occupied by J. D. Frisbie, and lived there and kept a store until 1858, when he went out of business. The other children of Alexander Johnston were William C. Johnston, John R. Johnston (deceased), and three daughters, who became respectively Mrs. Dr. Joseph Rogers, Mrs. James Blackstone, and Mrs. Col. Daniel R. Davidson, of Beaver, Pa.

James and Campbell Johnston, brothers of Alexander Johnston, came to Western Pennsylvania at his solicitation, about the year 1816, and for a time carried on the Maria Forge. Then they came to Connellsville and started two nail-shops, one at Meadow Alley and Spring Street, and the other on a private alley below the former. They continued business here till 1825, and then removed to Cincinnati, Ohio.

Herman Gebhart and Asa Smith had a nail-factory where the ticket office of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad now stands. It was discontinued when John and Jacob Anderson purchased the property (about 1830) and converted it into a foundry. In 1823, Herman Gebhart erected on Spring Street a brick residence, which has since been transformed into a hotel, and is now known as the Smith House.

Lester L. Norton, who was of New England origin, came to Connellsville with his mother and brother, Daniel S. Norton. At some time prior to the year 1823 he had built and put in operation a small fulling-mill on the south side of Baldwin's Run. He was also a farmer. He became prominent in church and school matters and in the affairs of the borough. Near Norton's fulling-mill, in 1823, was the tan-yard of Isaac Taylor. Five years later he was operating a tannery on the north side of the town, about one square from the present site of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville depot. This old tannery was discontinued many years ago.

John Adams came to Connellsville from New Jersey, and took up his residence where John Shaw now lives. Later he lived in the house of John Hinebaugh, who carried on the business of wheelwrighting. Adams became constable and deputy sheriff while residing

here. Afterwards he returned to New Jersey, and died there.

John Herbert was another Jerseyman who came to Fayette County, but the date of his coming is not known. The name of Alice Herbert is found on the records of the Baptist Church in 1801, but whether she was of the family of John Herbert is not known. He, on the 24th of July, 1818, bought eleven acres of land of John Strickler, in Dunbar township. He had two sons, Joseph and Hiram. Joseph was a shoemaker. On the 5th of April, 1825, he bought of Mary Long, of Tyrone, lot No. 126, in Connellsville,—the same on which Goldsmith's new block has been erected the present summer. This was one of the lots purchased Nov. 6, 1802, of Mr. Connell by the Trevors, who sold it in 1814 to Joseph Barnett, who in turn sold it (July 19, 1817) to Mary Long, by whom it was sold, as above stated, to Joseph Herbert, who lived on it until his death, in November, 1880. He was postmaster of Connellsville under President Jackson, and held until the administration of Gen. Taylor. His brother, Hiram Herbert, lived in the house still standing south of the market-house. His son, George W. Herbert, is now a resident of Connellsville.

George Marietta was (in the years succeeding the close of the last war with England) the leading carpenter of the town, and an excellent mechanic he was. 'He could," says Mr. David Barnes, "go to the woods and take from the stump every timber needed for a house, hew it out, mortise and tenon every piece, and when hauled to the ground where it was to be erected put it up without a failure in one piece. He erected most of the buildings here in his time."

Thomas Kilpatrick was one of the prominent men of his day in Connellsville. He was a shoemaker, and also a justice of the peace. He was highly and deservedly respected as a magistrate, causing a majority of the cases brought before him to be settled amicably and without the unnecessary and foolish expense of continued litigation.

John Francis, a native of Ireland, was manager of the Jacob's Creek Furnace about the years 1792–93. Thence he went to Meason's Furnace in the same capacity, and remained there until 1800, when he removed to Virginia, and died there in 1805. His sons were John, James, Robert W., Isaac, and Thomas. He had one daughter, Margaret. In 1829, Robert W. Francis, in partnership with J. J. Anderson, started a foundry in Connellsville, at the place where the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad depot stands. Anderson's interest was purchased in 1834 by James and Isaac Francis, brothers of Robert W., and the business was continued until the sale of the property to the railroad company, about 1869. Robert W. Francis died June 8, 1878. Walter E. Francis, of Connellsville, is his son.

Through a period of more than half a century, beginning many years before 1800, the building of boats to be floated down the precarious water-way of the Youghiogheny was a very noticeable industry of the little town of Connellsville. It was commenced by westward bound emigrants and traders, who coming across the Alleghenies and over the State road, striking the river at this point, took this means to avail themselves of the cheaper and easier means which it offered for the transportation of their household goods or merchandise, and in the succeeding years it was prosecuted as a regular business by enterprising residents of the town. Of those who prosecuted this industry, and of the way in which they did it, Mr. David Barnes says, "Here were the Millers, the Richeys, and the Whites building flat-bottom boats to carry the pig iron that is stacked on the banks waiting a rise in the Yough. What bustle and hurry there is from the time the axe-men go to the woods to cut the large poplar-tree, split it, hew it, and with six oxen, or Billy Russell's six-horse team, haul one of them to the boat-yard. The other was brought, placed upon the block, the saw, axe, chisel, and auger were put to work, and a dozen men with shaving-horses and drawing-knives went to shaving pins that another half-dozen men were riving out from blocks sawed the proper length. Soon the frame was made, the bottom put on and caulked, and then came the tug to turn it, which was done with long levers, and three sampsons were generally enough. The sampsons were made of heavy pieces about twenty feet long, bored full of holes about four inches apart alternately from side to side, and placed along the boat at each end and in the middle. At each sampson a man was placed, and as the levers raised the boat each would stick in a pin to sustain the weight until the men would take another hold with the levers. Thus, inch by inch, it went up, till coming nearly perpendicular all would stop, and several men would take pike-poles, distribute them equally along the boat (for now came the critical time in turning), and at a signal given by one man all listening,—'He, ho, he!'—away she would go, and as she struck, a cloud of dust would rush out in front; then she was boarded by all hands to see if there were any cracks or breaks. None being discovered, augers and chisels were soon at work again, the studding and siding put on, and she was launched and ready with long oars, one at each end, to start on her voyage 'away down to Pittsburgh.'"

EXTRACTS FROM THE EARLY BOROUGH RECORDS[1]

"At a meeting of the Council of the Borough of Connellsville, convened by mutual agreement on the

[1] The first volume of borough records, with minutes of the Council (covering the period from 1806 to 1833), was found among the effects of Nathaniel Gibson, deceased, after having been lost for many years. It fell into the hands of David Barnes by purchase at a public sale, and it is from this book that much of the early history of the borough, its schools, and the list of civil officers have been obtained

16th day of April, 1806," John B. Trevor was chosen town clerk. The Council then proceeded to business, and passed eighteen ordinances, one of which imposed "a fine of one dollar on any person who gallops a horse within the limits of the Borough." The only instance of violating this ordinance on record is May 22, 1821, Samuel Johnston, a black boy, who was fined, but the fine was remitted. Repealed Oct. 10, 1821.

The following appointments were made at this meeting: John Page, assessor; Caleb Trevor and Benjamin Evans, assistant assessors; George Mathiot and James Blackstone, street commissioners; Joseph Rogers, treasurer; and David Barnes, inspector of lumber.

The next meeting of the Council was held on the 3d of June, when a time (June 12th) was appointed for a Court of Appeal respecting the valuation of taxable property.

At a meeting of the same body on the 24th of June, 1806,

"The Council proceeded to fix upon a scite proper for a market-house for the use and convenience of this Borough, when, after some discussion as to the spot, Mr. Zachariah Connell, who was present, generously offered to make a present for the aforesaid purpose of a part of lot No. [94], of the following dimensions, viz.: 40 ft. in length on Church St. and fourteen in breadth on Spring Street, which was thankfully accepted."

A resolution passed the Council on the 27th of August, 1806, instructing the clerk to "draw a deed for the piece of ground intended as a spot for the erection of a market-house, which was presented by Mr. Connell to the Council, vesting the property in the Burgess and Town Council and their successors in office forever." On the 5th of September in the same year the Council authorized the purchase of "a seal and screw."

In the month of October next following the Council took the first action in reference to schools. This will be found noticed on a subsequent page of this history.

An ordinance, passed April 16, 1806,[1] provided "That a good foot-path of sand, gravel, brick, or stone, not less than six feet wide, nor more than eight feet, shall be built on Spring Street, as high up as the east corner of the Michael Bryan lot;" also a similar foot-path on Water Street.

April 11, 1807, the Council instructed A. Banning to draw a plan for a market-house and present it at the next meeting for consideration. The plan so prepared was presented by Banning on the 20th of April, and, after debate, rejected.

At a meeting held Feb. 2, 1808, the Council examined and approved the following "List of Taxes for the Borough of Connellsville for the Year ending the first Monday in April, 1808," viz.:

Samuel & C. Trevor	$12.50	William Kirk	$0.50
Anthony Banning	8.62½	Hessen & Barrett	50
Daniel & Jos. Rogers	7.50	Ichabod Thorp	37½
Jas. Blackstone	7.50	Connell & Banning	37½
Joseph Page	7.50	Michael Bryan	37½
Zachariah Connell	6.25	John Lamb	30
David Barnes	6.00	Martin Jamison	30
Benjamin Wells	4.00	Peter Stillwagon	30
William Melford	3.25	Daniel Rex	25
George Mathiot	3.00	David Thompson	25
John Barnhart	3.00	Daniel Mathias	25
James Francis	2.75	Benjamin Evans	25
William Page	2.50	Thomas Hartley	25
Charles Williams	2.00	Thomas Gibbs	25
Isaac Meason, Sr.	2.00	Caleb Squib	25
Thos. Gibson, Sr.	1.75	Joshua Gibson, Sr.	25
Alex. Campbell	1.50	Jacob Jonas	25
John Gibson, Sr.	1.25	Adam Wilson	12½
John Keepers	1.25	John Page	12½
Jonas Coldstock	1.25	Ephraim Robbins	18½
Samuel Page	1.12½	Abraham Baldwin	12½
July Swain	1.00	David Stewart	12½
Isaac Mears	1.00	Baltzer Snider	12½
Cornelius Woodruff	1.00	P. Cunningham	12½
Adam Snider	1.00	Solomon King	12½
Jesse Taylor	1.00	Frederick Biddle	12½
James Lafferty	1.00	Alex. McMaster	6
William Davies	1.00	Gideon Parker	6
Charles Wells	1.00	Christian Ballsley	6
Wm. McCormick, Jr.	1.00	John Rex	6
Jonathan Moody	75	James Robbins	6
Estate of C. Wortz	75	Aaron Robbins	6
Hiram Connell	75	John King	6
Joshua Hunt	75	Philip Baker	6
Nathaniel Gibson	75	Henry Buchart	6
Richard McIlvain	75	Richard Harden	6
John Fell	62½	Gasper Etling	6
Henry Fox	60	Joseph Kitchart	6
Samuel Snowden	75	David Smith	6
John Fuller	62½	Nathan Rogers	6
Elisha Clayton	50	George Matthews	6
C. Woodruff, Jr.	50	Ezekiel Clayton	6
Thomas Stokely	50	Hugh Corothers	6
Rachel Bailey	50	John Hines	6
James Leonard	6	Cornelius Clayton	6
Henry Kerrick	6	John Robbins	6
Samuel Herbert	6		

This was the second tax levy made by the borough, and the list contains the names of many whose descendants are still citizens of Connellsville.

At a meeting of the Borough Council held April 4, 1808, it was resolved by that body "that Andrew Banning, Daniel Rogers, and James Blackstone be a committee to draft a plan for a market-house and lay it before the next meeting." On the 24th of April, 1809, the Council passed "an ordinance respecting a scite for a market-house;" but no further action in that matter is found recorded until October 2d, in the same year, when "A paper was presented to the Council, signed by a number of the inhabitants of the borough, requesting them to lay a tax for the current year sufficient to defray the expenses of the borough, and if money enough cannot be raised by the common rate of taxation to build a market-house, then they, the said freeholders, authorize the Council to raise as much by an extra rate as will compleat it. . . . After some debate as to the tax to be laid on the valuation of taxable property within the borough, it was carried that it should be three-fourths of a cent in the dollar. David Barnes, who was present, was requested to draw a plan for a market-house, to be presented to the Council at their next meeting." At

[1] Repealed April 24, 1881

the next meeting, on the 5th of October, 1809, "David Barnes presented his plan for a market-house, which was duly considered and agreed to, and ordered that the town clerk give public notice by advertisements that he will receive proposals for building the market-house until Wednesday morning, the 11th of October inst., when the Council will again convene for the purpose of considering any proposals that may be laid in."

At a meeting of the Council Oct. 11, 1809, "David Barnes laid in a proposal for erecting the market-house, agreeably to the plan and conditions laid down, for ninety dollars, which proposal was considered and accepted, and a bond taken from him for the faithful performance." Greensbury Jones appeared before the Council on the 12th day of February, 1810, and "agreed to sell to the Council for the use of the borough an additional part of lot No. 94 for the purpose of erecting the market-house, and it was agreed that he should receive eight dollars and fifty-one and a half cents for the same. An order was then drawn on the treasurer for the amount, and a deed drawn by the town clerk for the premises."

On the 5th of March, 1810, two orders (one for eighty dollars, one for twenty dollars) were drawn on the treasurer in favor of David Barnes for part payment of erecting the market-house. "David Barnes then agreed to make two sufficient double gates for the market-house and hang the same, inclose the house with lath in such a manner as to prevent sheep from entering the same,[1] and erect sufficient steps on the front end of the same, for which he is to receive the sum of eight dollars when the same is completed. He is also to put a curb of timber along the whole front of the ground appropriated, which is twenty-four feet, and also put in three sufficient posts along said curb, for which he is to receive a further sum of one dollar." An ordinance was passed March 12, 1810, providing and fixing rules for the market.

On the 2d of April, 1810, an order was drawn on the treasurer in favor of David Barnes for two dollars and twenty-five cents, part pay for erecting the market-house, "after which the Council took into consideration the manner in which the work of the market-house was executed, and were of the opinion that the floor of the same was not executed in the manner prescribed, and resolved that the undertaker should amend the same so as to make it compleat, or that he should be docked five dollars out of the specified price of erecting the house."

May 10, 1810, an order was given David Barnes for the balance due him on the market-house. Otho G. Williams was placed in charge of the house, but resigned the 26th of May, and Elijah Crossland was appointed clerk of the house. They also rented to him a stall in the northwest corner for the sum of four dollars and thirty-three cents per year, and provided that no stall should be rented for less time than a year. At this meeting an ordinance was passed that "Any person or persons selling beef, porke, veal, or mutton in the market-house by less pieces than the quarter shall pay a fine of two dollars for each and every offense in less they rent a stall."

Stated market-days were established by resolution of the Council, viz.: Wednesdays and Saturdays. The hours established were "from dawn of day until nine o'clock" for the season beginning on the 1st of April and ending on the 31st of August, and for the season from September 1st to March 31st, inclusive, the hours were extended from nine until eleven o'clock. By the same ordinance it was provided that any person exposing any commodity for sale out of the market during the market hours should be liable to a fine equal to the value of the commodity and cost of suit. The list of commodities to be sold in the market embraced "Fresh meat of all kinds, bacon, dried beef, hog's lard, sausages, poultry, butter, eggs, cheese, candles, tallow, beeswax, country sugar, vegetables of every sort, fresh fish, fruit, grain, flour and meal of every sort and kind." Any person buying a commodity and selling it again on the same day at an advanced price was made liable to a fine of one dollar. But this ordinance was not to affect "storekeepers."

In March, 1817, the price fixed for front stalls in the market-house was ten dollars; for middle and back stalls, seven dollars per year. On the 5th of May, 1818, the Council "Resolved, That the market-house be locked for the purpose of keeping out sheep, etc.; that the renters of the market-stalls provide locks for that purpose immediately, and charge the expense of the locks to the borough, and at the expiration of their lease deliver said locks in good order to the treasurer." After this time, except the appointment of clerks and the renting of stalls, very little in reference to the old market-house is found in the minutes of the Council.

At the same meeting (May 5th) the Council took the following action, viz.:

"WHEREAS, There has of late been several riots and sanguinary affrays committed within this borough, to the great annoyance of the citizens and the encouragement of vice and immorality, it is therefore become absolutely necessary for the preservation of good order that a society be formed for the better guarding against disorderly behaviour and preventing such riots within the borough in the future. Therefore resolved that such society be called 'THE MORALIZING SOCIETY.'

"The citizens of the borough and its vicinity are invited to assemble themselves for the purpose of establishing such society by such rules as shall be determined on at the next meeting of the Town Council, to be held at the dwelling-house of James Francis, Esq., on Tuesday, the 12th day of this instant, May, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon."

The Council met on the day appointed, and Isaac Meares and John B. Trevor were chosen "to draft an address to the citizens of Connellsville and the vicin-

[1] At that time every family kept two or three sheep.

ity at large respecting the necessity of forming a society for the more prompt and vigorous guarding the public peace." Nothing further has been found in reference to the formation of the "Moralizing Society" of Connellsville in 1818.

June 27, 1817, John B. Trevor petitioned the Council for permission to erect a warehouse on the Public Ground, but withdrew it on the 30th. On the 22d of September in the same year, "The Council agree that it shall be incumbent on the street commissioner, under the direction of the burgess, to notify John B. Trevor immediately to desist in the prosecution of building a warehouse on the public ground, and all others who may build or attempt to erect any building on said public grounds other than the Council shall allow."

On the 30th of June, 1817, permission was granted by the Council to Joseph Keepers and George Sloan "to build a small building for a ferry-house on the public ground at or near the ferry."

In April, 1818, Elisha Clayton, borough treasurer, presented his account for the preceding year to the Council as follows:

"Amount of cash and notes rec'd from the 9th day of May, 1817, up to the 3d day of April, 1818.....	$204.94¼
Cash paid Sundry persons for orders.....	41.35¼
Bal. in the Treasury 3d of April, 1818.....	$163.59"

Nov. 11, 1818, the Council "Resolved that the Water Course on the south side of Main St. be conveyed by the dwelling-house of Mr. David Rogers, in a Strait Line, across Water St. into the River by a Sewer to be dug for that purpose, and lined throughout with Flag Stone, and of a sufficient depth across Water St. to allow of its being cleaned out from time to time."

The following from the minutes is found under date of the 22d of May, 1821: "Mr. Benj. Wells laid before the Council a subscription-paper signed by a number of the inhabitants who resided here in the year 1796, obligating themselves to pay Mr. C. Trevor and the said B. Wells for taking measures to get the charter of the town recorded. Mr. Wells wished the Council to take measures to enforce the fulfillment of the said obligation by the subscribers, he having fulfilled the trust reposed in him. The Council concluded to take time for holding said request."

"June 1, 1821, Council considered application of Mr. Wells and concluded they had nothing to do with it."

Oct. 7, 1822.—The Council resolved "that the burgess be authorized to give license to Mr. Todd to exhibit his traveling museum, etc., as published in his advertisement, until Thursday next, inclusive, in this borough on paying five dollars for the use of the borough and the usual fee."

April 1, 1823.—Council "agreed to take a Bark-Mill at $44.00, and transfer of Judgment vs. George Marietta for $14.00, and an order on William L. Miller for two hundred pounds castings, in lieu of judgment Council held against E. Crossland." Nearly two years later the bark-mill was sold to H. Gebhart for $12.25.

April 14, 1824.—The Council granted a license for the sum of five dollars "for the exhibition of a Lion, Leopard, Cougar, and five other Animals" in the borough.

Feb. 18, 1826.—Council received a petition to build a public hall as a second story to the market-house. This, however, was never accomplished.

April, 1827.—"Benjamin Wells presented to the Council a fine piece of parchment, and it was ordered that the Clerk have a plan of the Borough made upon it with the present owners' names upon the margin." This old plat has not been found, nor has any knowledge of it been obtained.

Dec. 27, 1832.—The Council resolved that Valentine Coughenour be appointed to superintend the business of the Stone Coal Bank, and "that the price of coal at the Bank should be 1½ cents per bushel until the expense of opening shall be defrayed." The coal-bank referred to was the one granted by the original charter of the town to the citizens. From it every original property-owner was entitled to dig his own fuel at his own expense. The privilege, however, never proved to be of much real value, for coal could be purchased at all times at but a trifle more than the cost of mining it. The location of the public coal-bank was on Mounts' Creek, on the upper end of the Buttermore farm. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas-Coal and Coke Company having purchased the coal-lands around it, it was absorbed by that company, no one interested making any objection.

BOROUGH CURRENCY.

On the 11th of June, 1816, "a motion was presented [to the Council] in order to have bills of Currency struck for the Borough of Connellsville. The Council appointed Isaac Meares to inquire into the plan and easiest mode of having them struck, and report." On June 21st he reported "that the easiest way of having Bills of Currency struck will be to have them printed." The "matter was brought to a vote, which resulted in five yeas and two nays," and the following is entered on the record immediately after: "So it appears that became an Ordinance by the majority of three votes."

The fact that the proposed borough currency was struck off and put in circulation is made apparent by the following from the record:

"*Resolved* [April 4, 1817], by the Town Council of the Borough of Connellsville, that it is thought proper, and they do Resolve, to sell unto John Lamb all their interests into and of all the Borough Tickets issued and to be issued of such as are now printed to his own proper use; and the said John Lamb hath agreed with said Council to give to the Borough aforesaid one hundred dollars free and clear of all Expenses, Drawback, or Damages that may hereafter accrue in consequences of the issuing, distributing, or redeeming the same, and also to keep the borough aforesaid indemnified for or in consequence thereof."

On the 29th of May, 1817, the Council, "after having taken into consideration the propriety of taking a bond of indemnity and a bond for the payment of a sum of money of John Lamb, to complete a contract respecting the issuing and payment of the borough tickets, agreeable to a resolution passed the 4th day of April last, Resolved, that Isaac Meres, George Mathiot, Esqr., and Caleb Trevor be and are appointed a Committee for the purpose above mentioned" In July of that year A. Baldwin was added to the committee. This is the last reference to the matter found in the records.

VOCATIONS FOLLOWED IN CONNELLSVILLE IN 1823.

The following list, from the assessment roll of Connellsville for the year 1823, shows the vocations then pursued by the persons named. The list includes not only the borough but the entire township, but the names given are principally those of residents of the borough at that time, viz.:

John Fuller, tan-yard.
Gebhard & Smith, nail-factory.
David Barnes, brick-yard.
Abraham Baldwin, carding-machine manufacturer and cotton-factory.
William Clements, schoolmaster.
John Eicher, tanner.
T. & J. Gibson (heirs), furnace.
John Gibson, ironmaster, forge, slitting-mill, grist-mill.
Samuel Gibson, miller.
William Lytle, postmaster.
William McCormick, potter.
Charles McClane, doctor.
Robert D. Moore, doctor.
Samuel Mitchell, miller.
John Simon, founder.
George Mathiot, doctor.
Robert McGuire, silversmith.
Lester L. Norton, fulling-mill and carding-machine.
John Reist, oil-mill.
D. & J. Rogers & Walker, paper-mill.
John & Martin Stouffer, grist-mill.
John Slomaker, pottery.
James Shaw, lawyer.
William J. Turner, schoolmaster.
Isaac Taylor, tan-yard.
John Trump, saw-mill.
Jacob & John Willard, distillery.
Steward H. Whitehill, schoolmaster.
Samuel G. Wurts, ironmaster.

"INDEPENDENCE DAY," 1824.

The Fourth of July, 1824, was celebrated with great enthusiasm by the people of Connellsville, and the Mount Pleasant Volunteers and Youghiogheny Blues (the latter under command of Capt. Samuel Trevor) were present to add brilliancy to the occasion.

The day was ushered in by the usual artillery salute, and the forenoon was passed in displaying the evolutions of the military. "About one o'clock P.M. the Blues, the Volunteers, and the citizens repaired to the bower which had been provided and partook of a dinner, at which William Davidson presided, assisted by Capt. J. B. Trevor, Capt. David Cummings, and Mr. Daniel Rogers, acting vice-presidents. The Declaration of Independence was read by Capt. Samuel Trevor. Volunteer toasts were given by Capt. J. B. Trevor, Col. William L. Miller, Maj. Joseph Torrence, Stewart H. Whitehill, Capt. Samuel Trevor, Lieut. Hubbs, of the Mount Pleasant Volunteers, Capt. David Cummings, Eli M. Gregg, Abraham Baldwin, Samuel Marshall, Daniel P. Lynch, and Sergt. Smith." The day was in every respect a brilliant one for Connellsville, and there are many of her citizens who still remember its festivities.

BRIDGES ACROSS THE YOUGHIOGHENY.[1]

The first bridge across the Youghiogheny River from Connellsville to the western side of the stream, in what is now the borough of New Haven, was built under authority conferred by an act of the Legislature, passed March 15, 1800, by which it was provided and declared—

"That it shall and may be lawful for Isaac Meason and Zachariah Connell, their heirs and assigns, to erect, build, support, and maintain a good and substantial bridge over and across the Youghiogheny river at Connellsville, near where the great road leading from Philadelphia to Uniontown crosses said river, and that the property of said bridge, when built, shall be and the same is hereby vested in the aforesaid Isaac Meason and Zachariah Connell, their heirs and assigns forever, and that the said Isaac Meason and Zachariah Connell, their heirs and assigns, may demand and receive toll from travelers and others [here follows a specification of the rates of toll]; Provided always and nevertheless that nothing in this act contained shall extend to authorize the said Isaac Meason and Zachariah Connell, their heirs and assigns, to erect a bridge in the manner in this act before mentioned on any private property without consent of the owner or owners thereof, or to erect the same in such manner as in any way to interrupt or injure the navigation of said river or the passage over the ford across the same near where the said bridge may be erected." And it was further provided by the act "That all poor persons, or those who may be exempted from payment of county rates and levies, shall have liberty to pass and repass over and across said bridge toll free."

The precise time of the opening of the bridge is not known, but it was commenced soon after the passage of the act authorizing its erection, and completed within the required time, three years. Its location was nearly one hundred feet up stream from the present bridge. It was a wooden-bent structure, resting at the two ends on abutments, each formed of a strong crib-work of logs filled in with stones. The bridge remained for nearly or quite fifteen years, and was carried away by flood some time in the year 1816 or early in 1817, as a memorandum is found showing that in the spring of that year a ferry was in operation, run by Joseph Keepers and George Sloan. The abutment at the Connellsville end remained standing

[1] The facts concerning the first three bridges over the Youghiogheny were largely obtained from R. A. McIlvaine, of New Haven.

for a number of years after the bridge was gone. The old toll-house which stood in front of the property of Edward Dean, on Water Street, is still well remembered, having been demolished at a comparatively recent time by the railroad company.

The second bridge across the river was built in the year 1818. It was, like its predecessor, a wooden-bent structure, supported above by four heavy arches formed of two-inch oak planks bolted together, and it rested between the abutments on three strong bents of heavy timber, having breakers extending from their bases up stream between thirty and forty feet, and sloping at an angle of about forty-five degrees from the bed of the river to the chords of the bridge. The model of this bridge was furnished by Adam Wilson,[1] an ingenious Scotchman.

This bridge stood intact until 1827, when the westernmost span (next to the New Haven shore) fell, while a heavily laden wagon, drawn by a team of six horses, was upon it; but, strangely enough, though it went down with a crash, yet it fell so squarely that neither the horses, driver, wagon, nor load sustained any serious damage The fallen span was rebuilt the same year, and the wooden arches of the bridge replaced by a kind of truss-work. During the time of the repairs a ferry was run across the river by Samuel Downey. In February, 1831, by the breaking up of the ice in the river, all of the bridge was carried away except the new span on the New Haven side.

The third bridge was built in 1832, by the Meason and Connell heirs. This was a great improvement on the structures which had preceded it. It was built with two spans, resting on stone abutments and a stone pier in the river. The spans were supported by solid wooden arches, and the superstructure was covered to protect it from the weather. This bridge did duty for about twenty-eight years, until April, 1860, when a great and sudden rise in the river carried it away, the pier in the river being undermined. The water rose at that time to within less than three feet of the bridge, and within eighteen inches of the roadway of Front Street, New Haven. During the summer and fall succeeding the destruction of this bridge James H. White made two or three unsuccessful attempts to build a bent bridge of short spans some forty or fifty feet up the stream from where the present bridge stands, but each attempt was frustrated by a rise in the river, which carried away his bents, and finally the plan was abandoned.

Inseparable from the history of the old bridges is the memory of "Aunt Jenny" Wallace (sister of Zachariah Connell's second wife), who held the position of toll-taker at the bridge for many years. Mr. David Barnes speaks of his recollection of her "with that uninviting face and old black dress; we can see her grab her dress on the right side with her left hand, whilst the right would enter the pocket to make change from the old 'fip.' We remember a little joke that was played upon her. A stranger approached the gate of the bridge and asked the charge for crossing. He was told one cent. 'Does it make any difference what you carry?' 'No, it does not.' Giving her the cent, he skipped back and shouldered his comrade and started for the bridge. She tried to stop him, but he went on, and the old lady stood with both hands hanging straight down her sides, body bent forward, face raised, and eyes strained, to see if he would drop his load; but she saw him pass over with it, then, straightening up, with a long sigh, exclaimed, 'He will never do that again.'"

After the destruction of the third bridge, other parties made an arrangement with the owners of the Meason-Connell franchise,[2] under which a new bridge company was formed, and was created a corporate body under the name of "The Youghiogheny Bridge Company" by an act—supplemental to that of March 15, 1800—passed April 17, 1861. The capital stock was placed at $20,000, in eight hundred shares at $25 each.

A meeting of the stockholders was held at the office of George J. Ashman, July 20, 1861, when George Nickel was elected president, George J. Ashman, secretary and treasurer, and James Wilkie, Samuel Russell, Provance McCormick, James H. White, and John K. Brown, managers. The managers appointed James H. White, George Nickel, and Jonathan Hewitt a building committee, and a contract was made with Christian Snider, Aug. 24, 1861.

The present suspension bridge was commenced in that year (1861), and completed in the summer of 1862, at a cost of $19,600. From an entry in the books of the company, dated July 30th in that year, is extracted as follows: . . . "Wherefore the president and managers of the Youghiogheny Bridge Company congratulate themselves and the stockholders upon the completion of their bridge, which for some time past has been open for public use." The first toll-keeper under the company was Adam Byerly, who continued in the position until June 30, 1871, when he was succeeded by the present toll-keeper, Adam Eckles. The present officers of the company are Daniel Kaine, president; A. C. Knox, secretary and treasurer; J. T. McCormick, James McKearns, J. K. Brown, H. L. Shepard, Ewing Brownfield, directors.

POST-OFFICE AND POSTMASTERS.

Concerning the date of the establishment of the Connellsville post-office, the most that can be said is

[1] This Adam Wilson was a bachelor and a general mechanical genius. He built the Mount Braddock mansion for Mr. Meason, doing both the carpenter-work and the stone-cutting, and that at a time when every part of the work had to be done by hand, without the aid of mechanical contrivances. He also built the Meason residence in New Haven, now owned by Mrs. Giles. The model of the Connellsville bridge was sold in 1825 by Wilson's executor.

[2] Shares of stock in the new company were issued to Mrs. Mary Meason, George E. Hogg, and James H. White, for their property and interest in the old charter.

that it was in existence in 1805, when John B. Trevor was postmaster. He continued in the office for several years, and his successors, so far as ascertained, have been as follows: William Lytle (in office under President J. Q. Adams), Joseph Herbert (from President Jackson to President Taylor), David Whalley, John Collins, Provance McCormick (appointed 1852), J. D. Stillwagon, Provance McCormick, Benjamin F. Frankenberger, Joseph Keepers, A. S. Barnes, Mrs. Moses Collins, Hampton Collins, Henry Porter, present postmaster.

EXTINGUISHMENT OF FIRES.

The earliest mention found in the borough records of any proposition to procure apparatus to aid in the extinguishment of fires in Connellsville is the following:

"At a meeting of the Council, Feb. 16, 1811, A Resolution was past that there should be procured for the use of the Borough two ladders of 28 feet long, 20 inches wide in the clear, with good, sufficient, Iron Sockets at the bottom 9 inches long, and two other Ladders 18 feet long, 12 inches wide in the clear, with good sufficient hooks at the end of each to hold on the cornice of any house, the rounds as above-mentioned, the whole to be made of good locust and the sides of good poplar, all of which must be painted with two good coats of brown. And that John Lamb be appointed to procure the same on as reasonable terms as he can."

The next reference to the subject is as follows: May 29, 1817, "Resolved, that it is necessary to appoint some fit person to take charge of the ladders belonging to the borough, and it is enjoined on him to keep them locked and not let any person have them or any of them except in case of fire or some other extraordinary emergency. Elijah Crossland is appointed to take charge as aforesaid for the present year." In the next year (May 5th) James Francis, Esq., was appointed to take care of the town ladders, and charge six and a quarter cents for each time they were unlocked and locked. He was "authorized to loan all or any of them to the citizens within the borough, who shall make a return of such loan every evening and pay six and a quarter cents for each ladder so borrowed, and in case of neglect to return them as aforesaid shall pay twenty-five cents for each ladder for every evening they shall neglect to return them, and when so returned shall be placed in the same position in which they were so taken away or loaned, and pay damages if any done to such ladders."

April 26, 1820, Adam Snider was appointed to take charge of ladders. May 5, 1820, the Council resolved "that a fire-engine be procured," and a committee was appointed to hold consultation with Adam Wilson on the matter and report, but it appears that nothing was done at that time, for the subject was again brought before the Council May 2, 1822, when certain inhabitants petitioned that body to hold consultation and take action as to the propriety of obtaining a fire-engine." Thereupon the Council appointed a committee "to confer with A. Wilson on the price and power of said engine."

Neither from the records of the Council (which are extremely obscure and imperfect) nor from the recollections of old citizens can it be now ascertained whether a fire-engine was purchased for the borough at that time or not. A few years ago there was a renewed agitation on the question of increasing the facilities for preventing and extinguishing fires in the borough, and the appropriation of certain money for that purpose. The money was duly appropriated, but "after due consideration" it was applied, not to the procuring of fire apparatus, but to the purchasing and erection of hay-scales for the borough. At a celebration of some kind held soon after, there appeared in the procession a set of platform scales, mounted on a wagon and bearing the inscription "Fire Department of Connellsville."

The borough fire apparatus of fifty years ago is still in existence, but it is a lamentable fact that to-day Connellsville can hardly be said to be better defended against conflagration than it was then.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

The first banking business in Connellsville was done by the "Connellsville Navigation Company," which was formed under articles of association dated Oct. 8, 1816, as follows:

"We, the subscribers, believing that an association for the purpose of raising a fund to aid in the improvement of the navigation of the Youghiogheny River, and in erecting a Bridge across said river, is a measure of public utility, and will especially advance the interests of this section of the commonwealth, have formed a company or limited partnership, and do hereby associate and agree with each other to conduct business in the manner hereinafter specified and described by and under the name and title of the President and Directors of the Connellsville Navigation Company, and we do hereby mutually covenant, declare, and agree that the following are and shall be the fundamental articles of this our association and agreement with each other, by which we and all persons who at any time may transact business with the said company shall be bound and concluded."

Article 1 declares that "The capital stock of said company shall consist of one hundred thousand dollars in money of the United States, but may be increased hereafter at the discretion of the directors to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars, and shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each. . . ."

Article 2 constituted the following-named persons a board of directors, to hold as such until the first Monday in April, 1817, viz.: Isaac Meason, Jr., Samuel Trevor, Daniel Rogers, Joseph Torrence, James Blackiston, John Strickler, Abraham Baldwin, Daniel S. Norton, Jacob Stewart, Andrew Dempsey, John Lamb, Jacob Weaver, Stewart H. Whitehill, James Rogers, and James Paull, Jr. Article 14 declares that "the association shall continue until the first day of April, 1825." The names of subscribers and number of shares set to each was as follows:

	Shares.
Abraham Baldwin	30
Samuel Trevor	30
James Rogers	20
Isaac Meason, Jr.	50
D. & I. Rogers	50
John Lamb	20
Andrew Dempsey	10
Jacob Weaver	20
Stewart H. Whitehill	20
Jacob Stewart	20
William Lytle	5
James Blackiston	50
James Framiss	4
John Boyd	5
Joseph Torrence	10
James McKoun	3
John Stauffer	20
Samuel G. Wirts	20
George Kemp	2
Daniel Barnes	20
Elijah Crossland	5
Samuel S. Neale	2
George Oldshoe	2
Michael Gilmor	4
Phineas Rogers	20
Jacob Davis	5
James Paul, Jr.	50
Jonathan Page	5
Jacob Warsing	5
E. Sallyards	10
Joseph Strickler	5
Abraham Stauffer	10
Nathaniel Gibson	20
S. Stauffer	5
Andrew Byers	5
James McMillan	5
William Davis	2
John M. Burdett	5
Caspar King	4
Henry Etling	2
Robt. Huey	1
Geo. Mathiot	3
Cyrus I. Gibson	5
George Ream	5
John Hinebaugh	5
Robt. Smith	10
John Strickler	10
Moses Vance	10

	Shares.
Thomas Atkinson	5
Samuel Neel	15
Philo Hall	5
Thomas & Joseph Gibson.	10
William Morcland	5
John Miner	1
Robert Boyd	5
Joseph Culbertson	2
Wm. Kepner	30
James C. Seaton	34
Henry Hartzol	20
Isaac Gilmer	5
Peter Newmyer	10
Jacob Newmyer	5
James Shean	5
Isaac Mears	6
Martin Stephenson	5
John Shaup	1
Samuel G. Wurts	30
Jacob Cosliman	3
Christian Stauffer	10
John Tinstman	10
Thos. Bigham	10
Matthew Gaut	5
Dr. L. Hendrickson	5
Robert Philson	10
John Rogers	20
Thomas Perkins	20
Christian Stauffer	5
Mahlon Rogers	5
Mark Stackhouse	5
George Evans	5
Luther Stephens	5
John B. Trevor	20
Moses Mercer	3
Ben. Kindrick	40
George Mathiot	2
Wm. B. Foster	15
John Tautlinger	20
John Jackson	50
Robt. Hutchinson	2
Martin Glassburner	1
Samuel Candan	3
William Patterson	5
James Hertzell	20
Philip Sullivan	20
William Paull	20
John Miner	10

It does not appear to have been any part of the object of the company to improve the navigation of the Youghiogheny River, as indicated by its title and hinted at in the articles of association; but its plan seems to have been copied from the scheme of the Manhattan Company of New York, originated some years earlier by Aaron Burr, ostensibly for the purpose of furnishing that city with water, but having for its real object the obtaining of a charter (which could not otherwise be secured at that time) under which it could transact a banking business, an object which was successfully accomplished. The Connellsville Navigation Company attempted nothing, except in the way of banking, and to that business it proceeded at once after organization.

On the 3d of November, 1816, a meeting of the board of directors was held at the house of Andrew Byers. Some business was transacted, and the board adjourned to the 5th of December. The meeting was held according to adjournment at Andrew Byers', on Thursday, December 5th. Col. Joseph Torrance was in the chair, and Stewart H. Whitehill, secretary of the meeting. The board then proceeded to elect Isaac Meason, Jr., president, and John B. Trevor, cashier of the company. The store-room of Samuel Trevor (on Spring Street, opposite the present Yough House) was rented for an office, at one hundred and fifty dollars per annum. Afterwards it was removed farther up the street to the building now occupied by Dr. George Johnson.

Business was commenced in the office or banking-room above mentioned, and on the 21st of January, 1817, the company issued its notes to the amount of $24,400, in bills of $10, $5, $3, and $1 denomination. Other issues were made soon after, as follows: February 7th, $800; February 10th, $800; March 5th, $8100; April 1st, $12,500; making a total issue of $46,600.

Of this issue, it appears from the books of the company[1] that $36,197 was retired on the 21st of November, 1818, at which time the board of directors voted "that Caleb Trevor, Jr., act as cashier until April 1st next, at the rate of $400 per year, and he to furnish room for books and desk after January 1st." And under date of April 19, 1819, is found the following entry:

"Received of Caleb Trevor, Jr., late cashier of the Connellsville Navigation Company, the books and papers of the company, and $640.50 in bank-notes, as per margin, being the balance of the cash account.

Perryopolis	$117.50
Saline (Va.)	121.00
Stewart's	111.00
New Salem	286.00
New Ohio	5.00
Total	$640.50

"JOHN BOYD, *Cashier.*"

On the 18th of August, 1820, a new board of fifteen directors was elected, of whom Isaac Meason was made president. John Boyd continued to be cashier of the company until it went out of existence in 1831. Of the balance of $10,403 of the company's notes which remained in circulation after the retirement of $36,197 in November, 1818, before mentioned, $8891 was redeemed and cancelled at various times down to

[1] By the following entry:

"OFFICE OF THE CONNELLSVILLE NAVIGATION COMPANY,
"Nov. 21, 1818.

"We, the undersigned, appointed a committee to examine the affairs of the Connellsville Navigation Company, to count the money, and ascertain the balance in the hands of the cashier, do find that the balance of the cash account is thirty-seven thousand three hundred and four dollars and fifty cents, which amount J. B. Trevor has this day paid over to the committee, consisting of thirty-six thousand one hundred and ninety-seven dollars in our own notes, and eleven hundred and seven dollars and fifty cents in foreign notes. $37,304.50.

"We have counted our own notes and sealed them up.

Tens	$8,700.00
Fives	11,970 90
Threes	12,534 00
Ones	2,993.00
	$36,197.00
Foreign	1,107.50
	$37,304.50

"JOHN LAMB,
"ANDREW DEMPSEY,
"DANIEL ROGERS."

Feb. 15, 1831, leaving $1512 not presented for redemption.

The business of the company practically ceased Oct. 5, 1830, but unimportant entries are found in the books until Aug. 27, 1831, the last date recorded.

The private banking-office of George A. Torrance was opened in Connellsville in 1868, the place of business being in the Johnston house. In January, 1871, Joseph Johnston became a partner. The business of the bank closed on the 11th of October, 1875.

THE YOUGHIOGHENY BANK.

This bank was chartered May 9, 1871, with a capital stock of $25,000 (increased in July, 1872, to $50,000). The first officers (elected July 29, 1871) were M. O. Tinstman (president), Daniel Kaine, Josiah Kurtz, James Allen, J. M. Dushane, J. W. Rutter, directors; A. C. Knox, cashier.

The first discount day was Sept. 4, 1871. The banking-office was at first located in the Snyder building (now Central Hotel) on Water Street. From there it was removed to the present banking-rooms, on the south side of Spring Street, in the latter part of November, 1874. Upon the death of M. O. Tinstman, Feb. 15, 1873, J. M. Dushane succeeded as president, and he continued in that office until Jan. 13, 1880, when he declined re-election and was succeeded by John Newcomer, the present president of the bank.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CONNELLSVILLE.

This institution was organized under the National Banking law, in March, 1876, with a capital stock of $50,000, in five hundred shares of one hundred dollars each. The directors were John D. Frisbie, president; P. S. Newmyer, vice-president; William A. Davidson, John K. Brown, James R. Stouffer, J. J. Singer, John M. Cochran, J. T. McCormick, J. R. Laughrey, Nathaniel Ewing, Edward Dean; Cashier, J. S. McCaleb; Teller, Joseph M. Kurtz.

The bank commenced business April 17th, in the year named, in Mr. Frisbie's building. On the 10th of May following it was removed to the present banking-rooms on the south side of Spring Street.

CONNELLSVILLE MUTUAL BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

At the December term, in 1869, the following-named persons, viz., P. McCormick, John D. Frisbee, Christian Snyder, H. E. Sadler, Thomas M. Fee, E. Dean, D. Welsh, J. M. Lytle, B. F. Baer, M. Goldsmith, J. Weibel, A. E. Claney, D. Blackburn, W. E. Francis, and Joseph E. Forrey, petitioned the court of Fayette County to grant to them and their associates the powers and immunities of a body corporate and politic in law, under the above title, and with an authorized capital of $100,000, in one thousand shares of $100 each, to have for its object "the granting of loans to its members, to assist them in their business and in the acquiring of homesteads." The incorporation was effected by order of the court, March 11, 1870. On the 18th of October in that year a resolution was passed that the association purchase from Dr. J. C. Cummings a tract of fifty-one acres of land north of Connellsville, and to donate a part of this tract (bounded by the railway track, the Youghiogheny River, and Mounts' Creek) to the railroad company, on the condition that the said company would agree to build their shops upon it. This was agreed to and done; the land was purchased by members of the board of directors, and transferred to the association Nov. 9, 1871. The land had previously been laid out in building lots. It was decided to reserve the three blocks fronting the railroad, and offer for sale alternate lots of the remainder. Sales were made from time to time, and now (June, 1881) all the lots of the association have been sold, and the affairs of the association are drawing to a close. From the commencement of its business, loans have been made for building and other purposes. The present officers are J. M. Dushane, president; P. S. Newmyer, vice-president; John Kurtz, treasurer; H. P. Snyder, secretary. Board of Managers, William Weike, T. M. Fee, J. T. McCormick, B. Welcher, William P. Clark, Stephen Rutherford, John Rutherford. Number of stockholders, 55.

SOCIETIES AND ORDERS.

YOUGHIGANIA LODGE, No. 110, F. AND A. M.

Of this old lodge no information has been obtained beyond the fact that it existed in Connellsville under a charter granted by the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, dated June 6, 1808, and surrendered Nov. 1, 1819.

KING SOLOMON LODGE, No. 346, F. AND A. M.

This lodge was chartered June 6, 1864, and has now one hundred members. The officers of the lodge are R. W. Barnes, W. M.; R. J. Fullerton, S. W.; J. J. Thomas, J. W.; R. B. Cox, Sec.; Adam Armstrong, Treas. Meetings are held in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

GENERAL WORTH LODGE, No. 386, I. O. O. F.

The charter of this lodge dates Jan. 22, 1850. It had previously worked for a short time under a dispensation to Christopher Walter, N. G.; David T. Walker, V. G.; John Collins, Sec.; Joseph P. Blakney, A. S.; John N. Brown, Treas. The lodge now contains 159 members, and the following named are its officers: Jacob Stentz, N. G.; G. B. Brown, V. G.; R. W. Barnes, Sec.; A. S. Cameron, Fin. Sec.; B. Welker, Treas.

The early meetings of the lodge were held in private houses until the opening of the old Odd-Fellows' Hall, on Mountain Alley, after which meetings were held in it until the erection of the new Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner of Mountain Alley and Spring Street, in 1872.

GENERAL WORTH GRAND ENCAMPMENT, No. 188, I. O. O. F.

Chartered Oct. 23, 1869. First officers: Joseph Kurtz, C. P.; G. D. Stillwagon, H. P.; H. W. Dull, S. W.; W. L. Robbins, J. W.; Lloyd Johnston, Sec.; John Wilhelm, Treas. Present officers: S. S. Lane, H. P.; Clark Collins, C. P.; J. W. Beatty, S. W.; C. Van Arsdale, J. W.; Jacob Stentz, S.; B. Walker, Treas. The lodge has thirty members.

LODGE No. 101, EDNA REBEKAH DEGREE, I. O. O. F.

Chartered March 30, 1875. Instituted by D. D. G. M. Samuel McKean, assisted by P. G. John Weaver, of Belle Vernon, the following named being the first officers: Stephen F. McBride, N. G.; Marie Louise Page, V. G.; Emma J. Coulter, Sec.; Mary E. Stillwagon, Asst. Sec.; Eliza Newcomer, Treas. Present officers: Mrs. Fanny B. Vance, N. G.; Mrs. Belle Barnes, V. G.; R. M. Vance, Sec.; W. Hunter, Fin. Sec.; Eliza Newcomer, Treas. Membership, 30. Meetings held in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

ROYAL ARCANUM, FAYETTE COUNCIL, No. 346.

Chartered May 3, 1880, with the following-named members: Jesse M. Townsend, James R. Millard, C. N. Stark, Goldsboro' M. Serpell, Byron Porter, Lewis W. Wolfe, G. W. Newcomer, Jesse H. Purdy, Resin W. Barnes, Josiah A. Strickler, James M. Snyder, John B. Miller, Henry R. Dill, William M. Hawkins, John Henry, William B. Cox, Robert C. Greenland, Edgar C. Oliver, Lawrence Donegan, E. Y. White, L. B. White, Edward K. Hyndman, Charles H. Owens. The present officers are Jesse H. Purdy, Regent; John Henry, Vice-Regent; J. M. Townsend, Orator; A. C. Knox, Treas.; Lawrence Donegan, Sec. Meetings are held in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

I. O. OF G. T.

A lodge of this order was chartered in Connellsville, May 14, 1866, with thirty-four members. The membership has now increased to seventy-four. The present officers are: W. C. T., W. A. Eckel; W. V. T., Mamie Bender; W. C., Eva Hertzog; W. S., John H. Holt; W. F. S., Emma J. Holt; W. T., Martha Eckel; W. M., Frank T. Shaw; W. G., Lizzie Clingem; Sentinel, Flora Francis; R. S., Nannie Lohr; L. S., Laura Rogers; Dep. M., Lizzie Chain; Part. C. T., J. L. Wilkey; Lodge Deputy, John H. Holt.

FAYETTE LODGE, No. 239, K. P.

Chartered March 2, 1870, with the following charter members: J. W. Stauffer, L. West, William L. Robbins, R. M. Vance, Worth Kilpatrick, Lloyd Johnston, E. A. Schœller, E. B. Weller, John Morrison, J. E. Stillwagon, A. S. Barnes, A. C. Keepers, Thomas Balsley, John N. Johnston. The present officers are: Past Ch. Com., R. Welsh; Ch. Com., R. C. Greenland; V. C., J. D. Smullen; Prelate, S. A. Bearl; M. at A., A. Buchanan; M. of Ex., W. T. Morton; M. of F., H. Page; K. of R. and S., R. M. Vance. The present membership is one hundred and eleven. The lodge meets in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

CONNELLSVILLE POST, No. 104, G. A. R.

Chartered May 23, 1879, with the following-named charter members: E. Durin, R. B. Cox, E. V. Goodchild, John A. Danks, J. M. Morrow, Thomas M. Fee, Henry Kurtz, Edward Y. White, J. S. Sanders, W. R. Tintsman, M. Donnelly, George W. Newcomer, H. McCormick, R. P. Douglas, R. D. Duncan, Lloyd Johnston, Irwin McCutcheon, J. M. Dushane, Thomas Porter, James Cunningham. The present officers are: Commander, Lloyd Johnston; Senior Vice-Commander, Thomas M. Fee; Junior Vice-Commander, John Neeb; Chaplain, Levi Stoner; Quartermaster, Harry Kurtz; Adjutant, M. Donnelly; Surgeon, Dr. G. W. Newcomer; Officer of the Day, E. Y. White; Officer of the Guard, Edmund Dunn. The post has now eighty-one members, and holds its meetings in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

WICHACOMA TRIBE, No. 242, IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

Instituted Jan. 17, 1881, with more than one hundred charter members. The following chiefs were elected: Prophet, D. W. Walker; Sachem, George Kelly; Senior Sagamore, Isaac W. Newton; Junior Sagamore, Nathan McPherson; Chief of Records, D. Barnes; Assistant Chief of Records, William Rhodes; Keeper of Wampum, Samuel Dinsmore. Meetings held in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

BROTHERHOOD OF THE UNION.

Date of charter not ascertained. The present number of members is one hundred and twenty-five, and the following are officers of the Brotherhood: Chief Washington, John Chambers; Chief Jefferson, Andrew Buttermore; Chief Prophet, Daniel Mitz.

BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, CONNELLSVILLE DIVISION, No. 50.

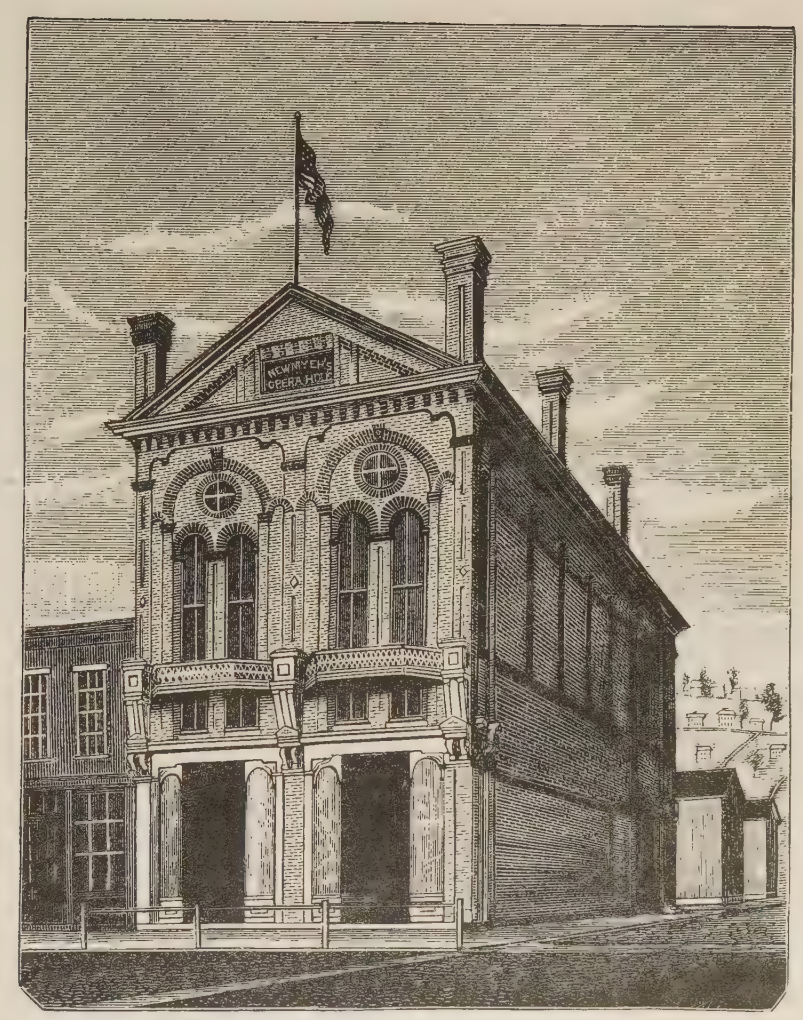
Charter granted to Harvey B. Hunt, Feb. 27, 1881. Meetings are held in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

NEWMYER'S OPERA-HOUSE.

This is a fine brick structure, standing at the corner of Pittsburgh and Peach Streets. It is two stories high, and forty by one hundred and forty feet in dimensions on the ground. The lower part is used for business purposes, and the entire second story is occupied by the audience-hall and stage. The building has been erected during the present season (1881) by P. S. Newmyer, Esq. (a leading attorney of Connellsville), at a cost of about $25,000, and is the best and most imposing structure in the borough.

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. James Francis was the first physician, not only of Connellsville, but in all the northern section of Fayette County. The earliest mention found of him is in the county commissioners' records of 1787, when he presented a bill for professional attendance on prisoners in the jail at Uniontown. In April, 1806, his name is found in the list of voters in the borough



NEWMYER'S OPERA HOUSE,
CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

of Connellsville, and on the 4th of July, in the same year, he was commissioned justice of the peace for District No. 10 of Fayette County. In 1813 his residence was where John Newcomer now lives in Connellsville. Later he moved to a house that stood on the site of Mrs. William Baldwin's present residence. In that house he passed the remainder of his life, and died there in 1840. He was uniformly successful as a physician, widely and favorably known, and deservedly popular.

Dr. Robert D. Moore, a native of the State of New Jersey, studied medicine in Philadelphia, and came to settle in Connellsville as early as 1808. His residence was on Water Street, where Miss Susan Byerly now lives. He was one of the physicians who formed the old Union Medical Society in 1810. He lived to a very advanced age, and always took high rank as a physician, as he was also universally respected as a citizen.

Drs. Joseph Trevor, James Cummings, Joseph Rogers, and Aaron Torrance were pupils of Dr. Robert D. Moore, and all became practicing physicians in Connellsville, though Trevor, Rogers, and Torrance removed from the place after a time. The last named settled in Mount Pleasant, and practiced there until his death. Dr. Rogers located in what is now the township of Springfield, and became interested in the business of Fayette Furnace, but continued his practice there until his death, in February, 1876.

Dr. Cummings remained in Connellsville, and became widely known as a leading and very skillful physician, and as an honest and in every way most estimable man. During the years of his greatest activity the practice in the town was divided between him and Dr. Lindley, and the most cordial and friendly relations always existed between these two physicians. Dr. Cummings amassed a large fortune. It was he who built the hotel known as the Yough House, which he owned, as also the property adjoining it on the east, on which latter was his residence.

Dr Charles McClane was located as a physician in Connellsville at least as early as 1816, as his advertisement is found in the *Genius of Liberty* of August 4th of that year, notifying the public that William McClane was then his partner in business in Connellsville. He lived in the old Dr. Francis house, and remained in practice in the town for about fifteen years. He was the inventor and proprietor of his "Liver Pills" and "Worm Specific," patent medicines that are still in use. In 1833 (after the removal of Dr. McClane), D. S. Knox, then a druggist in Connellsville, entered into a contract with the doctor, by which he secured the right to manufacture and sell these medicines. Dr. McClane left Connellsville about 1830, and went to Morgantown, Va., where he died recently at an advanced age.

Dr. Samuel S. Neal, from Philadelphia, opened an office in Connellsville in 1816, as is shown by his advertisement in the *Genius of Liberty* in that year. No further information has been gained concerning him.

Dr. Lutellus Lindley, a native of the State of Ohio, studied medicine for three years with Dr. H. W. Blatchley, in Washington County, Pa., and in 1834 located in Connellsville, where he has remained in practice until the present time. He is the leading physician in Connellsville, and the senior medical practitioner in the county of Fayette.[1]

Dr. Gibson Rogers studied medicine with his brother-in-law, Dr. Aaron Torrance, at Mount Pleasant. He came to Connellsville in 1839, and practiced for about ten years, then removed to California. After several years' absence he returned to Connellsville and resumed practice; afterwards he removed to Dunbar, and finally to Florida, where he died.

Dr. James Rogers, son of Dr. Joseph Rogers, studied medicine with his father, and commenced practice in this borough in 1855. He was a skillful surgeon, and served in the army in that capacity in the war of the Rebellion. He died March 26, 1870.

Dr. James Johnston, son of Alexander Johnston, studied medicine with Dr. James Cummings, and graduated in Jefferson Medical College. He then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he practiced a year or two, and in 1858 came to Connellsville (his native place), where he practiced till his death, June 14, 1871.

Dr. John R. Nickel, a native of Connellsville township, was an eclectic physician, and highly thought of by the adherents of that school of medicine.

The present physicians of Connellsville are:

Dr. Lutellus Lindley.	Dr. J. C. McClenathan.
" Smith Buttermore.	" A. C. Connelly.
" J. J. Singer.	" Rogers Torrance.
" G. W. Newcomer.	" T. R. Graham.
" S. Bosley.	" P. J. Stauffer.

NEWSPAPERS.

The pioneer newspaper of Connellsville was the *Connellsville Herald*, published in the borough between 1815 and 1820. Neither the date of its first publication, the period of its continuance, nor the name of its publisher has been ascertained, nor has any information of any kind been found concerning this old paper, excepting what is contained in the columns of *The Reporter*, of Washington, Pa., in its issue of Feb. 9, 1818, viz., an extract from the *Connellsville Herald*, noticing "the death of Isaac Meason, Esq., of Mount Braddock," on the 23d of January, in that year.

The Connellsville Enterprise was first issued about August 1st, in the year 1855, by Lafayette Markle, from whom it afterwards passed into the hands of S. S. White. In its issue of May 6, 1859, is an advertisement, offering the paper, press, and material for sale. On Friday, June 17th, in the same year, the

[1] Dr. Lindley died in Connellsville in the fall of 1881, since the above was written.

Fayette Patriot was first issued by R. Lyle White. The time of its suspension has not been ascertained.

The Fayette Monitor and Youghioghenian was first issued April 12, 1870, with D. P. Stentz as editor and proprietor. It was a seven-column paper, nineteen by twenty-five inches, Democratic in politics. In 1873 it was enlarged to eight columns. During the first year of the paper's existence the office was in the lower story of the building in which it is at present. It was then removed to Odd-Fellows' Hall, and remained there about one year. From there it was removed to the present office on Spring Street. The circulation of the paper is now eight hundred. Mr. Stentz has been sole editor from the time of starting until the present, except that C. L. Miller was associated with him for a short time in the fall of 1874.

The Baptist Messenger, a three-column quarto, ten by fourteen inches, issued its first number at Connellsville in April, 1879. The editors were Rev. W. H. Cooper and Rev. R. C. Morgan. Mr. Cooper retired after about a year. The paper is now edited by Rev. Mr. Morgan, and published at the office of the *Monitor*.

The Connellsville Tribune was commenced in the early part of December, 1874, by R. M. Sibbett, under whose editorship the paper was Republican. Its changes have been numerous. In 1878, S. J. Hayes was editor, and the paper became "Greenback" in politics. It was soon after sold to Tilghman Hawes, who had edited a paper at Meyersdale, called the *Meyersdale Independent*, which he sold, and then published a paper there, called the *Connellsville Chronicle*, which he moved to Connellsville and merged with the *Tribune*, retaining the latter name. About the 1st of May, 1879, the office was closed, and the press and part of the material was purchased by the Keystone Publishing Company. The paper was made Republican again under Mr. Hawes. When first published the office of the paper was on Water Street, in the building now the "Baltimore House." Later it was removed to Greenland's building on Apple Street.

The *Keystone Courier* was first issued July 19, 1879, by the Keystone Publishing Company, H. P. Snyder, editor; E. V. Goodchild, manager. Democratic in politics. The office was at first in the Reasinger building, on Main Street. On the 1st of April, 1880, it was moved to its present location on Water Street. The circulation of the paper is fifteen hundred.

SCHOOLS.

In the charter of the town of Connellsville, granted by Mr. Connell in 1793, it was provided that "Whereas it is the desire of the said Zachariah Connell that the inhabitants of said town should be accommodated with a commodious seat whereon to erect a house or houses for public worship, and school or schools, he for that purpose alone appropriates the lots Nos. 88 and 96 on said plan for that purpose, free and clear of purchase money or ground-rent forever to the inhabitants of said town, their heirs and successors, to be held in common for the purpose aforesaid, or jointly, as the inhabitants may choose." On the ground so set apart for that purpose the first school-house of Connellsville was erected by subscriptions of the citizens. It was a log building, and stood on the site of the present Union school-house. The date of its erection is not known, but is probably 1806. That it was built prior to October of that year is evident from the tenor of the following extract from the minutes of the Town Council, viz.:

"At a meeting of the Council of the Borough of Connellsville, convened on the [illegible] day of October, 1806, agreeably to notice given by the Town Clerk, a paper was presented to the Council, signed by a majority of the freeholders in the Borough, requesting them to vest the School-house in the Burgess and Town Council and their successors in office forever. The Council agreed accordingly. On motion, it was then resolved that the school-house should be rented to a Teacher for the sum of eighteen dollars per year, and that the money so obtained should be applied to the discharge of the debt which is owing to Messrs. S. & C. Trevor, and to repairs when they must necessarily be made.

"On motion, Resolved that James Francis and Charles Williams be appointed as a Committee to repair the house and to make an offer of the same to George Roules, provided he will engage to pay the annual rent, but in case of his refusal they are to make the same proposal to William Powell, and then make report to the Council.

"On motion, Resolved that George Mathiot, Caleb Trevor, and James Blackstone be a Committee to collect the subscriptions made to the School-House which have not been already paid, and that the Clerk notify them accordingly."

On the 2d of April, 1807, the Council passed an ordinance "vesting the right, jurisdiction, etc., of the school-house and lots thereto belonging in the burgess and Town Council, and also for regulating the school." This ordinance purported to empower the Council to employ such teachers as they thought fit, and they were required to attend at the school on the first Wednesday of the last month in each quarter, to examine the school and note the improvement made by the scholars. At the same meeting the Council passed the following:

"*Resolved*, That the hours of tuition to be observed by the present teacher, Mr. Donogh, shall be from eight o'clock till twelve, and from one o'clock till half after five in summer, and in winter from nine o'clock till twelve, and from one o'clock till four.

"*Resolved*, That each scholar shall pay twelve cents and a half per quarter, or fifty cents per year, for the rent of the school-house, and that Mr. Andrew Donogh, the present teacher, shall collect the same when he receives his payment for his tuition."

In April, 1809, "The Council ordered the clerk to notify Andrew Donogh that unless he proceeds immediately to collect the arrearages of rent due for the school-house and pay the same over to the Council, to be applied to repairs, they will hold him responsible for the same and act accordingly."

April 17, 1809, it was by the Council resolved "that every Preceptor who shall be employed by the Council shall be enjoined and required, as soon as he

shall have his subscription compleated, to lodge an accurate copy of the same with the Town Clerk." After which Benjamin Evans offered himself as a preceptor, and after some debate was accepted of on condition that he should commence a school on or before the first day of the next June, and continue the same for three months without an intermission, "at the end of which term he is to be allowed twenty days, after which he is to continue six months longer if agreeable to the Council."

At the next meeting of the Council (April 24, 1809) Caleb Trevor was appointed "to superintend and cause to be done what repairs are necessary to the school-house for the recption of the teacher and his scholars, and that he be paid for the same out of the borough treasury." On the 15th day of May, 1809, it was resolved "that it shall be the duty of the Town Clerk to inform Benjamin Evans that he must give his Bond for the payment of twelve and one-half cents per quarter for every scholar which may be sent to school, and that unless he agrees to comply therewith and make out a new article binding the subscriber to make such payment they will discontinue him at the end of the First Quarter." Two days later (May 17th) a long discussion was held upon this subject, and "it was concluded that B. Evans should go on to teach school as was first contemplated, without endeavoring to obtain a new subscription."

In September, 1809, the school-house again needed repairs, and Caleb Trevor and Joshua Gibson were appointed to see that necessary repairs were made.

The following extracts from the borough records have reference to teachers and other school matters.

"Oliver Sproul, schoolmaster, ended his first quarter July 1, 1811; had 37½ scholars."

"April 8, 1812, Settled with Oliver Sproul at a meeting of the Council this day, and took his note to Treasurer for $22 in full of Arrearages until this day." Settlement was again made August 10th.

On the 17th of April, 1812, Council "resolved to accept the two lots on the east of the former school lots, it being the present from Alexander Addison for the use of an English school or schools." The deed for these lots was executed by Zachariah Connell (a present from Alexander Addison), May 30, 1812.

March 12, 1814, a meeting was held by the Council "for the purpose of considering whether they will continue to employ the present teacher of the school; they agree to employ him for another half-year at the same rates as heretofore."

July 18, 1814, "Council directed the clerk to call on William Beaty, schoolmaster, for a copy of his School Articles, and to give a Bond for Rent of 12½ cents each scholar per quarter." Clerk reported at next meeting that Mr. Beaty refused to give copy or bond, and on the next meeting, July 30th of the same year, the Council "took the matter into consideration, and agreed to continue Mr. Beaty in the School for three Months longer, without conditions."

In November, 1814, "the Council considered whether they will employ Seth Elias as schoolmaster. After consideration, they agree to confer with him on Wednesday, the 9th inst." No further action in reference to this man is found recorded.

Oct. 7, 1815, the Council ordered two writing-tables made in the school-house, fifteen feet long and seventeen inches wide on each side; "also to have the chinking made tight with sufficient mortar, and the windows glazed and puttied."

Aug. 15, 1816, Council resolved that Oliver Sproul be "continued as School-Master at the Borough School-House another quarter." There is nothing found to show whether or not Sproul had been teaching in the borough school continuously from the date of the previous reference to him.

Sept. 22, 1817, "Mr. A. Baldwin, Chairman of the Council, suggested that the Sunday-school was an infringement on the ordinance and supplements thereto for the regulation of the Borough School. A motion was made by Esq. George Mathiot, and seconded, to take the sense of the Council on the above subject, which was done, and determined in the negative. Mr. Abraham Baldwin only in the affirmative."

In 1818 the name of Oliver Sproul again appears as teacher of the borough school.

March 6, 1819, George Bell, schoolmaster, made application to the Council "for the privilege of the Borough School-House, to teach a school therein, which was granted." Oliver Sproul's account was approved, which was apparently the closing up of his service as teacher in the Connellsville school. March 16th, repairs on the school-house were ordered, with new benches, etc.

July 12, 1819, it was by the Council resolved "that Mr. G. Bell be, and he is hereby, requested to continue his school three months longer, under and subject to the same rules which he has heretofore established." And at the same time an ordinance was unanimously passed "That the 3d sect. of the 23d ordinance, inflicting a fine of $20 on the Burgess or any member of the Council who may directly or indirectly encourage any other teacher except the one who is employed by a majority of the Council, be, and it is hereby, repealed."

On the 1st of October, 1819, "The Council being informed that Mr. Bell, the present teacher in the borough school-house, declines teaching after the expiration of the present quarter, and having an opportunity of supplying his place immediately by Mr. James Killin, a young man of seventeen years of age, have agreed to receive him on trial, they to be at liberty to discharge him at the end of one month if they do not approve of him as a teacher." It appears, however, that James Killin did not then enter upon duty as teacher, neither did Bell retire, for on the 19th of April, 1820, "George Bell's time as teacher being expired, proposals were laid before the Council by William Jessup. The question whether he be em-

ployed being put, was decided in the negative." On the 29th of April in the same year Dennis O'Keefe proposed to the Council to engage as teacher of the borough school, and the Council accepted his proposition.

Among the papers brought to light in the demolition of the old Herbert house was an article of agreement between the borough of Connellsville and Dennis O'Keefe, teacher, dated Nov. 11, 1820, which sets forth that the said O'Keefe "doth agree to teach an English School in the Borough School-House; that he shall teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, and English Grammar; that when his School shall consist of over forty scholars he shall employ one of his best scholars as an Assistant Teacher."

The school return of the teacher O'Keefe for the quarter ending in February, 1821, embodies the subscription paper, by which certain subscribers agreed to pay him "The sum of $2.50 each, together with 12½ cents each, which is for the rent of the school-house, and an equal portion of coal towards each scholar we respectively subscribe or send for each quarter." To this was appended the following names and certification, viz.:

	Scholars.[1]		Scholars.
"Jonathan Page	2½	James Inglis	1
H. Gebhart	1	S. G. Wurtz	2
Adam Snider	1	Samuel Sharples	1
Sarah Keepers	1	James Carr	2
Nancy White	1	James Noble	1
Clement Smith	1	Michael Gilmore	1
John Talbut	1	Daniel Coughenour	1
James Johnston	1	Encal Clayton	1
Alexander Johnston	1½	William Little	½
George Marietta	1½	Esther Campbell	1
John Salyards	1	James McBride	1
Daniel Harshman	1	Alfred McCormick	1
Hiram Herbert	2		

"Scholars, 30.

"LESTER L. NORTON,

"*Treasurer of the Borough of Connellsville.*

"The above is a correct Return of the Borough School for the third quarter, ending in February, 1821.

"Yours with respect,

"D. O'KEEFE."

In the minutes of Sept. 18, 1822, "Schoolmaster Clemens" is mentioned. Under date of March 28, 1823, appears as follows: "William Clemens Dr. to the Borough for School-House rents for the first quarter, $15.18¾." It appears that Mr. Clemens neglected the business of his school so much that the Council ordered him to account to that body at its next meeting. This order brought from Mr. Clemens a statement, and action of the Council upon it as follows:

"William Clemens (Borough teacher) exhibited his account, which was reduced. The account rendered by Mr. Clemens is as follows, viz.:

	Scholars.	Days.
The number of scholars in his 5th quarter.	29	20
" " " " 6th "	35	...
" " " " 7th "	26	46
Ending the 28th May inst., 8th "	26	51
Total	117	45

"117 scholars and 45 days, at 12½ per scholar per quarter,

Amounts to	$14.69½
Released one ⅝ of J. Cushman	37½
	$14.32

"Amount due for rent up to 28th inst., $14.32, due for school-house rent. Mr. Clemens presented his account against the borough, which was examined and adjusted and approved to amount of $2.57½. Bal. due to the Borough, $11.74½."[2]

Clemens was succeeded by a Mr. Fleming, who taught the borough school in 1826. A school was opened by D. S. Knox, on Peach Street,—the lot now owned by Isaac Taylor, where Mrs. Russell lives. After a time an arrangement was made to combine the two schools, and some of the citizens of Connellsville still recollect the day when the pupils of the Knox school were marched in a body from Peach Street to the borough school-house.

July 16, 1827.—It was by the Council "Resolved that Mr. Lewis be permitted to teach in the Borough School-House for one year from date, without rent, he to make all repairs, and the Borough to have the use of the house for elections and other meetings."

July 31, 1828.—Mr. McGlaughlin was "permitted to teach in the Borough School-House for one quarter, free of rent, except repairs."

On the 27th of October, 1829, the Council resolved "That the wreck of the school-house be exposed to public Sale on Thursday, the 8th instant." On the 8th of February following the Council

"*Resolved*, That Whereas a subscription has been got up by the Citizens of the Borough for building a School-house on one of the Lots owned by the Borough for such use. *Resolved*, That the building committee who may be appointed by the citizens be and they are hereby authorized to cause said school-house to be erected on such part of said lot or lots as they may think proper or the Citizens direct. *Resolved*, That the proceeds of the sale of the wreck of the old school-house be and are hereby appropriated towards erecting said school-house, and that the Burgess draw his order in favor of the Building Committee for the amount of said proceeds. *Resolved*, That the said Building Committee, or any person they may contract with, have liberty to make brick for said school-house on said lot or lots, or the street adjoining the same, and to use the clay thereon for the purpose, provided they fill up any holes they may dig in the street in a reasonable time."

June 30, 1830, a special meeting of the Council was held to receive a memorial of the citizens of the borough and acting on it. It was presented, and after deliberation the Council "Resolved that if a Majority of the Taxable inhabitants sign a paper and present the same to the Council in the following words, to wit: 'We, the undersigned, Taxable inhabitants of the Borough of Connellsville, do object to the building of a borough School-House, or any other improvements within the Borough, by the collection of a tax or otherwise the present year,' then the pres-

[1] The one-half indicates that one scholar was to attend school half the time in the quarter.

[2] The settlements of teachers with the borough authorities during the continuance of that system almost invariably showed the teacher to be in debt to the borough at the close of his term.

ent Council do hereby Resolve to repeal the ordinance regulating the Borough tax, passed June 3d instant."

With occasional resolutions by the Council to build a new school-house, and remonstrances against the same by the inhabitants of the borough, nothing was accomplished, and Connellsville remained without a borough school-house from the sale of the "wreck" of the old building until several years after the passage of the free public school law in 1834. By the provisions of that law, authority over the schools was transferred from the borough to the board of school directors. Such a board was constituted for Connellsville by the appointment of William Davidson and Henry W. Lewis by the court at its January term in 1835. They were succeeded by Valentine Coughenour and James G. Turner, who were elected in March of the same year.

In 1838, John Fuller and Dr. L. Lindley were elected school directors. At that time Connellsville was still without a school-house, all schools having been taught in rented rooms after the abandonment of the old school-house in 1829. Prominent among the schools so taught during the period referred to was the school taught by Robert Torrance, at his house on Church (Pittsburgh) Street, where he had an attendance of about eighty scholars. But when Messrs. Fuller and Lindley became the school directors they determined to erect school-houses, even if on that account it should become necessary to close the schools for the year for lack of money. It may be questionable whether they kept entirely within the requirements of the law in this regard; but however this may have been, they succeeded in erecting three buildings. One of these, located on Mount Puff (present school-house grounds), was the brick building which is still standing there; another was the Quaker graveyard school-house, built on a lot purchased of Henry Blackstone, and the third was the school-house on the "Pinnacle." The first teacher (or certainly one of the earliest) in the brick house on Mount Puff was James McIlvaine, who had charge of that school in the year 1840.

The school-houses erected by the efforts of Messrs. Fuller and Lindley were continued in use for the schools until the completion of the present fine and commodious school-building. The "Pinnacle" lot and school-house was then sold to John K. Brown. The "Mount Puff" school-house is now the janitor's house on the public school ground. The Quaker graveyard school lot, which was purchased of Henry Blackstone, is still owned by the borough school district.

The borough of Connellsville was erected into a separate and independent school district by the Court of Quarter Sessions of Fayette County at the March term in 1852. Six directors were to be elected, and on the 5th of April of the same year the following-named persons were so elected to form the first school board of the district under the new organization, viz.:

Stephen Robbins, for one year.
Josiah Kurtz, for one year.
Abram Shellenberger, for two years.
John Taylor, for two years.
John Collins, for three years.
George White, for three years.

On the 14th of October following, the borough was divided into five sub-districts.

The project to build a new and commodious school-house of sufficient capacity to accommodate the schools of the borough began to be agitated in 1865, and on the 11th of March, 1866, it was resolved "to build a three-story School-House, sixty by sixty-six feet," and to borrow money on borough school bonds for that purpose. No further action of importance was taken in the premises during that year.

On the 6th of May, 1867, a plan for a school-house was submitted by Barr & Mosier, architects, of Pittsburgh. The plan was adopted, and on the 14th of the same month a contract for the building was awarded to Christian Snider at $14,000.

May 21, 1867, a petition was presented signed by thirty-eight citizens of the borough protesting against the erection of the school-house, also a petition from others praying that the contract be carried out.

On the 5th of August following the board of school directors received a communication from the Town Council of Connellsville as follows: "To the Board of School Directors of Connellsville Borough: Gentlemen,—At a meeting of the Town Council of said borough, held on Saturday, Aug. 3, 1867, the following proceedings were had: 'Resolved that the School Directors of Connellsville Borough be notified to stop proceedings in regard to building a school-house until said Directors shall have conference with said Council in reference to the construction of said house.'"

In reply to this communication the school board "Resolved that as the Charter of the Borough of Connellsville, as well as the Deed from Connell, donates or conveys the public ground for school-houses and churches, and as since the organization of the public system the said ground has already been granted by the Borough to the School Board, and one School-House already erected thereon, therefore the said Board have a right to continue to occupy said ground for the purpose of erecting additional school-houses thereon without further permission from the Town Council. We therefore respectfully ask said Council to show cause, if any there be, why said ground shall not now be used for the purpose of erecting a school-house thereon." No further collision occurred between the board and the Council in reference to the matter.

In February, 1868, Christian Snider's contract for building the school-house was cancelled, the board paying him for expenses already incurred. The plans of the building were then slightly changed, and on the 4th of May following a new contract was made

with John Kilpatrick for a brick building, fifty-five by seventy feet in dimensions and three stories high, for eleven thousand two hundred dollars.

Work upon the new school-house was commenced and continued through the summer and fall of 1868 and spring of 1869, and on the 11th of June in the latter year the board accepted the building from the contractor, who was paid in the settlement as follows:

Contract	$11,200.00
Extra work	2,229.59
Total	$13,429.59

On Monday, June 14, 1869, the new house was first occupied by the schools of Connellsville under S. P. Espy as principal. He was succeeded by M. L. Baer, the present principal.

There are now (June, 1881) seven hundred and sixty-two scholars, under twelve teachers, in all the departments. The total receipts from all sources for the year ending June 1, 1881, were $8504.72; expenditures, $7097.28. The directors for 1881 are Stephen McBride, President; H. P. Snyder, Treasurer; L. P. Norton, Secretary; Dr. Smith Buttermore, Dr. P. J. Stauffer, William B. Miner.

CHURCHES.

CONNELLSVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.[1]

The Baptist Church in Connellsville was constituted June 26, 1796, with the following-named constituent members: David Lobdell, Samuel Trevor, Caleb Trevor, Joshua Lobdell, Michael Bryan., Sarah Muirs, Sarah Trevor, Nancy Bryant, and Mary Lobdell,—all being members of regular Baptist Churches in Europe and America.

In the early days of the church the deacons were Samuel Trevor and David Lobdell. Its records even at this early period show that the church was purely apostolic in doctrine, practice, and discipline. During the first thirty years of its existence its members were ministered to by evangelists and chosen ones of their own number having ability to teach. The first regularly installed pastor was Elder James Frey, who served from 1804 to 1809, inclusive. In 1810 the Rev. George Watkin became pastor, and served in that office till 1815. From that time to 1830 the church was served by James Estep, afterwards D.D., who labored with this congregation in word and doctrine. He was succeeded by the Rev. Lester Norton, who served in the pastorate for two years.

In 1832 the pastoral charge of the church was assumed by the Rev. Benoni Allen, a popular preacher, mighty in the Scriptures, and a giant in debate. During this period the minutes of the church show that there was rarely a meeting held in which there were no converts seeking admission into the church. It numbered at that time one hundred and fifty members. In 1835 the Rev. J. P. Rockafeller became pastor and continued until 1837, when the Rev. Milton Sutton was placed in charge, and served the church in a very acceptable manner for four years.

Between the years 1835 and 1840 the teachings of the Rev. Alexander Campbell (founder of the sect known as Disciples) greatly afflicted this church, almost rending it asunder by disunion and strife, leaving it a shattered wreck and but a shadow of what it had formerly been. From 1840 for ten years the pastors of the church were the Revs. J. W. Tisdale, E. D. Brown, and John Parker. In 1851 the Rev. W. W. Hickman was installed pastor, and continued in that capacity for two years. From 1854 to 1864 the church was served by supplies, except a part of the time, when the Rev. John Scott was pastor. From 1864 to 1875 the pastors were the Revs. W. W. Hickman, N. B. Crutchfield, David Williams, and W. H. Cooper. In 1875 the church was in a low and depressed condition, from various causes which contributed to this sad result. It had been retrograding for many years, and some had almost abandoned the hope of seeing better days; others continued firm in the faith that the God of their fathers would yet visit them in mercy. But the year 1876 was to their sore hearts the dawn of a better time. God heard their cries, and guided them to call to the pastorate a young man then in charge of the Baptist Church in Irwin, Westmoreland Co., the Rev. R. C. Morgan. He took charge of the church in April, 1876, and has continued with it to the present time, and the six years of his pastorate have been wonderfully blessed. The present number of members of this church is four hundred and eighty.

In 1877 the old church building of this congregation was demolished, and a larger, more commodious, and elegant structure reared in its place. The church's property is free from debt, and its finances in a flourishing condition. There is a fine Sunday-school controlled by the church, with several mission schools in fair condition located in the outlying suburbs of the town.

The board of deacons is composed of P. McCormick, W. F. Holsing, Henry Shaffer, W. B. Minor, J. L. Stentz, R. L. Boyd, J. W. Minor, D. Workman.

It is worthy of note that Deacon McCormick has served as an efficient officer of the church since the year 1831, a period of more than half a century.

Among the devoted and honorable women who have sustained an important part in the history of the church, and whose names should be handed down to future generations, are Sisters Snyder, Wetherill, Higgins, Dushane, Buttermore, Munson, McCormick, Robinson, Minor, McBeth, Morgan, Risinger, Shaffer, White, Barnes, Percy, and Shaw.

The Newmeyers became connected with the church at a very early date, and are still represented in it by their descendants. There are three clergymen who hold their membership in the church besides the pastor, namely, Rev. W. A. Barnes, Rev. W. H. Cooper, and Rev. A. Hutton.

[1] By Rev. R. C. Morgan.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Much that pertains in general to the early history of the Methodist Episcopal Churches of this section of country, including that at Connellsville, will be found in the history of the church of this denomination at Uniontown, to which reference may be had. When Robert Ayres and John Smith were appointed to this circuit by the Conference in 1786, there is little doubt that Connellsville was one of their preaching-places. In 1789 Ayres became a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Brownsville, where he resided many years. In 1848 the Rev. P. McGowan collected and recorded all the information that could be found in reference to the history of this church. He says of 1789,—

"There is reason to believe that there was a society at Connellsville at this time. Anthony Banning, who resided at Connellsville, was received on trial in the traveling connection this year, but located in 1791, and afterwards resided in the same place." Of 1792 he says, "It is believed that about this time Connellsville was attached to the Pittsburgh Circuit." In 1802 Connellsville was in the Baltimore Conference, Pittsburgh District. McGowan says of 1811, "This year the circuit is named Connellsville, and the uncertainty under which we have labored, ceases as it respects the circuit with which this appointment has been connected. The writer is not at present able to state with precision the date of the erection of the stone meeting-house on the hill. It was previous, however, to this year."

The preachers on the circuit in that and succeeding years were:

1811.—John Meek, Jacob Gorwell.
1812.—Simon Lanch, Louis R. Fechtige.
1813.—Thornton Fleming.
1816.—John Macklefresh.
1817.—John West.
1818.—James Reily, Henry Baker, Peregrine Buckingham.
1819.—Samuel P. V. Gillespie, Bennet Douler.
1820.—John West, John Connelly.
1821.—John West, Norval Wilson.
1822.—Henry Baker, William Barnes.
1823.—Henry Baker, William Morgan.
1824.—James Paynter, John Strickler.
1825.—Robert Boyd, Thomas Jamison.
1826.—George Waddle, John Connelly.
1827.—David Sharp, John Connelly.
1828.—Charles Thorn, Jacob K. Miller.
1829.—Charles Thorn, John West.
1830.—James G. Sansom, John Philips.
1831.—James G. Sansom, Moses Tichinell, William A. Barton. ("Radical Secession at Connellsville" this year.)
1832.—John White, Wesley Kenney.
1833.—John White, Wesley Kenney, George L. Sisson.
1834.—David Sharp, Elias W. Worthington.
1835.—David Sharp, Jeremiah Knox.
1836.—John Spencer, John Murray.
1837.—Samuel Wakefield, George L. Bisson.
1838.—Samuel Wakefield, D. L. Dempsey
1839.—William Tipton, Hamilton Cree.

Uniontown District.

1840.—William Tipton, Hamilton Cree.
1841.—Warner Long, Heaton Hill.
1842.—Warner Long, M. A. Ruter.
1843.—John L. Irwin, Jeremiah Knox.
1844.—John L. Irwin, M. P. Jemison.
1845.—John B. West, M. P. Jemison.
1846.—John Coil, Joseph Ray.
1847.—P. M. McGowan, Joseph Ray.
1848.—P. M. McGowan, George B. Hudson.
1849.—James G. Sansom, John M. Rankin.
1850.—James G. Sansom, J. L. Deans, D. B. Campbell.
1851.—Circuit divided, J. J. Covert appointed to Connellsville.
1852.—Connellsville made a station and thrown into Uniontown District, J. J. Covert appointed preacher; number of members, about one hundred and forty.
1853.—Connellsville and Jacob's Creek thrown into one charge. P. F. Jones, preacher.
1854.—In this year Jacob's Creek and Dunbar were taken from the charge.
1855.—Wm. Stuart, John Wakefield. Connellsville was connected with the Redstone Circuit.
1856.—J. P. Saddler, J. R. Cooper.
1857.—E. B. Griffin, J. McIntire.
1858.—Same.
1859.—James Hollingshead, M. McK. Garrett.
1860.—Samuel Wakefield, M. McK. Garrett.
1861.—Samuel Wakefield, W. K. Marshall.
1862.—Connellsville was stricken off from the circuit, and with Springfield made a separate charge. J. W. Kessler appointed pastor.
1863.—Connellsville made a station. J. W. Weaver, pastor.
1864.—C. W. Smith, pastor.
1865–67.—J. J. Jones.
1868–70.—C. W. Scott.
1871.—S. W. Horner.
1872–74.—T. H. Wilkinson.
1875–77.—J. T. Jones.
1878–80.—J. A. Danks.
1881.—J. Hollingshead. On Mr. Hollingshead's removal to Providence, R. I., in April, 1881, the Rev. M. L. Weekly was placed in charge, and is the present pastor of this church.

The date of the erection of the old stone house of worship on the hill has not been ascertained, beyond the fact that it was prior to the year 1811. It has been said that Zachariah Connell, the founder of the town, and a member of the Methodist Church, donated the lot and building to the society. This state-

ment may be true, but it is not fully authenticated. The old edifice was used for many years, but finally abandoned as a place of worship, and was sold to John Taylor, who sold it to Gebhart, Freeman & Co. It was afterwards used as a foundry for about ten years. In 1871 it was sold to the Roman Catholics, and by them demolished to make room for their new house of worship.

In 1836 the society purchased by contract for one hundred dollars a part of lot No. 132, situated on Apple Street and Meadow Alley, which property was deeded on the 1st of March, 1837, by William Davidson, to the trustees, John Wilson, Philip Snyder, Jacob Conrad, Levi B. Page, and Samuel Marshall. Prior to the execution of the deed, however, the society had erected on the land a church building, which was the house of worship until February, 1882, when it was demolished to make room for the erection of a new edifice commensurate with the growing requirements of the congregation.

The present membership of the church is about three hundred. There is in connection with the church a Sabbath-school of about one hundred and twenty scholars, under charge of twenty-four teachers and the superintendence of Charles Whitely.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CONNELLSVILLE.[1]

"The first notice of Connellsville in the minutes of Presbytery is the record of the presentation of a memorial from the inhabitants of Connellsville, praying for leave from Presbytery to obtain occasional supplies. This was laid on the table." (*Min. Pres.*, vol. iv. p. 52. *Saltsburg, Ind. Co., Oct.* 5, 1830.)

"At this time there were but few members in Connellsville, among them Alexander Johnston and family, Wm. Little and family, and Isaac Taylor and family. These were members at Tyrone, and Mr. Johnston was an elder. The next mention occurs in the minutes of the meeting of Presbytery at Rehoboth, Oct. 4, 1831. A memorial from the inhabitants of Connellsville was then presented to Presbytery, praying to be organized into a congregation, also to obtain supplies, which was granted. The records of this church, which are preserved from the beginning, state that application was made by the members of the Presbyterian Church residing in Connellsville and vicinity to the Presbytery of Redstone, and the application was granted, and all those persons members of the churches at Tyrone and Laurel Hill residing in Connellsville were set off and authorized to organize a church at the latter place. This seems to have been an organization, as no further reference to it is made, and the church of Connellsville appears in the spring of 1832 in a statistical report of Presbytery."

The names of the original members of this church were as follows: Alexander Johnston (elder), Margaret Johnston, Miss N. C. Johnston, William Little and Mary Little, Isaac Taylor and Rachel Taylor, Sarah Turner, Joseph Rogers and Elizabeth Rogers, Elizabeth Carson, Nancy Norton, Louisa Norton, Margaret Francis, Harriet Fuller, Margaret Little, Caroline Trevor, Mary Barnet, Samuel Finley and Mary Finley, Samuel McCormick and Elizabeth McCormick.

Besides these there were four communicants set off at the same time who resided at Indian Creek, who continued in connection till 1842 or 1843, when the church at Indian Creek was organized.

The services of this church were first held in the Baptist house of worship, and communions in the old Methodist Church on the hill,—the site of the present Catholic Church. In the church record bearing date Jan. 6, 1839, occurs this passage: "On this day the church erected for the use of the Presbyterian Church of Connellsville was opened for the occupancy of the congregation. The occasion was marked with appropriate religious services."

This building continued in use till March 29, 1863, when it was destroyed by fire. The church record of that date says, "Our church was destroyed this morning by fire." The walls of the building remained standing, and the church was soon rebuilt as at present. In the summer of 1871 two lots were donated on Peach Street (one by John Taylor, the other by J. R. Johnston and T. W. Watt). A parsonage was erected at a cost of $3116.

The first meeting for the election of elders was held in the Baptist Church Aug. 2, 1832, at which time and place William Lytle, Isaac Taylor, Joseph Paull, Joseph Rogers, and Samuel Russell were elected to that office. On the 7th of March, 1844, Robert Trevor, Noble C. McCormick, and Joseph H. Cunningham were elected; in March, 1850, Mr. McCrea and John Taylor; Sept. 27, 1851, Samuel A. Russell was elected an elder, he having then recently been received from the Laurel Hill Church. On the 26th of March, 1866, Robert Beatty was elected elder; James Allen was elected Feb. 24, 1868; John R. Johnston and James L. Paull were elected Jan. 19, 1873; Henry C. McCormick and A. B. Hosack, in February, 1874; William Barnett and Adam Armstrong elected June 6, 1875, and ordained November 28th same year. Charles N. Boyd and Jacob May were elected Feb. 1, 1878; ordained April 28th same year. Mr. Boyd was dismissed to Somerset (where he is now ruling elder) May 18, 1879. James Calhoun and Hugh M. Kerr were elected May 18, 1879, and ordained December 7th same year. The present bench of elders consists of James Allen, H. C. McCormick, William Barnett, A. Armstrong, Jacob May, James Calhoun, and H. M. Kerr.

On the 28th of April, 1874, the Presbyterian Church of Dunbar was set off from this church by the Presbytery, and Joseph Paull, John Taylor, James L. Paull, and Thomas W. Watt were transferred as ruling elders.

[1] From a historical sermon by Rev. J. M. Barnett.

The first religious services regularly held by Presbyterians in Connellsville were conducted by the Rev. T. M. Chestnut,[1] who was sent here by the Board of Missions. This was before the organization of the church had been effected. When the application for organization was granted by the Presbytery, as before mentioned, the Rev. Robert Johnston and the Rev. A. O. Patterson were appointed as supplies to Connellsville. The church minutes (Dec. 15, 1831) state that the Rev. J. L. Hawkins, of the Presbytery of Washington, having been invited by the members of the church, entered upon this field of labor as a missionary, under direction of the General Assembly's Board of Missions, laboring alternately at Connellsville and Indian Creek. He remained in this field till 1837. The church of Connellsville obtained leave to present a call for him before the Presbytery of Washington. On the 20th of June, 1837, he was received into the Presbytery of Redstone on certificate. A call from this church was presented to him and accepted. He was installed as pastor. The Rev. N. H. Gillett preached the sermon, and Rev. Mr. Johnston delivered the charge. This pastorate continued until April, 1843, when it was closed at Mr. Hawkins' request. The church was supplied until April, 1845, by the Revs. James Davis, N. H. Gillett, W. W. McLane, J. B. McKee, A. G. Fairchild, —— Findley, —— Eaton, —— Wilson, —— Guthrie. In 1845, Mr. R. Stevenson became a stated supply here. He was a licentiate under the care of an Ohio Presbytery, and in April, 1845, he was called by the congregation of this church to take its pastoral charge. On the 13th of June, 1845, Presbytery met at Connellsville, on which occasion Mr. Stevenson was ordained to the work of the ministry, and was installed as pastor of this church. This relation continued until October, 1852, when, after a period of seven years, he requested and was granted a dismissal.

In the spring of 1853 the Rev. James Black accepted a call, and was installed as pastor in April of that year. He remained until April, 1860, when he was called to a professorship in Washington College, and resigned his charge in Connellsville. The church was then variously supplied until March 29, 1863, when a call was extended to Mr. N. H. G. Fife, which he accepted, and on the 29th of April, 1863, was ordained and installed. He requested a dismissal Nov. 29, 1867, which was granted him, after a service of four and a half years. The Rev. Mr. Fields preached as an acceptable supply during the winter of 1867–68, and was called to the pastorate Jan. 22, 1868, and was installed on the second Tuesday of February, the Rev. J. M. Barnett presiding. This relation was dissolved June 1, 1869. In August or September of that year a call was extended to the Rev. J. M. Barnett, which he accepted in April, 1870, and was installed on the third Monday in May of that year, the Rev. N. H. G. Fife preaching the sermon, the Rev. W. W. Ralston delivering the charge to the pastor, and the Rev. D. W. Townsend the charge to the people. Mr. Barnett still remains as pastor of the church.

The original membership of this church (1831) was twenty-two. A report of membership in 1843 showed one hundred and eleven in communion (including members at Indian Creek); in 1853 the membership was one hundred and nine, in 1863 one hundred and thirty-one, in 1873 two hundred and thirty-seven, and at present it is two hundred and sixty-seven. Connected with this church is a Sabbath-school of two hundred and fifty scholars, of which James Calhoun is superintendent.

[1] Rev. Mr. Wylie, of Uniontown, had perhaps preached a few times before Mr. Chestnut came.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

According to the best information that can be obtained, this church was organized in the Baptist house of worship in Connellsville in November or December, 1830, by the Rev. George Brown; John Wesley Phillips being class-leader.

Moses Scott, who was a weaver in the New Haven factories, and a local preacher, labored long at this place and through the neighboring section of country, and succeeded in organizing several societies. His labors resulted in the formation of the Union Circuit, which was connected with the Ohio Conference. By that Conference Moses Scott was ordained deacon in 1831, and appointed to this circuit, which at that time was extensive, containing twelve appointments. In 1832 he was appointed elder and sent to Georgetown Circuit. William Marshall became an assistant to Scott, and left this circuit in 1832.

The Methodist Protestant church edifice on Apple Street in Connellsville was erected in 1832, largely through the earnest and indefatigable labors of J. W. Phillips. The preachers here at that time were William College and James Porter. The first sermon preached in the church building was by John B. Lucas, from the text, "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?"

In 1833 the trustees of the church were Asher Smith, John W. Phillips, Isaac W. Francis, Thomas Kirkpatrick, Samuel Freeman, John Stillwagon, and John Semple.

The following-named preachers have labored on this circuit during the past fifty years:

1831.—Moses Scott, William H. Marshall.
1832.—William College, James Porter.
1833.—William College, Thomas Stynchcomb.
1834.—Daniel Gibbons, F. McWilliams.
1835.—John Huntsman, —— Miller.
1836.—John Huntsman, Moses N. Warren.
1837.—Cornelius Woodruff, Fielding A. Davis.
1838.—James M. Piper, Gabriel Lanham.
1839.—James Robinson, John B. Shearer.
1840.—James Robinson, F. A. Davis.

1841.—James Robinson, Joseph Burns.
1842.—James Hopwood, Joseph Burns.
1843.—James Hopwood, John Scott.
1844.—Peter T. Laishley.
1845.—James Robinson. Connellsville Circuit set off.
1846.—Henry Palmer, Thomas G. I. Sherwood.
1847.—Henry Palmer.
1848.—George Brown. Connellsville made a station.
1849.—George Brown. Made again a part of Union Circuit.
1850.—James Hopwood.
1851.—William M. Betts.
1852.—William M. Betts.
1853–54.—Unsupplied.
1855.—D. D. Hughes.
1856.—J. R. Tygard.
1857.—J. M. Mason.
1858.—Henry Lucas, I. W. Francis.
1859.—Henry Lucas.
1860.—William Wragg, A. Hutton.
1861.—James B. Lucas, A. Hutton.
1862.—James B. Lucas.
1863–64.—Henry Palmer.
1865–66.—Henry Lucas.
1867.—Zachariah Ragan.
1868.—Peter T. Conway.
1869.—C. P. Jordan. Connellsville again made a station.
1870.—William Reeves.
1871–73.—William Collier.
1874–76.—John Gregory.
1877–81.—A. D. Brown.

The church has at present a membership of one hundred and eighty.

DISCIPLES' CHURCH.

This church was organized in Connellsville about the year 1830, under the leadership of Lester L. Norton, Abram Shellenberger, Joseph Herbert, and others, its nucleus being formed by a few persons previously Baptists, but who had become dissenters from the doctrines of that church and adopted the views and teachings of Alexander Campbell, who often preached in Connellsville. Services were first held in private houses, with preaching by James Dorsey, J. B. Pratt, —— Young, and others. A stone church building was erected about 1840, on a lot on South Alley donated by Joseph Herbert. It was sold to the Lutherans in 1874, and the present church edifice of the Disciples was built on Pittsburgh (or Church) Street, at a cost of $10,000. The dedication sermon was preached by Prof. Charles L. Luce, of Bethany College. The church was for several years under the care of Elders Norton, Shellenberger, and Davidson.

Among the preachers who have ministered for the church have been Alexander Campbell, G. D. Benedict, and others. The present minister is the Rev. Mr. Hyatt. The church now has fifty members, and connected with it is a Sabbath-school of sixty-five scholars, under the superintendency of M. L. Baer.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The organization of this church was effected in 1874, by John Hertzel, John Wilhelm, Jacob Siller, Jacob Wenzler, and Christian Snyder. For a time their services were held in Odd-Fellows' Hall, after which the society purchased the building of the Church of the Disciples, on South Alley, which has since been its place of worship. This church, being under the same charge as the church in West Newton, was first served by the Rev. H. J. H. Lempeke, who remained its minister until the summer of 1876, and was then succeeded by the Rev. P. Doerr, the present pastor. The church is composed of Germans and English. Preaching in the German language is had in the morning services of alternate Sabbaths. The membership is now one hundred and fifty. A Sabbath-school of fifty scholars is under charge of Jacob Wenzler, superintendent.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On the 30th of October, 1876, the Rev. T. P. Patterson, of Laurel Hill, Rev. A. E. Linn, of Freeport, and Elders Wymer, of West Newton, and Walter T. Brown, of Scottdale, organized the United Presbyterian Church in Connellsville, with eight constituent members. Services were first held in Armory Hall, Odd-Fellows' Building. In the fall of 1876 two lots of ground on Pittsburgh Street were purchased of Mrs. Dr. Joseph Rogers and Mrs. Henry Blackstone for one thousand dollars, and on these a church edifice of brick has been erected at a cost of about five thousand dollars.

In the spring of 1877 the Rev. A. R. Rankin became pastor, and remained until April, 1878, since which time the church has been without a pastor. It is now ministered to by the Rev. J. A. Brandon as stated supply. The present number of members is thirty-five.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH (ROMAN CATHOLIC).

The Catholic Church in Connellsville numbered in 1871 one hundred communicants, under the Rev. Robert Waters, who is still the pastor. In that year the Catholics purchased the old Methodist meeting-house (which had been for some years used as a foundry), demolished it, and built on its foundation a new church, which was consecrated by Bishop Dominick in July, 1873. The church has now about eight hundred communicants.

BURIAL-GROUNDS.

The first written mention of a cemetery ground in Connellsville (except that embodied in the charter when Zachariah Connell donated one acre of land for a public graveyard) is found in the minutes of the Town Council, where it is recorded that on the 17th of April, 1812, it was by that body "*Resolved*, That

the Grave-Yard be run out, and sufficiently mark'd out;" and on the 10th of July following, the Council made settlement with James Shaw, and issued an order on the treasurer in his favor for $72 "for fencing the Grave-Yard," which shows that the work had been done before that time. Interments had been made there, however, several years before; and it is recollected by Provance McCormick, Esq., that as early as 1806 the old ground contained quite a number of graves, some having headstones, and others unmarked save by the mounds.

May 29, 1817, the Council "Resolved to appoint a sexton (there having been none previously appointed) for this borough, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the graveyard, keep it in good order, and keep the gate locked, and in case of deceases to dig graves and inter all dead bodies, except those who have been hanged or have committed suicide; such are not to be buried in the graveyard." . . . And Peter Stillwagon, Sr., was appointed sexton.

The location of the old graveyard is between Church Street and Mountain Alley, and adjoining the south side of the public school grounds. Within it are interred the remains of members of most of the old Connellsville families, but it is now neglected and overgrown with brushwood, and seldom used for burials.

The Old Quaker graveyard, embracing about one-fourth of an acre of ground, substantially inclosed by a stone wall, is located on the high bank of the river, in the northwest corner of the borough. It was donated by the Gibson family, Quakers, for the use of that sect. Burials were commenced in it before the year 1800, and nearly as early as those in the ground donated by Mr. Connell. Members of the Gibson, Rogers, and other early Quaker families have been interred within its inclosure. The last burial in this ground was Joseph Paull, son of Col. James Paull.

The Connellsville Hill Grove Cemetery was chartered Dec. 8, 1868, the charter members being John K. Brown, John Johnston, William Cooley, William C. Johnston, Stephen Robbins, John Taylor, Thomas R. Davidson, James C. Cummings, Joseph Johnston, and Thomas W. Watt. The following were elected officers of the association: John K. Brown, president; John Taylor, treasurer; John Johnston, secretary. The cemetery grounds, comprising seventeen acres, were purchased of John Taylor, at $150 per acre. The location is outside the borough limits, on the north side of the Springfield road leading from Connellsville. The ground was inclosed and laid out in the summer of 1869. It has since been beautified and embellished, and many handsome monuments have been erected in it.

The present (1881) managers of the cemetery are Stephen Robbins, president; John K. Brown, treasurer; Joseph Johnston, secretary; William C. Johnston, P. S. Newmyer, Thomas W. Watt.

The Chestnut Hill Cemetery Association was formed in 1868. On the 9th of October in that year a number of persons, subscribers to the project, met at Odd-Fellows' Hall, when the sum of $1225 was reported as having been subscribed, and a committee was appointed to examine lands for the cemetery. Two weeks later this committee reported, recommending a lot of fourteen acres lying beyond Rogers' Run, belonging to Mr. S. Freeman, which could be had at $100 per acre. This they were directed to purchase.

Organization was effected Oct. 30, 1868, by the election of Alfred Witter, president; J. T. McCormick, secretary; Aaron Bishop, treasurer; and a board of directors consisting of A. Witter, L. Lindley, J. Wilhelm, H. L. Shepherd, Thomas M. Fee, J. D. Stillwagon, and Peter Demult. At the same time the name of "The Connellsville Cemetery Company" was adopted, but a few weeks later it was changed to "The Chestnut Hill Cemetery." The association was chartered by the court March 1, 1869. From the land purchased by the association a lot of two and a half acres has since been sold to the Catholics for a cemetery, and a larger lot to Mr. John T. Hogg. The grounds devoted to the purposes of the cemetery have been handsomely laid out and beautified in the modern style, and contain many beautiful and costly memorial stones. The present officers (1881) of the Chestnut Hill Cemetery are J. D. Stillwagon, president; Aaron Bishop, treasurer; J. T. Greenland, secretary; J. D. Stillwagon, J. T. McCormick, Aaron Bishop, J. T. Greenland, Henry Shaw, J. R. Balsley, A. B. Morton, directors.

RAILROADS.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad was chartered in 1837, but so many delays and obstacles were encountered by the company in its construction that it was not until the year 1855 that the line was opened for travel from West Newton to Connellsville. The Fayette County Railroad, connecting with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville, and extending from this borough to Uniontown, was opened for travel between these two points Jan. 1, 1860. The latter road was afterwards leased to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company, and by them to the Baltimore and Ohio, as is more fully mentioned in the general history of the county.

The borough of Connellsville voted the sum of $100,000 in aid of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road, and bonds to that amount were accordingly issued and delivered. Afterwards the railroad company made a proposition that the borough should pay $15,000 in lieu of the bonds (which had been hypothecated for that amount), and receive back the entire issue for cancellation. Upon this proposition a number of the wealthy citizens of Connellsville furnished the money, which was paid to the corporation, and the bonds were thereupon returned and cancelled, the citizens who had furnished the money being in due time reimbursed by the borough.

On the 14th of July, 1857, permission was granted by the borough to the railroad company to occupy twelve and one-half feet in width of Water Street next the river, and "to occupy so much of the Public Ground between said Water Street and the river as may be necessary for the laying of additional tracks, and for their convenience in the general conduct of their business as a railroad company." The railroad southeast of Connellsville was opened through to Cumberland in 1871. The Pittsburgh and Connellsville and Fayette County Railroads were leased in December, 1875, to the Baltimore and Ohio Company, by whom they are now run and operated. The Connellsville depot of the Baltimore and Ohio line is on the river front, nearly opposite the foot of North Alley.

OPERATIONS OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD AT CONNELLSVILLE.

Connellsville is the headquarters of repairs for the Pittsburgh Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and all supplies for that division are kept at this point. The repair- and car-shops (located just north of the passenger depot) were built and put in operation by the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Company before the lease of that road to the Baltimore and Ohio, and these have been continued by the latter company since the leasing. Passenger- and freight-cars are built here, and locomotives are repaired and rebuilt. Engine No. 1 of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Road is still in service on the Pittsburgh Division, being now numbered 702 of the Baltimore and Ohio. The passenger-car shop is 75 by 120 feet in dimensions, admitting the building of two cars at the same time. The round-house has a capacity for twenty-four locomotives.

About one-fourth of a mile lower down the river and track is the freight-car shop, located on ground donated for the purpose by the Connellsville Mutual Building and Loan Association. The main shop is about 50 by 250 feet in size, with a wing 50 by 125 feet. In this establishment there is in operation a machine for boring joint-blocks, which was invented here, and is the only one of the kind in use in any of the railroad shops of the country. In the yard at this place the company has appliances for manufacturing all the coke required in its operations on the Pittsburgh Division of the road. The number of men employed here is something more than three hundred.

The general office of the division superintendent is at McCoy's Run, on Water Street. The offices of the machinery department and shops are located west of the depot. The officers in charge are Thomas M. King, general superintendent of the division; J. E. Sampsel, master of machinery; G. M. Serpell, master of roads.

The general freight agent at Connellsville is T. D. Turner. The amount of freight on shipments of all kinds over this road, and billed at Connellsville in each business day in the month of May, 1881, is as follows: $3815.83, $4676.23, $4572.71, $4811.02, $2715.51, $4330.51, $4897.87, $2648.46, $3329.95, $4462.43, $2609.94, $2869.03, $2842.09, $2329.03, $3372.10, $2402.85, $1935.48, $4529.42, $3699.56, $3773.70, $4774.54, $2673.12, $4430.79, $4824.00, $4162.73, $2766.82; total for the month, $94,566.72.

This amount includes freight on coke shipped on the Fayette County branch between Uniontown and Connellsville, and shipments of coal from the gas-coal region. The freights in the month of June, 1881, were less than one-half those of the preceding month, aggregating $42,963.09. The express business of that month at the Connellsville office amounted to $1000.

The passenger agent at Connellsville is John A. Armstrong. The monthly receipts from passenger traffic at this station, from August, 1880, to June, 1881, inclusive, were as follows:

Aug., 1880	$2505.17	Feb., 1881	$1771.65
Sept., "	3237.24	March, "	2648.33
Oct., "	2854.33	April, "	2426.93
Nov., "	2187.61	May, "	2901.35
Dec., "	2880.92	June, "	2727.21
Jan., 1881	1953.15		

SOUTHWEST PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

This road was opened for travel through Connellsville and as far south as Mount Braddock in 1875, and was completed to Uniontown late in the fall of the next year. It is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and is more profitable than any other division of equal length of that company's lines. The following amounts were received at Connellsville from passenger traffic on this road during the first half of the year 1881, viz.:

January	$1053.15	April	$1393.52
February	1125.81	May	1317.45
March	1251.66	June	1849.17

Total for six months, $7990.76.

In the same month the freights at this station were in amount as follows:

January	$930.07	April	$2417.81
February	1108.36	May	1791.68
March	2166.18	June	2831.89

Total for six months, $11,245.99.

Below is given the number of pounds of coke shipped on this road and manifested at Connellsville (being the coke from Pennsville and Davidson's, the last including Moyer's) during the two months ending July 2, 1881:

From May 2d to 7th:

Davidson	6,153,200 lbs.
Pennsville	534,200 "
Total	6,687,400 lbs.

May 9th to 16th:

Davidson	6,577,100 lbs.
Pennsville	869,200 "
Total	7,446,300 lbs.

May 16th to 21st:	
Davidson	5,568,000 lbs.
Pennsville	1,130,400 "
Total	6,698,400 lbs.
May 21st to 28th:	
Davidson	5,991,500 lbs.
Pennsville	924,900 "
Total	6,926,400 lbs.
May 28th to June 4th:	
Davidson	6,045,300 lbs.
Pennsville	854,500 "
Total	6,899,800 lbs.
June 4th to June 11th:	
Davidson	4,761,800 lbs.
Pennsville	299,000 "
Total	5,060,800 lbs.
June 11th to 18th:	
Davidson	5,183,400 lbs.
Pennsville	245,500 "
Total	5,428,900 lbs.
June 18th to 25th:	
Davidson	5,799,100 lbs.
Pennsville	26,600 "
Total	5,825,700 lbs.
June 25th to July 2d:	
Davidson	6,130,600 lbs.
Pennsville	212,400 "
Total	6,343,000 lbs.

Showing an aggregate of fifty-seven million three hundred and sixteen thousand seven hundred pounds of coke manifested at Connellsville in two months for shipment over one of its two railroads, and representing the shipments of that product from only two out of the thirty-six stations from which coke is shipped on the Southwest line between Fairchance and Greensburg. From these figures and facts some idea may be had of the magnitude of the coke production and traffic in the region of which Connellsville is the most important centre.

MANUFACTORIES.

THE CONNELLSVILLE MACHINE- AND CAR-WORKS.

On the 9th of September, 1865, James McGrath, then foreman of the smith-shops of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at Connellsville, leased from Robert W. Francis for the term of ten years a piece of ground fifty-five by ninety feet, located on North Alley, near Water Street, for the purpose of erecting thereon a machine- and smith-shop. On the 16th of the same month he entered into partnership with Bernard Winslow, and they erected a wooden building thirty by fifty feet, and with three smith-fires and one old lathe, commenced business under the name of McGrath & Winslow. Their manufactures consisted mainly of railroad frogs and switches and oil tools. On the 27th of February, 1866, Winslow sold out to George B. and J. T. McCormick, and the firm-name changed to McGrath, McCormick & Co. On September 1st same year William B. Stout and James B. Caven were taken into the partnership, the firm-name remaining unchanged.

The company now added some new machinery, and began to extend their business. Machine-shops of this kind were until then unknown in this region, and people were slow to believe that machine-work and heavy and difficult forgings could be done at Connellsville, but the senior partner, Mr. McGrath, having served his apprenticeship at the extensive works of Charles C. Delaney, of Buffalo, N. Y., and worked in some of the principal work-shops of the country, soon gave evidence that intricate as well as heavy work could be done here as well as in the cities, and soon the company had more orders than their little shop could accommodate. About this time the coke trade began to assume large proportions, and on account of the scarcity of railroad cars several operators began to provide their own. As these cars, owing to the bad condition of the new road, were being continually wrecked and broken, it became necessary for somebody to repair them, and the firm of McGrath, McCormick & Co. undertook the business. Having no suitable place to erect shops, they obtained privilege from the railroad company to lay a track along the bank of the river, immediately south of the present depot, and there, in the open air, for two years they did all the car repairing for the local coal companies, their carpenter-shop consisting of one end of the body of an old passenger-car, the other end being occupied by the railroad company as a car inspector's office and pattern-shop.

On the 13th of March, 1869, the company succeeded in leasing from P. McCormick the lot adjoining their smith-shop, and immediately erected thereon a small car-shop twenty-five by eighty feet, and began the erection of coke-cars, mine-wagons, and all the various tools used in the making of coke.

On the 1st of May following the remaining partners purchased the interest of George B. McCormick, and changed the name of the company to "The Connellsville Machine and Car Company." Business now increased rapidly, and it soon became necessary to seek a better location and to erect works of much larger capacity. Accordingly, on the 26th of March, 1872, the company purchased from the "Connellsville Mutual Building and Loan Association" a tract of land lying on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad at the mouth of Mounts' Creek, about one-quarter of a mile north of their former location. Here, in the year 1872, they erected a car-shop thirty by one hundred and twenty feet, and on May 21, 1873, they purchased additional ground adjoining, and erected a machine- and forging-shop and foundry of the same dimensions as the car-shop. Later other land was

purchased, and the works extended and enlarged to their present dimensions.

On the 1st of October, 1873, the old shops were abandoned, and the machinery removed to the new. At the expiration of the ground lease in 1875 the old car-shop was removed to the adjoining lot, which had then come into the possession of the company, and remodeled into a hardware-store and office.

The larger shops required many new tools, and lathes, planes, boring-mills, punches, drill-presses, steam-hammers, etc., were gradually added, until the works are now as well equipped as any in the country, and give employment to from forty to fifty hands, the products consisting of cars and railroad supplies, and all the various wants of coal, coke, and fire-brick works, mills, furnaces, etc. The partners are all, in some capacity, directly interested in the running of the works, and by careful attention to business have secured the confidence and patronage of the coal and iron operators of the entire Connellsville coke region.

FOUNDRY, MACHINE, AND FORGE-WORKS OF BOYTS, PORTER & CO.

This, the first foundry establishment in Connellsville, was commenced in 1829 by Robert W. Francis and J. J. Anderson, the former of whom continued in the business for almost half a century. Francis & Anderson continued as a firm until 1834, when James and Isaac Francis bought Anderson's interest, and the business was carried on without material change until 1860, when a three-fourths interest was sold to Stauffer & Co. In 1868, Porter Bros. purchased an interest, and the firm became Stauffer, Porter & Co., and so continued till 1876, when Mr. Stauffer died, and his interest was purchased by B. F. Boyts, and the business was conducted under the firm-name of Tennant, Porter, Boyts & Co. until June 8, 1878, when R. W. Francis, the original owner, died, and his interest was purchased by J. M. Dushane, and Tennant also sold his interest to J. M. Reid, and the firm became, as at present, Boyts, Porter & Co.

On the 28th of January, 1877, the works were destroyed by fire. A temporary building was at once erected, and by the 12th of February following the firm was prepared to fill all orders for castings and machine and forge-work. New permanent buildings were commenced in May of the same year.

It is believed that Boyts, Porter & Co. make a greater variety of castings than any other firm in the State, and the machine-shop and forge department are completely equipped to do machine, forge, and sheet-iron work of every description. In the present year (1881) the manufacture of steam-pumps has been added, and the firm has also given special attention to the manufacture of ore-crushers for silver-mines in Montana, for which large orders have been filled.

AMERICAN STEEL-WORKS.

These works were put in operation about 1866 by J. M. Bailey, Meskimmens, and others, of Pittsburgh. The company purchased land of D. R. Davidson, adjoining the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas-Coal and Coke Company, and erected thereon a frame building about two hundred by seventy-five feet on the ground, and one story (about thirty feet) high. The operations of the company were not successful, and the business had continued less than a year when it was abandoned. The place and the ruins of the building are still known as the "steel-works," but these and the name are all that remain of an enterprise which was commenced with high hopes of success and the promise of permanent advantage to the growth and prosperity of the borough of Connellsville.

CONNELLSVILLE GAS-WORKS.

The Connellsville and New Haven Gas and Water Company was incorporated March 7, 1871. The corporators were Joseph Johnston, Christopher S. Sherrick, Edward Dean, David Welsh, and Dr. Ellis Phillips. On the 23d of September, 1871, the stockholders met and elected the following-named directors: Joseph Johnston, Edward Dean, Ellis Phillips, David Welsh, John D. Frisbee, J. T. McCormick. The board elected Joseph Johnston, president; John D. Frisbee, treasurer; J. T. McCormick, secretary. On the 31st of July, 1872, a committee appointed for that purpose reported that they had secured a lot of land from the Connellsville Mutual Building and Loan Association on which to erect gas-works. The location chosen for the works is near Mounts' Creek and the Youghiogheny River. A contract was made with Connolly & Taylor to build the works complete and lay all gas-mains ready for use on or before the 1st of November following for $22,000, which was done, and J. T. McCormick was appointed superintendent of the works. At present (June, 1881) J. D. Frisbee is president, and J. M. Kurtz, secretary, treasurer, and superintendent. One of the objects in view in the formation of the company was to supply the borough with water, which is authorized in the incorporation, and which will doubtless be accomplished in the near future.

CIVIL LIST OF THE BOROUGH OF CONNELLSVILLE.

No official account is found of the officers elected on the 7th of April, 1806, the first election after the incorporation of the borough. From careful examination of the minutes it appears that the following-named persons composed the first Council, viz.: Geo. Mathiot, Caleb Trevor, James Blackstone, James Francis, Charles Williams, David Barnes, Joseph Rogers; Town Clerk, John B. Trevor; Treasurer, Joseph Rogers. The following extracts and lists are from the borough records:

"ANNO INCORPORATIONIS 2nd. CONCILIUM SECUNDUM, A.D. 1807.'

Members elected on the 6th of April, 1807: James Blackstone, Samuel Trevor, Anthony Banning, James Francis, John Barnhart, William Mifford, John Page; High Constable, An-

drew Ellison; Samuel Trevor having an equal number of votes for burgess and Council, declined serving in the former capacity; of course no choice was made for burgess on that day;[1] J. B. Trevor, town clerk; Joseph Rogers, treasurer.

"CONCILIUM TERTIUM"

1808.—Burgess, James Blackstone; Town Council, Samuel Trevor, Charles Williams, Anthony Banning, James Francis, John Page, Jonas Coalstock, and Daniel Rogers; Town Clerk, John B. Trevor; Treasurer, Joseph Rogers.

1809.—Burgess, Abraham Baldwin; Town Council, Joshua Gibson, George Mathiot, Caleb Trevor, John Lamb, Isaac Meares, Charles Wells, James Lafferty; Town Clerk, J. D. Mathiot; Treasurer, John B. Trevor.

1810.—Burgess, Abraham Baldwin; Town Council, Dr. James Estep, Dr. Robert D. Moore, John Fuller, David Barnes, Daniel Coughenour, Jesse Taylor, Joseph Rogers; Town Clerk, John Lamb; Treasurer, John Page.

1811.—Burgess, John Lamb; Town Council, Daniel Rogers, Caleb Trevor, Elisha Clayton, Charles Williams, David Stewart, James Francis, Richard Hardin; Town Clerk, Joshua Gibson; Treasurer, John Page.

1812.—Burgess, John Lamb; Town Council, Abraham Baldwin, Caleb Trevor, Charles Williams, Otho L. Williams, Daniel Coughenour, James Lafferty, Robert Long; Town Clerk, Joshua Gibson; Treasurer, John Page.

1813.—Burgess, John Lamb; Town Council, Caleb Trevor, Charles Williams, John M. Burdette, Jacob Kuhn, William Kirk, Michael Gilmore, Daniel S. Norton; Town Clerk, Otho L. Williams; Treasurer, Abraham Baldwin.

1814.—Burgess, Daniel S. Norton; Town Council, Joseph Barnet, William Kirk, James Francis, Isaac Meares, Charles Williams, Robert Long, John Fuller; Town Clerk, Otho L. Williams; Treasurer, Abraham Baldwin.

1815.—Burgess, Isaac Meares; Town Council, Elisha Clayton, James Shaw, John M. Burdette, Elijah Crossland, Daniel G. Norton, Hiram Herbert, Robert D. Moore; Town Clerk, David Stewart; Treasurer, Abraham Baldwin.

1816.—Burgess, Isaac Meares; Town Council, William Davidson, George Mathiot, John Lamb, Robert Long, Charles Williams, James Francis, John Heinbaugh; Town Clerk, Jonathan Kurtz; Treasurer, Abraham Baldwin.

1817.—Burgess, Isaac Meares; Town Council, Abraham Baldwin, George Mathiot, Caleb Trevor, Charles Williams, Robert Long, Elijah Crossland, John Adams; Town Clerk, John Boyd; Treasurer, Elisha Clayton.

1818.—Burgess, John Boyd; Town Council, Isaac Meares, Abraham Baldwin, Caleb Trevor, Robert Long, James Francis, Esq., Alexander Johnston, Henry Welty; Town Clerk, William G. Turner; Treasurer, Elisha Clayton.

1819.—Burgess, John Boyd; Town Council, George Mathiot, Henry Welty, Robert Long, John Lamb, Frederick Bierer, Caleb Trevor, William Lytle; Town Clerk, Dr. Charles McLane; Treasurer, Elisha Clayton; Sexton and Inspector of Cordwood, Peter Stillwagon; Dog-killer, Adam Snider.

1820.—Burgess, John Lamb; Town Council, John Fuller, Michael Trump, Richard Crossland, Daniel Coughenour, Timothy Buell, Frederick Bierer, Jesse Taylor; Town Clerk, Charles McLane; Treasurer, Robert D. Moore.

1821.—Burgess, Isaac Meares; Town Council, John Lamb, Michael Gilmore, Robert Long, Samuel Page, Hiram Herbert, Asher Smith, Michael Trump; Town Clerk, Charles McLane; Treasurer, Lester L. Norton.

1822.—Burgess, George Mathiot; Town Council, Abraham Baldwin, Michael Trump, Elisha Clayton, Hiram Herbert, Herman Gebhart, Caleb Trevor, Asher Smith; Town Clerk, Caleb Trevor; Treasurer, Alexander Johnston.

1823.—Burgess, Carlos Alonzo Norton; Town Council, Isaac Meares, Joseph Keepers, Moses McCormick, Theophilus Shepherd, William Mifford, Josiah D. Stillwagon, Samuel Page; Town Clerk, Isaac Meares; Treasurer, Alexander Johnston.

1824.—Burgess, Abraham Baldwin; Town Council, Robert D. Moore, Daniel Rogers, George Mathiot, William Davidson, Henry Welty, Michael Trump, Hiram Herbert; Town Clerk, Isaac Meares; Treasurer, Alexander Johnston.

1825.—Burgess, Abraham Baldwin; Town Council, William Davidson, Asher Smith, William Balsley, Joseph Keepers, George Marietta, Richard Crossland, William Clemens; Town Clerk, William Clemens; Treasurer, Lester L. Norton.

1826.—Burgess, Caleb Trevor; Town Council, Robert Long, Joseph Herbert, Samuel Trevor, Thomas Keepers, James Collins, John B. Stewart, Isaac Taylor; Town Clerk, William Davidson; Treasurer, Josiah Kurtz; Teachers in the Borough School-House, John Fleming and David S. Knox.

1827.—Burgess, Herman Gebhart; Town Council, Andrew Stillwagon, Robert Long, Joseph Trevor, Henry Welty, Michael Trump, George Marietta, William R. Turner; Town Clerk, Joseph Trevor; Treasurer, Josiah Kurtz.

1828.—Burgess, Lester L. Norton; Town Council, Hiram Herbert, Samuel Page, Jonas Coalstock, Wm. Davidson, Herman Gebhart, Thomas Keepers, Richard Crossland; Town Clerk, Joseph Barnett; Treasurer, Josiah Kurtz.

1829.—Burgess, Robert Long; Town Council, Abraham Baldwin, Samuel Page, John W. Philips, James Collins, Caleb Trevor, William Ballsley, William Davidson; Town Clerk, Caleb Trevor; Treasurer, Josiah Kurtz.

1830.—Burgess, John Fuller; Town Council, Joseph Trevor, Joseph Rogers, Valentine Coughenour, Alexander T. Keepers, Henry W. Lewis, George Marietta, Herman Gebhart; Town Clerk, Henry W. Lewis; Treasurer, Henry Blackstone.

1831.—Burgess, Josiah Kurtz; Town Council, Samuel Marshall, Isaac Taylor, John Wilson, Samuel Page, Michael Trump, John B. Boswell, Andrew J. Stillwagon; Town Clerk, Michael B. Loore; Treasurer, Robert Long.

1832.—Burgess, —— ——; Town Council, John W. Philips, David Shellenberger, Samuel Marshall, James Collins, Jacob Conrad, Richard Crossland, Samuel McCormick; Town Clerk, Henry W. Lewis; Treasurer, Caleb Trevor.

1833.—Burgess, William Davidson; Town Council, Caleb Trevor, Hiram Herbert, Lester L. Norton, James G. Turner, Josiah Kurtz, William Neal, Valentine Coughenour; Town Clerk, Henry W. Lewis; Treasurer, Joseph Herbert.

1857.[2]—Burgess, Joseph Johnston; Town Council, Samuel Crossland, John Fuller, Jonathan Enos, Joseph Trump, N. C. McCormick, Bateman Goe; Town Clerk, R. M. Murphy.

1858.—Burgess, Joseph Johnston; Town Council, Joseph Trump, Jonathan Enos, H. B. Goe, N. C. McCormick, John Fuller, Stephen Robins; Town Clerk, R. M. Murphy.

1859.—Burgess, R. M. Murphy; Town Council, H. B. Goe, N. C. McCormick, John Fuller, Stephen Robins, T. R. Davidson, Lutellus Lindley; Town Clerk, Joseph Johnston.

1860.—Burgess, John K. Brown; Town Council, John Fuller, Stephen Robins, Lutellus Lindley, Joseph Herbert, Jonathan Enos, Stephen McBride; Town Clerk, Joseph Johnston; Treasurer, H. B. Goe.

[1] An election was called on the 25th July, and James Blackstone, Jr., was elected burgess, and James Leonard high constable in place of Ellison, removed.

[2] No records can be found covering the period from 1833 to 1857.

1861.—Burgess, Abraham Gallantine; Councilmen, Lutellus Lindley, Joseph Herbert, Jonathan Enos, Stephen McBride, John Fuller, Samuel Freeman; Clerk, Joseph Johnston.

1862.—Burgess, Benjamin Pritchard; Councilmen, Jonathan Enos, Stephen McBride, John Fuller, Samuel Freeman, Joseph Herbert, Lutellus Lindley; Clerk, Joseph Johnston.

1863.—Burgess, Benjamin Pritchard; Councilmen, John Fuller, Samuel Freeman, Joseph Herbert, Lutellus Lindley, John D. Frisbee, John Kilpatrick; Clerk, Joseph Johnston.

1864.—Burgess, James N. Walker; Councilmen, Joseph Herbert, L. Lindley, John D. Frisbee, John Kilpatrick, Joseph Trump, Samuel Page; Clerk, Joseph Johnston.

1865.—Burgess, James N. Walker; Council, John D. Frisbee, John Kilpatrick, Joseph Trump, Samuel Page, Joseph Herbert, John Crossland; Clerk, Joseph Johnston.

1866.—Burgess, Thomas M. Fee; Council, Samuel Page, John Cooley, Joseph Herbert, John Greenland, David Connell, Joseph Keepers; Clerk, Joseph T. McCormick.

1867.—Burgess, R. T. Galloway; Council, James Herbert, John Greenland, David Connell, Joseph Keepers, Josiah Kurtz, J. W. Coulter; Clerk, J. T. McCormick.

1868.[1]—Burgess, Samuel J. Cox.

1869.—Burgess, Samuel J. Cox; Council, Robert B. Cox, David Welsh, Jonathan Enos, Henry N. Stillwagon, John Kilpatrick, James McGrath, Samuel Freeman; Clerk, J. T. McCormick.

1870.—Burgess, Samuel J. Cox; Council, John Kilpatrick, Jonathan Enos, William Hannum, John Beatty, John R. Murphy, John D. Frisbie, John McGrath; Clerk, Joseph T. McCormick; Treasurer, John D. Frisbee.

1871.—Burgess, Benjamin Pritchard; Council, James Johnston, John D. Frisbee, Edward Dean, Joshua Vance, Samuel Page, Peter Martin, Joseph Marietta; Town Clerk, Joseph T. McCormick; Treasurer, John D. Frisbee.

1872.—Burgess, Benjamin Frankinberger; Council, Joshua M. Duchaine, Christian Snider, John D. Frisbee, Benjamin F. Baer, John Kilpatrick, George W. Foust; Town Clerk, Joseph T. McCormick; Treasurer, Provance McCormick.

1873.—Burgess, Benjamin Frankinberger; Council, Dr. John R. Nickel, Jonathan Enos, David Mahoney, Henry Shaw, James Cunningham, S. P. S. Franks; Clerk, David Barnes; Treasurer, Josiah Kurtz.

1874.—Burgess, Benjamin Frankinberger; Town Council, Dr. John R. Nickel, James Cunningham, S. P. L. Franks, George W. Stillwagon, Joseph Marietta, Jacob M. Llewellyn; Town Clerk, David Barnes; Treasurer, Josiah Kurtz.

1875.—Burgess, James E. Stillwagon; Town Council, James C. Calhoun, David L. Walker, M. B. Stouffer, W. Kilpatrick, Thomas Adams, Samuel Heffley; Town Clerk, Lee H. Walker.

1876.—Burgess, Joseph F. Torry; Town Council, David Blackburn, Joseph T. McCormick, James Cunningham, Henry Porter, John T. Hedrick, Joseph Johnston; Town Clerk, Isaac M. Newcomer; Treasurer, Josiah Kurtz.

1877.—Burgess, J. Emmett Stillwagon; Town Council, Joseph Johnston, Joseph T. McCormick, Thomas V. Edmonds, Provance Buttermore, James McGrath, John T. Redrick; Town Clerk, Henry Page; Treasurer, Lester P. Norton.

1878.—Burgess, Benjamin Pritchard; Town Council, Joseph T. McCormick, Provance Buttermore, Thomas V. Edmonds, Hugh Stillwagon, George Enos, Peter J. Stouffer; Town Clerk, Henry Page; Treasurer, L. P. Norton; Attorney, P. S. Newmeyer; Borough Engineer, Samuel M. Foust.

1879.—Burgess, Joseph Johnston; Town Council, Hugh Stillwagon, Rockwell Marietta, Chris. Balsley, William Hannam, Joseph M. Kurtz, Lloyd Johnston; Clerk, Henry Page; Treasurer, Lester P. Norton.

1880.—Burgess, Joseph Johnton; Council, J. T. McCormick, James McGrath, H. B. Balsley, J. R. Balsley, J. W. Rutter, William Hannam; Clerk, Samuel M. Foust; Treasurer, Lester P. Norton.

1881.—Burgess, John Kurtz; Council, Lloyd Johnston, Henry Wickham, B. F. Boyts, E. Dunn, J. H. Purdy, W. S. Hood; Clerk of Council, J. S. McCaleb; Treasurer, Lester P. Norton.

[1] Two elections were held this year under different authority; both were declared null and void. The court ordered a new election for burgess in September. In March, 1869, by direction of court, election was held.

THE TOWNSHIP.

Connellsville township lies on the east and northeast side of the Youghiogheny River, extending from the stream back into the mountains. The river forms its southern as also all of its western boundary, except where for a short distance at its northern end it joins the township of Tyrone, and excepting also that part where the borough lies between it and the river. On the north and north-northeast it joins Bullskin township, and on the east and southeast it is bounded by Springfield. Next to the Youghiogheny, its largest and most important stream is Mounts' Creek, which enters the river just below the borough. The population of the township by the census of 1880 was thirteen hundred and sixty-six.

The earliest inhabitant of any part of the territory now comprised in Connellsville township was Providence Mounts, who came before 1772,[2] and settled on a tract of four hundred acres of land lying on the Youghiogheny River, and extending from Broad Ford to, and a considerable distance up, Mounts' Creek, which stream received its name from him. On this tract he built his log house and erected a mill, at which he also carried on wool-carding. At the time of his death, in or about 1782, he had received no warrant for the tract on which he settled more than ten years before. It was afterwards warranted and surveyed to his son Abner, Sept. 7, 1786. Providence Mounts left a will, devising property to his sons, Caleb, Joshua, Jesse, Asa, and Abner. These emigrated to Kentucky, and the property passed into possession of Stewart H. Whitehill, and in 1826 was purchased by Alexander Johnston.

Next south of Mounts' tract, on the Youghiogheny, was that of William McCormick, whose very early settlement has been mentioned in the history of the borough of Connellsville.

Above the borough and in the southeast part of the township, at a place which afterwards became known as "Trump's Hollow," settled John Trump, son of Henry Trump, who located farther to the southeast,

[2] His name is found in the assessment rolls for that year of Bedford County (which then embraced all that is now Fayette), in the township of Tyrone, which at that time comprehended all of the present township of Connellsville and a large extent of surrounding country.

near the mouth of Indian Creek, in what is now the township of Springfield. John Trump, at his settlement in what is now Connellsville township, erected a small saw-mill, but never gave much attention to running it. He spent most of his time in hunting deer, bears, and bees, having usually a large number of swarms of bees, and selling a good deal of honey. He lived a very secluded life, the greater part of which was spent in hunting. Mr. Joshua Gibson says he was personally acquainted with John Trump for more than fifty years, and in all that time never saw him but twice in the borough of Connellsville. He died since the year 1875, at his home in Trump's Hollow, at the age of seventy-two years. Michael Trump, a brother of John, settled in Connellsville borough, where he lived for many years, and died there. He was a good millwright and carpenter, and a highly respected citizen.

John Gibson came from Chester County, Pa., in 1793, and was concerned with Isaac Meason and Moses Dillon in the erection of the old Union Furnace, in Dunbar township. In 1795 he removed with his wife, his sons, Thomas, Joseph, Joshua, and James, and his daughter Elizabeth,[1] to the McCormick tract, a portion of which (about ninety-two acres) he had purchased, where now are the ruins of the stone mill on the river. Here he built a stone house on the bank of the river, also a grist-mill, saw-mill, rolling- and slitting-mill, and nail-shop, having a tilt-hammer in operation. All these buildings are now in ruins, except the stone house, which is owned by the railroad company.

Of the sons of John Gibson, James died while a young man, at the old stone house; Thomas lived in the south part of the township, where Joshua Gibson (Joseph's son) now lives. He was interested in the Mount Etna Furnace, and had a saw-mill and large landed property both in Connellsville and in the State of Ohio. Joshua (son of John Gibson) was drowned at the Yough Forge in 1808. Joseph was concerned with his brothers in their various enterprises, and was the owner of the land where is now Gibsonville.

Joseph Page, a native of New Jersey, emigrated to Fayette County in 1801, and on the 26th of October in that year purchased of Zachariah Connell the tract of three hundred and two acres called "Confidence," which had been warranted to John Mugger Dec. 20, 1773, and which passed from Mugger through the hands of John Vanderen to Connell. On that tract, where Joshua Gibson now lives, stands an old mill, built by the Pages. In the erection of this old mill, Noah Miller was the millwright, and his two sons were his assistants. The race, one-fourth of a mile in length, was dug by James Rogers.

The sons of Joseph Page were Jonathan, John, Samuel, Joseph, and William. Jonathan was a shoemaker, and lived in the house still standing near Joshua Gibson's. He removed to the borough of Connellsville, where he followed his occupation (shoemaker), and where he died. His daughter Rebecca married D. S. Knox, well known to the citizens of Connellsville and Brownsville. She is still living, and resides at Brownsville, as does also her sister, Miss Mary Page.

Samuel Page (son of Joseph) purchased his father's property July 5, 1814, and in 1815 purchased the tavern stand known as the Banning House, in Connellsville, and lived there many years. His son, Henry Page, still lives in Connellsville. A daughter of Samuel married William Templeton, of Brady's Bend, Pa. Another daughter married John C. Beeson, of Uniontown. Joseph Page (son of Joseph) lived and died in New Jersey. William married a daughter of Zachariah Connell, and removed to the West.

Jacob Buttermore, with his brothers, Peter and George, were early settlers in Connellsville. The two former lived on Mounts' Creek. George's location was on the Mount Pleasant road. They were farmers and teamsters, in the latter capacity working at the hauling of goods between Connellsville and Pittsburgh.

William Glenn came from Ireland, and settled in the vicinity of the old Etna Furnace. He was killed at or near that place in 1830, by a fall from the frame of a house. He had two sons, Nathaniel and William, the latter of whom emigrated to Kentucky. Nathaniel lived at the furnace, and worked there and at the other works in the vicinity nearly all his life. He is still living, about two miles east of Connellsville, near McCoy's Spring, at about the age of eighty-one years.

Azariah Davis lived in the mountains, about five miles southeast of Connellsville borough. He was employed at the salt-works that were built by Isaac Meason in 1810–11. He lived to an advanced age, but moved away from the place in his later years. He was a blacksmith by trade, and was celebrated in all this section of country as a rapid and untiring pedestrian.

John Lemon, from Cecil County, Md., settled here at an early day. He worked as a foundryman nearly all his life, and died on the furnace lands. He was noted as a man of extraordinary memory.

James Carr, an Irishman, was an early settler. He was an ore-digger. In his later years he moved to a new location on the Allegheny River, where he lived till his death, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and five years.

An early settler named Langebaugh lived in the mountains, about two miles southeast of Connellsville borough, in a "Hollow" which still carries his name. He was a mighty hunter. Little or nothing is known of the time of his settlement or when he died.

[1] His brother, Nathaniel Gibson, also came to Fayette County and settled at Little Falls, where he built a furnace and forge. He afterwards moved into Connellsville borough, where he carried on a mill several years, and then removed to Ohio, where he died.

"Actora Tom," a man part negro and part Indian, was well known in Connellsville township in the years that succeeded the close of the last war with Britain. He was a worker in the forges, and had the reputation of being the strongest man west of the Alleghenies. It was said of him that he could carry two forge-hammers at once, one under each arm, each weighing fully six hundred pounds; run an arm through the eye of each hammer; and that he could, and did, throw a fifty-six-pound weight over the drum-beam of the forge (about fourteen feet high) by the power of his little finger alone.

Amos Pritchard was a forge-man in Connellsville township. Afterwards he removed across the Youghiogheny, and died in Dunbar, at the old forge on Dunbar Creek. Maj. Benjamin Pritchard, of Connellsville, was his son.

John Reist[1] was an early settler in the township. He was a farmer, fisherman, and ferryman. He was living at Broad Ford at about the beginning of the present century, and remained there for many years. He had a small plat of land cleared, and his log dwelling stood on the bank where is now the pump-house of the railroad company. This was afterwards replaced by a stone house. Below it lay the large canoe, or "dug-out," on which he ferried passengers to and fro across the Youghiogheny. He also had an oil-mill, which was in operation as late as 1823.

Mr. Joshua Gibson recollects the following-named persons as having been among the early inhabitants of the township, viz.:

Robert Dunsmore, worked at the Yough Forge.

John Kirk, worked in the oil-mill.

Alexander McDowell, forge-man.

James St. John, forge-man.

James Richie, forge-carpenter.

Thomas and William Baylis, forge-men.

George Speelman and Daniel Jones, forge-men.

John Shoup and John Shoup, Jr., millers at forge-mill.

Jacob Summers, here about 1795, worked in Gibson's rolling- and slitting-mill.

John English and Aaron Merryman, worked in rolling-mill.

Barney Call, rolling-mill man and blacksmith, died in the army.

Levi McCormick, rough-carpenter.

Aaron Thorp, a very tall man, worked in rolling-mill.

Moses Thorp, worked in rolling-mill.

William Waugh, here as early as 1800, worked at making wrought nails many years.

Samuel Gibson, miller at John Gibson's mill, below Connellsville borough.

John Barnhart, an old resident, lived near steel-works.

Samuel Alling, early settler, shoemaker.

James Robbins, stone-mason, a great hunter.

Aaron Robbins, bricklayer and fisherman.

—— Tillard, tavern-keeper on the mountain, three miles east of Connellsville borough.

John and Martin Stouffer carried on a little grist-mill on the Youghiogheny, a mile below the borough, which in dry times did grinding for a large section of country. It was in operation in 1823, but how long it continued in use is not known. It fell into decay, and was never rebuilt.

Following is a list of taxables in Connellsville township (including the borough) in 1823, the year in which the township was set off from Bullskin:

John Adams.
William Andrews.
Eli Abrahams.
Samuel Alling.
William Aling.
Thomas Asley.
Jacob Buttermore.
Peter Buttermore.
George Buttermore.
Francis Barclay.
Daniel Balsley.
John Barnhart.
William Balsley.
David Barnes.
Pennell Beale.
Thomas Beatty.
Timothy Buel.
Frederick Bierer.
Stephen Bishop.
Esther Balsley.
George Balsley.
James Bartholt.
Mahlon Broomhall.
Robert Bail.
Abraham Baldwin.
John Boyd.
William Brown.
John Cofman.
William Clemens.
Elisha Clayton.
Abraham Clayton.
Elijah Crossland.
Richard Crossland.
Valentine Coughenour.
Thomas Cumberland.
Henry Collins.
Zephaniah Carter.
William Clements.
Jonas Coalstock.
Hugh Cameron.
Elijah Correll.
Daniel Coughenour.
Rachel Clayton.
Margaret Connell.
Charles McClane.
Adms. of Zachariah Connell.
William Davidson.
Jonathan Dewet
Dempsey & Worl
Robert Dougherty.
John Davis.
Ezra Davis.
John Eicher.
Joseph Freestone.
Ezekiel Foot.
John Fairchild.
John Fuller.
James Francis.
Azel Freeman.
Gebhart & Smith.
Herman Gebhart.
Pennel Garret.
Michael Gilmore.
Thos. and Jos. Gibson's heirs.
John Gibson.
Samuel Gibson.
John Hinebaugh.
Hiram Herbert.
William Hawk.
Stoddart Huntley.
Daniel Harshman.
John Iliff.
John Imell.
William Jervis.
Stewart Johnston.
Alexander Johnston.
John Jones.
Thomas Jarrett
Daniel Jones.
Baker Johnston's exr's.
Thomas Johnston.
Roger Johnston.
Joseph Keepers.
Alexander Keepers.
Sarah Keepers.
William Kirk.
Samuel Keepers.
Wm. Kiskader.
James Kerr.
Gustavus Kells.
Thomas Kilpatrick.
Cunningham Kithcart.
Michael Lore.
John Lamb.
Susan Lamb.
Joshua Lamb.
George Lane.
Mary Long.
William Lytle.
Adam Laws.

[1] This man's name is found variously spelled in the records and elsewhere, viz.: Reist, Rist, Riste, Reis, Rise, Riset, and Rice.

William Larrimer.
Robert Long.
John Lemon.
Provance McCormick.
George Martin.
Andrew McCloy.
Samuel McMichael.
Robert D. Moore.
George Mathiot.
Henry Marshall.
Wm. T. McCormick.
Charles McClane.
Isaac Mears.
George Marietta.
Moses McCormick.
Robert McGuire.
James McBride.
Alexander McDonald.
Edward McCormick.
William Mifford.
James Moody.
David Mitso.
Jacob Mitso.
Archibald McHenry.
Niel McHenry.
Isaac Meason.
William Noland.
James Noble.
Uriah Newcomer.
Lester L. Norton.
Ann Norton.
Peter Newmyer.
C. A. Norton.
Daniel T. Norton.
John Orbin.
William O'Neil.
Samuel Parker.
Clayton Passmore.
Samuel Page.
John Page.
George Piper.
Jonathan Page.
Henry Peters.
Amos Pritchard.
John Reist.
Conrad Reist.
Jacob Reist.
John Reist, Jr.
John Reist.
Susan Rotruck.
Daniel Rogers.
Daniel & Joseph Rogers.
D. & J. Rogers & Walker.
David Reedy.
Joseph Rogers
John Robins.
James Robins.
Aaron Robins.
James Richie.
Asher Smith.
David Smith.
Theophilus Shepherd.
James Stafford.
William Stafford.
Adam Snider.
Jacob Smith.
Henry Smith.
Henry Smith, Jr.
Christian Shallenberger.
Isaac Shallenberger
John and Martin Stauffer.
Peter Stillwagon, Jr.
John Shallenberger.
Peter Stillwagon.
Josiah D. Stillwagon.
John Stillwagon.
Andrew Stillwagon.
Asa Smith.
George Sloan
Jacob Stewart, administrator of Wm. McCormick.
Jacob Stewart.
John Stewart.
John Slonaker.
Conrad Scheges.
John Salyards.
Stephen Smith.
Stephen Smith, ex. of C. Woodruff.
Jacob Sipe.
Thomas Shields.
Henry Strickler.
James Shaw.
Clement Sawyer.
John M. Sims.
James Shaw, Jr.
Samuel Snowden.
William Stillwagon.
William Salyards.
Christopher Sleesman.
Jacob Sumers.
Michael Trump.
William R. Turner.
William G. Turner.
Samuel & Sarah Trevor.
Samuel Trevor.
Joseph Trevor.
Trevor & Clayton.
Isaac Taylor.
Joseph Torrence.
Thomas Taylor.
Jesse Taylor.
Caleb Trevor.
Sarah Tillard.
Blanche Tillard.
Roberts Tillard.
John Trump.
Jacob and John Wiland.
Peter White.
Henry White.
Stewart H. Whitehill.
Henry Welty.
David Weymer.
John Williams.
Benjamin Wells.
Otho L. Williams.
William William.
Samuel G. Wurts.
Adam Wilson.

ERECTION OF CONNELLSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

At the March term of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Fayette County in 1822, Isaac Meason, Moses Vance, and Thomas Boyd were appointed commissioners "to enquire into the expediency of dividing Bullskin township, and forming a new township out of part thereof, to be called Connellsville township." At the October sessions in the same year this committee reported to the court "that in pursuance of said order (made by the court at the March sessions), and approving of the propriety of dividing said township, they have divided the same agreeably to the annexed diagram of the courses and distances and natural boundaries, viz.: Beginning on the bank of the Yough River, below the Broad Ford, at the mouth of Reist's Run; thence up Reist's Run to the mouth of Newcomer's Run; thence up Newcomer's Run to a perpendicular fall in said run at the mouth of Abraham Newcomer's lane, which said runs are the present division line between Bullskin and Tyrone townships; thence south 44°, east 366 perches to the middle of Mounts' Creek in Whitehill's meadow; thence up Mounts Creek to the mouth of White's mill-run, alias Laurel Lick Run; thence up the last-named run to the mouth of Yellow Spring Run at the Connellsville and Berlin new State road; thence along the middle of said road to Salt Lick township line; thence southwardly along the Salt Lick township line to the Yough River; thence down said river to the place of beginning; which said courses and distances and natural boundaries as above set forth will comprise Connellsville township." This report of the commissioners was approved and confirmed by the court, which thereupon ordered the erection of Connellsville township, to comprise the territory embraced within the boundaries established by the commissioners and described as above in their report.

LIST OF TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

The following is an incomplete list (but the best that can be obtained) of the justices of the peace, assessors, and auditors of Connellsville township from its erection to the present time.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Until 1840 this township with Bullskin and Tyrone formed a district for the election of justices, and the names here given down to and including 1837 are those of residents of Connellsville township who were elected to that office in the district above mentioned, viz.:

1824, March 17. Hugh Torrence.
1829, April 20. Herman Gebhart.
1831, Aug. 16. Henry W. Lewis.
1832, June 8. Abraham Pershing.
1835, Feb. 23. William S. Cannon.
1835, Dec. 9. Thomas S. Kilpatrick.
1837, May 4. Matthew Wray.
1840. Henry Detwiler.
Thomas S. Kilpatrick.
1845. Hiram Herbert.
Isaac W. Francis.
1850. Joshua Gibson.
David Sherboudy.
1855. George Swank.

1855. Robert Wilson.
1856. Isaac W. Francis.
1859. John Mills.
George Swank.
1860. Isaac Gilmore.
Samuel Shuman.
1861. George Swank.
1862. Samuel Long.
1863–64. George Swank.
1867. Noble C. McCormick.
1872. S. C. Leighliter.
1873. John Freeman.
1876. Jacob S. Helterbran.
1879. Herman P. Gray.
1880. Richard Campbell.
1881. John Freeman.

ASSESSORS.

1832. George Buttermore.
1833. M. A. Ross.
1834. J. Conrad.
J. Anderson.
William Neal.
1835. Josiah Kurtz.
James G. Turner.
William S. Cannon.
1840. John Boyd.
1841. John L. Means.
1842–43. William Bakley.
1844–46. Samuel Parker.
1847. Isaac Francis.
1848–50. John Greenland.
1851–52. Henry Gibson.
1853. Isaac W. Francis.
1854. Philo Norton.
1855. Thomas Buttermore.
1856. Philo Norton.
1857–58. Jesse Smith.
1859–60. Philo Norton.
1861. Jesse Smith.
1862–63. Hiram Herbert.
1864. Jesse Smith.
1865. Hiram Herbert.
1866. George Nicholson.
1867. John Kurtz.
1868–69. George B. Shaffer.
1870. Jesse Smith.
James Stimmel.
1874. S. C. Leichliter.
1875. Strickler Stacy.
1876. Sinclair Stacy.
1877. Thomas Moreland.
1878. Jacob Pierce.
1879. Jacob Pierce.
1880. George Washabaugh.
1881. George W. Nicholson.

AUDITORS.

1832. George Buttermore.
1833. M. A. Ross.
1834. J. Conrad.
J. Anderson.
William Neal.
1835. Josiah Kurtz.
James G. Turner.
William S. Cannon.
1840. Samuel Marshall.
Joseph Trump.
George White.
John Johnston.
1841. Noble C. McCormick.
1842. Robert Torrence.
1843. Isaac Munson.
1844. John Greenland.
1845. Noble C. McCormick.
1846. Thomas S. Kilpatrick.
1848. Noble C. McCormick.
1849. William McCrary.
1850. Josiah Stillwagon.
1851. Daniel R. Davidson.
1852. Hiram Herbert.
1853. William L. Collins.
1854. John Boyd.
1856. Michael Bramon.
1857. Clayton Herbert.
1858. Hiram Herbert.
1859–60. George S. Buttermore.
1861. Hiram Herbert.
1862–63. Jesse Smith.
1864. Samuel Long.
1865. John R. Murphy.
1866. Hiram Herbert.
1867. George S. Buttermore.
1868. Jesse Smith.
1869. Stephen Robbins.
1870. Samuel Leighliter.
1873. Jesse Smith.
1874. William Boyd.
1875. Thomas Buttermore.
1876. James Campbell.
1877. John Freeman.
Samuel N. Long.
1879. Thomas Gregg.
1880. Michael D. Kerr.
1881. Strickler Stacy.

SCHOOLS.

Until the year 1852 the township and borough of Connellsville were districted in common, and prior to 1834 the schools at which the children of the township received the rudiments of education were chiefly taught in the borough. In that year the law was passed establishing the system of free common schools, and by the operation of that law, granting public money for purposes of education, additional schools were opened in Connellsville as elsewhere in other townships. In conformity to the requirements of the law the Fayette County Court, at the January term of 1835, appointed William Davidson and Henry W. Lewis school directors of the township. In March of the same year a township election was held, resulting in the choice of Valentine Coughenour and James G. Turner as school directors. On the 14th of September following these directors reported to the treasurer of the county that they had complied with the requirements of the law. The amount of money then apportioned to the township from the State funds was $88.17½, and the amount from the county for school purposes, $176.35; total, $264.52½.

From the records of the school directors of the township of Connellsville, commencing in 1848 (none earlier having been found), are given the following extracts having reference to the schools of that time:

Oct. 2, 1848, the directors "*Resolved* to rent an extra house for the use of the schools." March 30, 1849, a committee was appointed to make an estimate of the cost of a brick school-house sixty feet long, twenty-two feet wide, and eight feet high, for the use of two schools. The question of building the house was submitted to the voters at a meeting held on the 12th of May following, and was decided in the negative, thirty-seven to thirteen.

Notwithstanding this negative vote the directors, on the 30th of May, directed the secretary to give notice that a contract would be let June 30th for building a school-house. The contract was so let to John Shellenberger for $556. On the 7th of July, 1849, a protest by a large number of the inhabitants of the township against building the school-house on the public grounds adjoining the graveyard (in the borough); "and," proceeds the record, "as the situation had been recommended by persons living in the vacant districts, and as the people were for several months fully aware of the designs of the board to build upon the said ground, and no opposition having been shown until after the sale for building the said house, and as no suitable situation for building can be had in the vacant districts, Therefore be it *Resolved*, That the present board have nothing to do with the matter. John Taylor, Secretary."

On the 30th of October, 1849, David Barnes, J. D. Stillwagon, and James Mitchell were examined and passed as teachers. At that time, besides the three schools in the borough, two other schools were taught in the township, viz., at the school-house near Bradford's and at the Narrows. Eight teachers were then employed in the five schools of the township (including those of the borough).

In September, 1850, David Barnes was in charge of School No. 2, and Joseph Shoemaker of the Bradford School. On the 5th of October following J. D. Stillwagon was appointed to School No. 1, Joseph T. McCormick to the North Bend School, and Mrs. Margaret Collins to the Clayton School. The wages then paid

to male teachers were twenty dollars per month, and to females twelve dollars and fifty cents.

In October, 1851, Jane Cramer was appointed teacher in the Narrows school-house, and Margaret Collins was given charge of the small school in the Ratcliff house. In this year School No. 2 and the North Bend School were graded. From the 5th of April following, the schools of the township and those of the borough were under separate directions, the borough being formed into a separate and independent district.

After the separation of the borough from the township in school matters, the township contained four school-houses and supported the same number of schools. In 1854, David Barnes taught in the North Bend school-house, Joseph Hale in the Snyder house, George Gregg in the Gibson house, and —— Halpin in the school-house at the Narrows. In November, 1855, James Whaley was placed in charge of the Gibson School, J. D. Stillwagon of the North Bend School, and Joseph Cramer of the school at the Narrows. No school was taught in the Bradford school-house during the succeeding winter season.

The Gibson school-house lot was sold in July, 1857. In that year only two schools were taught in the township, viz., at the Narrows and at North Bend, Jesse Smith teaching at the former place and W. McDowell at the latter.

The township now comprises three school districts, viz.: White Rock, the Narrows, and Rock Ridge. Number of school-houses, schools, and teachers of each, three; number of pupils, three hundred; value of school property in township, three thousand dollars.

Following is a list, as nearly as can be ascertained, of school directors elected in Connellsville township since 1853, no names of school directors being found in election returns of the township prior to that date:

1853. Henry Gibson.
Daniel R. Davidson.
1854. Hiram Snyder.
William Dennison.
John Buttermore.
1855. A. Huntly.
John Buttermore.
1856. Thomas Buttermore.
John Grass.
George B. McCormick.
1857. Peter Stillwagon.
Samuel Long.
George Swank, Jr.
1858. John Taylor.
George B. McCormick.
1859. Asa Huntley.
William Eccles.
1860. Philo Norton.
Peter Stillwagon.
1862. Stephen Robbins.
Isaac Gilmore.
1863. Philo Norton.
George W. Stillwagon.
1864. John Taylor.
George B. McCormick.
1865. Stephen Robbins.
Jesse Smith.
Samuel Long.
George B. McCormick.
1866. Jesse Smith.
Robert Beatty.
1867. John Taylor.
Samuel Long.
1868. Stephen Robbins.
George B. McCormick.
Peter De Muth.
1869. Jesse Smith.
John Covert.
1870. Stephen Robbins.
John Buttermore.
Boston Bowers.
1873. David Blackburn.
Joseph Sisson.
1874. Isaac French.
George B. McCormick.
Jesse Smith.
James S. Dravoo.
1875. Jacob S. Hilterbran.
Jacob May.
James Means.
1876. Samuel C. Leighter.
George W. Nicholson.
1877. Strickler Stacy.
George B. Shaffer.
1878. Jacob May.
George Swank.
1879. Albert Nicholson.
Stewart Durbin.
Jacob Wildey.
1880. Jeremiah Loomis.
Thomas Louden.
Nathan McPherson.
1881. Henry Blackstone.

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS.

The old "Rogers Paper-Mill," the earliest manufacturing establishment within the territory now comprised in the township of Connellsville, was erected in 1810 by Daniel and Joseph Rogers, of Connellsville, and Zadoc Walker, of Uniontown. Its location was on the right bank of the Youghiogheny River, a short distance above the present village and railroad station of Gibsonville. The "Pittsburgh Almanac" for 1812 says, "D. and J. Rogers erected lately a Paper-Mill on the Youghiogheny River above Connellsville." The Messrs. Rogers and Walker were succeeded in the proprietorship of the mill by D. S. Knox, M. Lore, and John Scott, who, as a firm, continued the manufacture of paper until March 21, 1836, when the business was closed and the firm dissolved, its affairs being wound up by D. S. Knox.

The paper manufactured at this mill was of very superior quality, caused, as it was said, by the clearness and purity of the water which was used, that of the Youghiogheny River. The product of the mill was shipped by the boat-load to New Orleans and other points on the lower river. The business done here, both by the original proprietors and by Mr. Knox and his partners (but particularly by the latter firm), was very large, and quite a little village grew up in the vicinity of the mill. Only an old stone house and a mass of ruins now remain to show the location of the once prosperous manufactory and the neighboring dwellings.

The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas-Coal and Coke Company's Works are located on the railroad at Davidson's Station, north of the borough limits, on a tract of about four hundred acres of land purchased of Daniel R. Davidson and Faber & Miskimmens, of Pittsburgh.

About 1856, Norton, Faber & Miskimmens commenced operations at this place, and had sunk a shaft about eighty feet in depth when circumstances compelled a suspension of the work. Norton sold out his share to the two other partners, whose interest was afterwards purchased by the company as above mentioned.

The company was organized about 1860, with a capital of $300,000. Having purchased the Davidson lands and the Faber & Miskimmens interest, they commenced work at once, sunk a shaft, and built and put in operation forty coke-ovens, which number was increased by John H. Dravo, who took charge in 1868. The business has been successful from the beginning. The shaft is 150 feet in depth, with drifts (one a mile

in length) tending towards the surface. Tenant-houses and a store are connected with the works. The company has now 295 ovens, and the extent of its operations may be judged from the amount of coke shipped, as shown in the railroad statistics embraced in the history of Connellsville borough. The works are under charge of Charles Davidson, manager. The directors of the company are James M. Bailey, president; John F. Dravo, secretary and treasurer; Alexander Bradley, William Van Kirk, Richard Grey, and Daniel R. Davidson, of Beaver, Pa.

The Overholt Distillery, located on the bank of the Youghiogheny at Broad Ford, and widely known and famed for the high grade of its product, was erected and put in operation by Abraham Overholt in the year 1853. At that time it had a capacity to distil one hundred bushels of grain per day. Soon after the starting of the establishment Mr. Overholt took in as partners his two sons, Henry and Jacob. The latter died while a member of the firm, and in 1865, Henry Overholt sold out his interest, and A. O. Tinstman became a partner with Abraham Overholt. In 1867 the present distillery building was erected. It is four full stories high, with attics, and sixty-six by one hundred and twelve feet on the ground, with two wings twenty-five by twenty-five feet each, and three stories high. Business was commenced in this building in 1868.

After the death of Abraham Overholt, in 1869, the business was continued by the executor of his estate and A. O. Tinstman till 1872, when Tinstman purchased the Overholt interest, and carried on the business alone till the latter part of 1874, when C. S. O. Tinstman became associated with him. In 1876, C. S. O. Tinstman and C. Fritchman became proprietors of the distillery. In 1878, James G. Pontefract was added to the firm, and soon after Tinstman & Fritchman sold their interest to Henry C. Frick. The establishment is now under the management of J. G. Pontefract. The buildings contain an aggregate of about one and a half acres of flooring, and the works have a capacity for distilling four hundred bushels of grain every twelve hours.

GIBSONVILLE.

The land on which Gibsonville is located was taken up by John Mugger, Dec. 20, 1773, in the tract of 302 acres called "Confidence." On the 12th of January, 1774, it was conveyed to John Vanderen, and in the same year it came into possession of Zachariah Connell. He, on the 26th of October, 1801, sold it to Joseph Page, who conveyed it to Samuel Page, July 5, 1814. May 1, 1817, it was purchased by Thomas and Joseph Gibson.

In March, 1836, the property of Thomas and Joseph Gibson was divided under an order of the court, and the site of Gibsonville fell to the heirs of Joseph Gibson. On the 1st of April, 1844, Joshua Gibson (son of Joseph) purchased the interest of the other heirs in the land.

In the spring of 1860 the only inhabitants of the place which is now Gibsonville were Isaac Carr, Isaac Hale, and Sarah and Elizabeth Hale. In the fall and winter of 1863 the brick-works were constructed there by Jackson Spriggs, of Washington County. In the winter of 1867–68 the Lumber and Stave Company erected here a steam saw-mill, dwelling-house, office, and stables, under the management of Hugh Holmes.

In the spring of 1870 the first store in the place was opened by Edward Collins. A second one was opened soon after by A. B. Hosick, and two years later a third was started by Joshua Gibson. In November, 1870, John Hilkey opened a shoe-shop in a building near the railroad bridge.

Gibsonville was platted and laid out by Joshua Gibson, on the 5th of December, 1870. The population of the place on the 13th of January, 1871, was ninety-six persons. In March of the same year the auger-works were built by Thomas St. John.

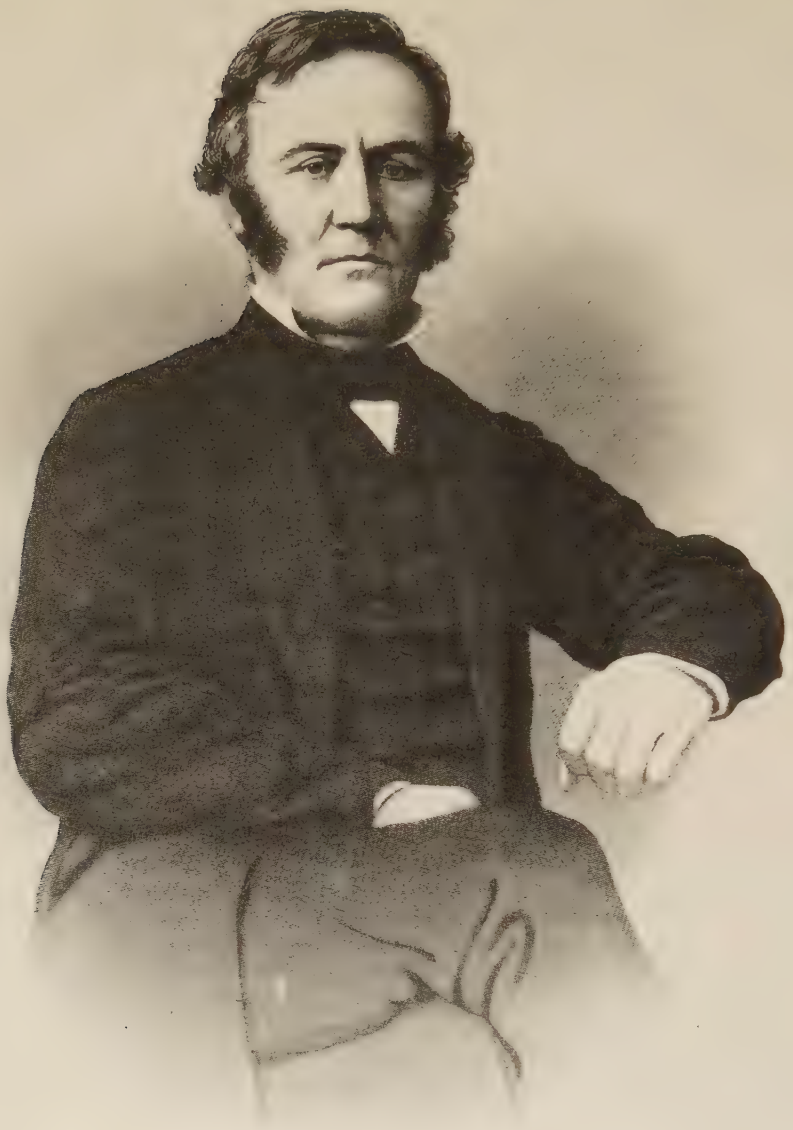
In May, 1879, Joshua Gibson donated a lot (No. 15) in the town plat to the Presbyterian Church of Connellsville, on condition that they should erect a chapel on it within two years. On the 1st of the same month the name of the railroad station at this place was changed back from "White Rock" to "Gibson's." On the 20th of January, 1880, Gibsonville contained a population of 205. It now contains about three hundred inhabitants.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOSHUA GIBBS GIBSON.

Mr. Joshua G. Gibson is one of the most esteemed citizens of Fayette County. He resides within the limits of "Gibson's Station," on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, near Connellsville, where he was born, March 15, 1811, in what has been since the downfall of the celebrated Crawford's cabin the oldest house ever built in the region by a white man. The house is made of logs, and was erected about 1776 by William McCormick, and was weather-boarded for the first time about 1840, and now has the appearance of a modern wooden structure. In this house Mr. Gibson spent the years of his early boyhood.

He is of English Quaker stock on the paternal side; on the maternal of New England extraction. His great-grandfather, Thomas Gibson (whose father was a Quaker preacher), came from England in 1728 and settled on Brandywine Creek, Chester Co., Pa., where Mr. Gibson's grandfather, John Gibson, was born, and where he owned grist- and saw-mills on the banks of the creek a mile below the celebrated Brandywine battle-field. He was wont to relate



Thos. R. Davidson

seeing the blood-stained water course by his mills on the day of the battle, which he with his neighbors climbed the hills and witnessed.

In October, 1795, John Gibson removed with his family from Chester County to Fayette County, and settled near what is now the "Union Furnace," and there assisted Isaac Meason and Moses Dillon to erect the second blast-furnace put up west of the Allegheny Mountains. He had five sons and one daughter, of whom Joseph Gibson, the father of Joshua G. Gibson, was the second child, and was born in Chester County. He was reared mainly in Fayette County, and became an iron-master, though considerably engaged in agriculture, owning with his brother a large tract of land. In 1815 he erected the old Ætna Furnace in Connellsville, which was in active operation for about thirty years. About it he put up many log and frame houses, which years ago tumbled down in decay. Joseph Gibson died in 1819, when only thirty-nine years of age, but worn out by hard work and exposure to the inclemencies of the climate.

About 1810 he married Anna Gibbs, a native of Connecticut, who had come from that State into Fayette County some years before with a relative. She died about three years after the death of her husband, leaving four children, of whom Joshua was the oldest.

Mr. Gibson received his education from an old Englishman, a Revolutionary soldier, who fought on the side of the rebels, and after the war pursued teaching and clerking at the iron-works in Connellsville. At about sixteen years of age Mr. Gibson went into both the timber business and farming, which he conducted as his chief business for about fifty years. In January, 1824, he moved upon the farm and into the stone house which he still occupies on the bank of the Youghiogheny River. In 1870 he laid out a portion of this farm into village lots, and has erected thereon about eighteen houses himself, and sold several lots upon which others have builded.

Mr. Gibson has always been an industrious man, domestic in his tastes, temperate, and social in disposition, but never mingles intimately with his immediate social surroundings outside of his family, though noted for his jocularity and salient wit. But withal he is, in some respects, a peculiar man, indulging idiosyncratic tastes at times, as is illustrated by the fact that it has been his habit for a period of over forty years to take annual excursions alone to the Atlantic seaboard, or among the Indians of the lakes or of Canada, among whom he usually spends two or three months, by them being called "the Pennsylvania Quaker," or "Wacco," which is understood to be the Indian translation of the former designation. Visiting with these people Mr. Gibson finds great diversion, and thinks he thereby conserves his health. He returns home invariably buoyant in spirits, finding the old home with its comfortable surroundings a new Eden, wherein he settles down again in quiet and peace. Thus he renews his age and his home, and escapes for a while each year the perplexities of business and the corroding temptations of avarice, and so will, doubtless, lengthen out his green old age far beyond the Scriptural allotment of life to man.

Mr. Gibson was an Old-Line Whig in politics, and is now a Republican, but "never bothered with partisan politics." In 1852 he married Mrs. Ellen Simonson, of Connellsville, by whom he has two daughters and a son.

THOMAS R. DAVIDSON.

Among the distinguished men of Fayette County who have passed away, stood eminent in professional and social life, Thomas R. Davidson, who was born in Connellsville, Oct. 6, 1814, the son of William and Sarah Rogers Davidson, both of Scotch-Irish descent. William Davidson, the father, was an old iron-master, State senator, and a man of great mental vigor. Thomas R. Davidson received his education at home and at Kenyon College, Ohio, and after being admitted to the bar, practiced law for some years in Uniontown, where he married Isabella Austin, daughter of John M. Austin, then one of the leaders of the bar in his section of the State. Of this union were two children,—Mary D., now wife of P. S. Newmyer, of Connellsville, and William A., at present practicing law in Cincinnati, Ohio. Shortly after his marriage he located in Connellsville, his old home, where he continued during the remainder of his life in the duties of his profession, and engaged in various enterprises for the advancement of the community in which he was interested. He was very cautious and reticent in business pursuits, but was quite successful and accumulated a handsome estate. He had no desire for political advancement, preferring the more congenial walks of private life, though he once accepted the honorary office of presidential elector. Mr. Davidson died Nov. 3, 1875.

His appearance was very commanding, he being in stature six and one-half feet, finely proportioned, and weighing two hundred and forty-two pounds. Perhaps a more correct estimate of his character and standing could not be given than that expressed in the following extract from a tribute by James Darsie, who knew him long and well:

"His departure from our midst has left an aching void which cannot be filled. No other man can take his place, do the work, and command the confidence that was reposed in him by the entire community. He was indeed the rich man's counselor and the poor man's friend, and was universally esteemed, honored, and beloved as a man of lofty principle, generous and magnanimous impulses, and of spotless integrity. I have rarely met one who had so great an abhorrence of a mean, dishonorable, or dishonest act as he; indeed, the love of truth and justice was in him

innate. While in principle stern and unbending, even to severity, in heart and sympathy he was tender as a child. He never disappointed the hopes and expectations of his friends, or betrayed a trust committed to his hands. He practiced his profession not so much for profit as to heal the animosities, adjust the difficulties, and restore the peace and confidence of neighbors. I presume I may safely say he settled more disputes by his sagacity, wisdom, and moderation than he ever did by the hard process of law, and oftentimes prevailed upon his clients to amicably settle their disputes rather than risk the vexation and uncertainty of an appeal to a legal tribunal. He was, indeed, a peacemaker in the highest sense of that term, and had a far more honest satisfaction in amicably settling a difficulty than in gaining a suit before a judge and jury. In one word, he filled the full outline of that sentiment happily expressed by one of England's noblest bards,—

"'An honest man's the noblest work of God.'"

The following testimonial to his great worth is quoted from resolutions by the bar of Fayette County:

"It is with heartfelt sorrow and unfeigned regret that we are compelled to submit to the loss of one so endeared to us all by long and pleasant associations. His genial, warm, and affectionate disposition, his tender regard for the feelings of others, his uniform courtesy and affability, and, above all, his high sense of honor and strict integrity secured to him the love and respect alike of bench and bar. This bar has lost a sound lawyer, an able counselor and upright man, whose honor and integrity were only equaled by his unassuming modesty and affability."

DR. LUTELLUS LINDLEY.

The Lindleys of America trace their English lineage through Francis Lindley, who came to this country with his Puritan brethren from Holland in the "Mayflower." Demas Lindley, the grandfather of the late Dr. Lutellus Lindley, migrated from New Jersey, and settled on Ten-Mile Creek, Washington Co., Pa., about the middle of the eighteenth century. There the Rev. Jacob Lindley, Dr. Lindley's father, was born in a block-house, the resort for protection against the Indians of the white settlers of the region. The Rev. Jacob was educated at Princeton College, and early in his ministerial life removed to Athens, Ohio, and took active part in the building and establishment of the Ohio University at that place, of which he held the presidency for over twenty-five years. His oldest child was the Rev. Daniel Lindley, the famous missionary, under the American Board, to South Africa, where he remained for some twenty-seven years. He died in New York at the venerable age of eighty years.

Dr. Lindley, born Feb. 1, 1808, was educated at the Ohio University, under his father's charge, and was prepared for graduation at the early age of sixteen, but on account of ill health deferred it for two years, till 1826, when he went to Virginia, and there taught a private school composed of the children of several neighboring planters. In 1831 he betook himself to Ten-Mile Creek, read medicine with Dr. Henry Blatchley, a daughter of whom, Maria, he married in 1833; and in March, 1834, he removed to Connellsville, where he practiced medicine with great success for about forty-seven years, and died Oct. 25, 1881.

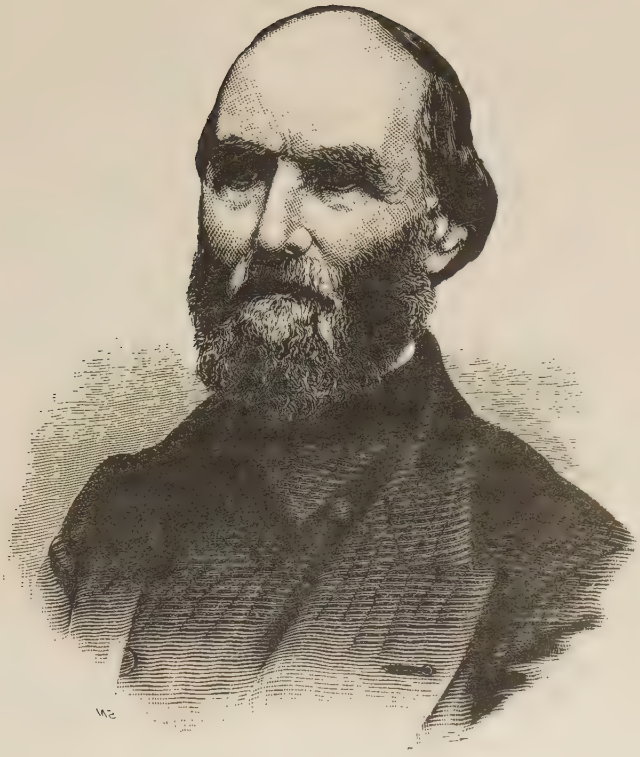
Dr. Lindley was singularly devoted to his profession, but enjoyed a great reputation, not only for professional skill, but for urbanity, a generous hospitality, and scrupulous integrity, commanding the affection as well as confidence of his neighbors and a wide circle of acquaintances.

His first wife, Maria Blatchley, died in June, 1841, leaving a son, Henry Spencer Lindley, now a physician practicing in Perryville, Allegheny Co., Pa. In July, 1842, Dr. Lindley married Mary A. Wade, daughter of James Wade, of Fayette County, by whom he had four sons and one daughter, all of whom are now living save the first-born son, Clark, who was accidentally killed while a member of the junior class of Allegheny College, Meadville, in the twenty-first year of his age. The daughter, Carrie Lou, was graduated at Beaver Female College in 1863, and in 1864 became the wife of Rev. C. W. Smith, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and attached to Pittsburgh Conference. Lutellus W., Lutellus' second living son, graduated at Jefferson Medical College, and practices in partnership with his half-brother, Dr. Henry Spencer Lindley, before named. Frank M., the third son, studied medicine at the same college, and practices his profession in Connellsville. Charles D., the youngest son, resides in Butler City, Montana, engaged in mining.

DANIEL ROGERS DAVIDSON.

Somewhere in Beaver County, Pa., near Brighton, we believe, now resides, and of Pittsburgh makes his business centre, Col. Daniel R. Davidson, who belongs rather to the State of Pennsylvania than to Fayette County, in which he was born, and where he passed perhaps fifty years of residence, and in which county he still holds large business and proprietary interests and spends considerable time, a sketch of whom it is our lot to prepare for the history of Fayette County.

Mr. Davidson took great interest in the history of his native county during its preparation for the press, and rendered willing aid to those who were engaged in it whenever he could, contributing to whatever department of the work he was requested to assist in until a biography of himself was demanded, when the proposing interviewer was met with the polite but positive refusal of Mr. Davidson to furnish any item whatever regarding himself, he easily baffling the inquirer with the naïve remark that he never knew



J. Lindley

anything about himself, never understood himself as boy or man, and could not, therefore, say anything of himself; in fact, he would prefer that nothing be said, and he left no uncertainty about his quiet but firm declaration that whatever might be written of him for the history must be obtained from others. However, persistent inquiry evoked from him the statement that he believed himself to have been born at Connellsville, Jan. 12, 1820; but subsequent inquiry of others casts doubt upon this date, and leaves the writer unable to say whether Mr. Davidson was born a year or two before or a year or two after that time.

Mr. Davidson is so markedly *sui generis* in character, as everybody who has his acquaintance knows, or should know, that it is quite unessential to mention herein, as in biographical sketches in general, the mortal stock of which he is a derivative; and yet it would seem that somewhat of his physical and spiritual nature is inherited; as his father, the late Hon. William Davidson, of Connellsville, is represented by old citizens who knew him well as a man of large mould and extraordinary mental powers, as well as of a very sensitive and potent moral nature (mixed with a degree of religious sentiment which in the last years of his life made him an extreme though consistent zealot); while his mother, Sarah Rogers, some years since deceased, is pictured as a lady of remarkable gifts, a woman of great energy and extreme perspicacity.

William Davidson was born in Carlisle, Cumberland Co., Pa., Feb. 14, 1783, and came into Fayette County about 1808. He was at first manager of the Laurel Furnace, and afterwards an iron-master at Break Neck. He was several times a member of the State Legislature, at one time president of the House, and was also a member of the Senate. He was highly esteemed as an active, intelligent, and honest legislator. It appears that the first or immigrant Davidson ancestor of William, came from the north of Ireland and lived in Londonderry during the famous siege.

Mr. and Mrs. William Davidson were the parents of three sons and two daughters. Daniel R. was their fourth child. It is learned that he went to a common school in his extreme young years; but he was never known by his schoolmates to study anything. The every-day mystery to them was how, without study, "Dan" got to know more about everything than did they who studied hard. Of course the boys he played with had no capacities to comprehend him. They knew nothing of him any more than they did about the mysteries of the attraction of gravitation when they fell off the dunce-block, or why the water ran down the Youghiogheny, gliding past their school-house.

Frank always, but not bold in utterance, Daniel Davidson grew up to sixteen years of age, as little understood by his father, it is evident (and perhaps by his mother too), as he understood himself; and the fear being that this uncomprehended boy would never amount to anything of himself, and would ever be "a ne'er-do-well," he was at that age taken from the school which he cannot be said to have "attended" and banished "from Rome,"—that is, sent into quarters over which the central power or home government held empire, but of which the boy was given experimental charge,—a sort of procuratorship. It was an act of despair on the part of his father when he made, as he thought, a fixture of Dan on the Davidson farm, north of the borough of Connellsville, which farm it was supposed Dan would need all his life to glean necessary food from. So little did the paternal mind understand the boy. But, lo! Dan, who now had a world of his own to move in, at once began to exhibit extraordinary executive ability. He greatly improved the farm, and reaped a revenue from it which surprised everybody; and then it was that his career commenced. The peculiar, great-souled boy had with one stride stepped from youth to mature manhood, and was already putting to himself large problems of a practical character, and projecting in his clear head how they should be solved,—problems concerning the public weal and involving the elements of his own private fortune.

It was at this time of his life, when near twenty-one years of age, that he became interested in the project of a railroad from Pittsburgh to Connellsville (the present Pittsburgh Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad). He threw his great energy into that matter, against the advice and solicitation of his hopeless friends and even the demands of his father, the people regarding him as little less than wild. But he kept straight on courageously and with immense industry in his course. He foresaw what none others perceived, the vast advantages to the county and to himself of the project; and tirelessly he pursued his path, securing rights of way from this and that one through his earnest eloquence in picturing the bright future, and from others by sagacious conditional bargains; and got charters, too, by piecemeal, fighting and out-plotting all the old heads in opposition. He, let it be remembered, was the only man (and then an untried boy) who had the energy to do this tremendous work. At this matter of the railroad he spent some five years, not, however, neglecting his farm improvement and culture, and attending meanwhile to other important things which had come to his hands to do. At last the road was built and equipped. Crowds gathered at Connellsville on the day on which the first train ran into the borough, bearing an illustrious Pennsylvania protectionist on the running-board of the engine, and by his side Daniel Davidson, who, as the train stopped in the midst of the people, shouted, "Here's the end of the Pittsburgh Road, with 'Tariff Andy' on its back!" and the doubters, who of course jeered and condemned him years before, now also of course applauded him to the echo, and literally bared their

heads before him. Cannon were fired, and the great uproar of praise shook the sky. William Davidson, the father of Dan, the banished, "luckless wight," looked on in silence that day, and then turned away, walking speechless into his house near by. Perhaps he grieved over his wild boy's victory, perhaps he was proud. Since that day sensible people have not questioned Daniel Davidson's judgment, his prognostic powers, his great capacity and energy.

From this point on, we might proceed recounting the struggles and conquests of this man, but our space is too limited to permit much detail. Many have not forgotten the time, not long after the railroad was finished, when a mob of Connellsville people of "high respectability" threatened dire things against Mr. Davidson on account of sundry bonds connected with the building of the road, and to pay money loaned on which, to the matter of twenty thousand dollars or so, it was feared they were to be heavily taxed. How they raged and fumed is a matter of history, as well as how Dan laid a plan by which they were lightly taxed, and the bonds gotten back by him into their hands in indemnity, they severally receiving bonds in proportion to the amount of their taxes; and how some tore theirs up or burned them in rage and contempt and punished themselves, while others kept theirs and eventually profited by them some six hundred per cent.

And while we are talking of railways, it must not be forgotten that in later years it was this same Dan who was a principal promoter of the Fayette County Railroad, which took the county-seat and its adjuncts out of the night of decay that was settling down upon them and gave them new life, while many gave him the encouragement of gibes and scoffs, sneeringly declaring that a four-horse coach could carry all the passengers the railroad would ever convey! The county also owes to Mr. Davidson more than to any other man the advantages which she has for years enjoyed through the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad. He was the originator of the project of its building, rendered indispensable services in obtaining its charter or charters, and gave his time and talents whenever needed to the work.

Mr. Davidson resided for years on his farm near Connellsville, and became universally sought for counsel in business, politics, and confidential affairs. It is probable that he settled more neighborhood and domestic difficulties than did all other men during his time in Connellsville. In politics he became a great diplomatist. In extensive and subtle combinations in political fields, in making men see things as he saw them, and in pointing out the way to easy, safe, and self-sustaining victories, he became recognized among leaders as a power long before the gray hairs began to creep into his locks. He liked politics intensely for the field it opened for the play of his forces, but he cared not for office. Indeed, he has been pressed to take important offices, but has always refused.

Before Mr. Davidson left his farm as a place of family residence, indeed early in life, he foresaw what a mighty work would yet be done in the coking coal fields of Fayette County. We cannot go into detail here, but it is meet that we make note that he started in the business (first helping others to enter upon it before seeking to secure especial advantages to himself, however) when everybody said he was crazy for so doing. (He has always been "insane!") He was one of the great prime movers in the vast enterprise of developing on a huge scale the mineral resources of the county; indeed, he was the one intellectual power which moved it. Others furnished brawn and ignorant energy. In his time he has owned more extensive coking coal lands than any one else who can be named. In the measure of upbuilding the business of Fayette County through her coal-beds, he ran against the popular "judgment," as he had done in many other matters, but, as in this case, he always carried his measures to final popular approval and indorsement.

But we are giving this article the full length of a preface to the book which might be written of the man and the great part which Daniel Davidson has played in the world, and when we took up our pen we had no purpose to do more than make a synopsis of a preface; but the subject is an inspiring one, and the material concerning it voluminous. The labor is not in expanding but in coming to a halt; for every year of Davidson's life for the last four decades would build a volume of record. It is not easy to biographize the living, since regarding them one may not be so direct and personal as if talking of the dead. Too much truth about either, a stupid public (general readers) will not usually bear, but whoever shall live to write of Davidson when he shall have gone will have a subject full worthy of the greatest pen, and may write the full truth about whatever may be his faults and failings; but to the writer of this Mr. Davidson's faults seem quite unworthy of notice, as really no part of him,—incidents of his life, not outgrowths of his character, not of the man any more than his worn-out and torn boots or old coat. There are some men whom faults do not blemish more than do spots of thin rust a tried Toledo blade. They are the current records or telling symbols, not vital parts of a great life of sturdy warfare. Indeed, there have been and are men whom crimes do not sully. Bacon was one of them. But meannesses too low for the law to classify into misdemeanors even, these are the things which stain the soul, or the rather, they are the exponents of essential natures, proofs that the soul guilty of enacting them is not great, whatever the man's frontispiece before the world. Of such the world accuses not Davidson; and while the history of Fayette County will be searched in vain in the chapters of her illustrious dead for one native born the superior of Davidson in all that goes to make great manhood, so among the living of Fayette County

E. T. Hazelhurst

and of Western Pennsylvania a similar search would surely also be vain. He has once been aspersed and thrust into the civil courts, and he came out thoroughly a victor, and justly and nobly triumphant over the attempted wrong and persecution.

Mr. Davidson has a wide acquaintanceship among the leading men of the country, especially those of the South and West, and commands their esteem, as he does that of the people of his own State. Where, when, or how in his strong-willed, successful career he has gathered to himself the funds of information which he possesses upon many topics is unknown to the writer, for he cannot learn that Mr. Davidson has been a close student of books. But Carlyle, it is said, could exhaust five octavo volumes a day. He turned over the leaves of a book, read here and there a page, caught the key-note, and saw the manner of treatment of a subject, and could talk more wisely then of the book than another man who had spent three weeks in reading it. Mr. Davidson evidently possesses some such power or art, and we are told that his memory is prodigious. But over all his powerful, logical brain reigns; and we are inclined to think that out of the depths of his own being, by the accretions of his own mind, more than from acquirements of any sort, is it that the successes of Daniel Davidson have been builded. But however made, or created, or modified, sure it is that no son of Fayette County was ever his superior in intellectual and moral forces, in mental equipoise, in quiet but tremendous energy given to great works of a practical character for the well-being of the county; in that mental forecast which amounts to prophecy in the power to move and persuade men by gentle means, opening their eyes that they may see, and, seeing, believe the things in practical life hidden to them, but clear to his keen vision. In these and many other things Davidson stands unsurpassed, felt as to his power in every part of the county, but yet "unknown," save only to the wise few, but by them understood but partially, and careless, we think, as to whether or not he shall ever be understood by the masses.

EDWARD K. HYNDMAN.

Edward K. Hyndman, though a native of Carbon Co., Pa., and present resident of Pittsburgh, resided in Fayette County for a period of about eight years, and holds large business interests therein.

Mr. Hyndman is of Scotch-Irish descent, being the son of Hugh Hyndman, who was born in the north of Ireland in 1800, and Catharine Huff, a native of Danville, Pa., born in 1805, both still living in vigorous old age. He was born in Mauch Chunk, Pa., the great anthracite coal region, in 1844, and growing up there became a civil engineer at about eighteen years of age, and was engaged more or less in the construction and operation of railroads in their various departments until at twenty-five years of age he became the superintendent of the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, from Easton to Scranton (now a part of the New Jersey Central Railroad system), in the superintendency of which he continued till 1872, when he resigned his post to take the superintendency of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad (now the Pittsburgh Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad), in charge of which he remained, residing at Connellsville, for the period of eight years.

In his official position, while living there in charge of the railroad, Mr. Hyndman enjoyed peculiar opportunities for studying the Connellsville coke business and the extent and position of the coking coal field, and was so impressed with the vast present and future importance of the business that he took measures to secure some eight thousand acres of the best of coal lands in one body, and organized a company under the name of the Connellsville Coke and Iron Company, with Hon. John Leisenring as president, and other of his old Eastern anthracite coal friends as members, with a capital stock of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for the purpose of developing the coal property. He then resigned the superintendency of the railroad, and accepted the position of general manager of the above-named company. Mr. Hyndman remained in that position until the company was thoroughly established and in working order, he finding meanwhile that his early experience in the anthracite district availed him much in the new field. He then resigned the management of the company, though still its consulting engineer, and removing to Pittsburgh, accepted (in June, 1881) the office of general manager of the Pittsburgh and Western Railroad, which office he now holds, together with that of president of the Pittsburgh Junction Railroad.

Mr. Hyndman is also largely interested in various enterprises in and out of the State. Among these may be mentioned that of the Virginia Coal and Iron Company and the Holston Steel and Iron Company, having their centre of operations in Southwestern Virginia, and in which Mr. Leisenring and others of the Connellsville Coke and Iron Company are also interested. The above-named Virginia Coal and Iron Company possesses over 70,000 acres of coal and iron lands, upon the development of which they have already entered, having commenced the construction of a railroad seventy miles in length in order to reach their new fields from Bristol, Tenn. The coke to be manufactured in this field will readily supply markets not accessible from the Connellsville coke region.

Feb. 25, 1873, Mr. Hyndman married at Philadelphia, Miss Gulielma A. Brown, daughter of the late William Brown, Esq., of Bethlehem, Pa., and Mrs. Susan I. Brown, his widow, who now resides in Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Hyndman have two sons

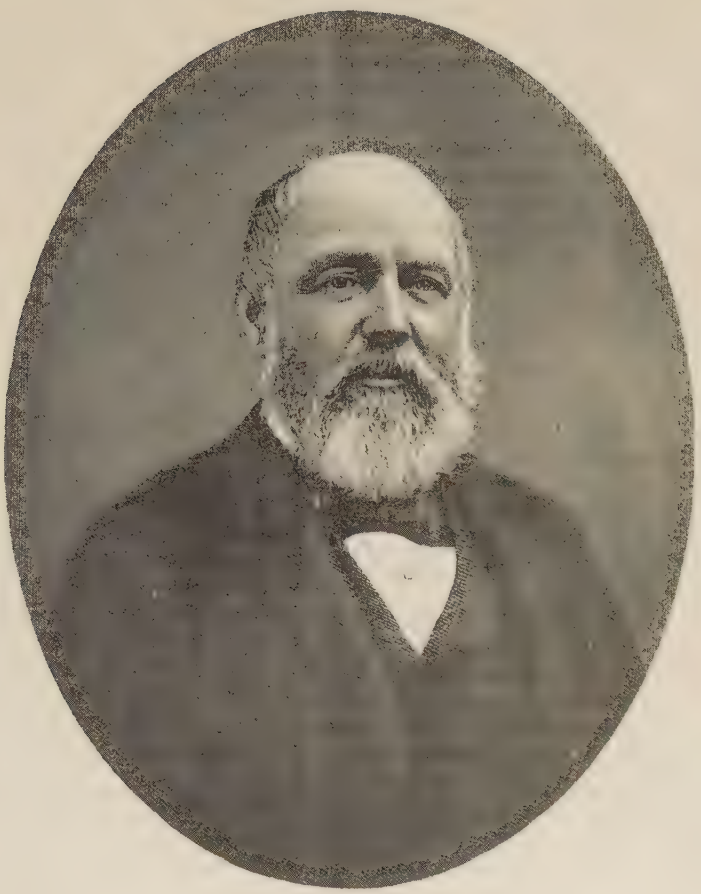
JOHN LEISENRING.

Among the many eminent business men and capitalists whom the treasures of the Connellsville coal basin have attracted from other regions, to make large investments in mineral lands, mining, and the manufacture of coke in Fayette County, one of the most widely known and prominent is the president of the Connellsville Coke and Iron Company, Hon. John Leisenring, whose home is at Mauch Chunk, Pa., but who is a native of Philadelphia. He was born in 1819, his paternal ancestors being of Saxon descent, and his maternal ancestors Scotch. His great-grandfather came to America and settled in Whitehall township, Lehigh County, on the Lehigh River, in A.D. 1765, on a farm bought from the original proprietors, while Indians still occupied that portion of the State. This farm still remains in the possession of his descendants. At the time of John Leisenring's birth his father was a morocco-dresser in Philadelphia, which business he left to engage in the war of 1812. In 1828 he removed to Mauch Chunk, where the family have since resided. John's education was directed with especial reference to the profession of civil engineer, which he entered at an early age, under the direction of E. A. Douglas, principal engineer of the L. C. & N. Co., then controlled by Josiah White and Erskine Hazard, who were engaged in constructing a slack-water navigation of the Lehigh River from Mauch Chunk to White Haven, and also building a railroad from White Haven to Wilkesbarre.

Mr. Leisenring, at the age of seventeen years, had full charge of a division of the canal and railroad, while George Law and Asa Packer were contractors on the same division, and remained in charge until its completion. After completing this work, the Morris Canal Company, who were then enlarging their canal from Easton to Jersey City, through their chief engineer, Mr. E. A. Douglas, secured his services as assistant, and he was placed in charge of the division between Dover, N. J., and Jersey City. He was also engaged in locating and surveying the railroad now known as the Belvidere Delaware Railroad, in which work he was associated with E. A. Douglas and Gen. H. M. Negley, who now lives in California. About this time he engaged in the coal business, then in its infancy, which he saw was to be the controlling business of the region. He also built the Sharp Mountain planes, on the property of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, for conveying the coal which he and others mined. From Ashton, Carbon Co., where he had lived nine years, he removed in 1854 to Eckley, Luzerne Co., where he opened the Council Ridge mines, which are now operated by him, as well as many others in the same locality, he being especially identified with the coal from Buck Mountain vein, producing together in 1881 about one million tons. He organized and is still president of the Upper Lehigh Coal Company, known as one of the most successful anthracite mining companies in the country. On the death of E. A. Douglas he was chosen as his successor in charge of the works of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, during which the navigation from White Haven down was almost totally destroyed by the great freshet of June, 1862. The works from Mauch Chunk to Easton were repaired with wonderful rapidity, and Mr. Leisenring's energy and efficiency in their reconstruction were on all hands commended. The navigation from Mauch Chunk to White Haven was not restored, because in the judgment of the subject of this article the destruction to life and property had been so great as to be sufficient ground for declining to incur the risk of a repetition, and in order to retain the business he suggested and recommended the building of a railroad between the same points.

After completing this work, which gave the company a line of railroad from Wilkesbarre to Mauch Chunk, Mr. Leisenring saw that to secure the full benefit of this road it would be necessary to have a railroad from Mauch Chunk to Easton, to connect with roads in New Jersey, so that the operations of the company need not be suspended during the winter months, but that business could go on continuously. In carrying out this plan, which was promptly adopted, the road was laid out and completed with steel rails, which were the first importation of any consequence, and the whole fifty miles are still in use and doing good service, showing the forecast and sound judgment of its promoter. The iron bridges crossing the two rivers, Lehigh and Delaware, at Easton have been considered a masterly piece of engineering, both in their location and construction. In view of the large business which he expected from the Wyoming region, he designed and built the three inclined planes which were used to raise the coal from the Wyoming Valley, a height of about 1000 feet, divided in planes of about a mile in length each. These planes are constructed with a capacity to raise 2000 cars, or 10,000 to 12,000 tons, daily, at a cost of but little more than the minimum cost per mile of transportation on a railroad of ordinary grade, thus saving to the company over four-fifths of the cost of hauling the same coal in cars by locomotives, as it would have required over thirteen miles of railroad to overcome the same elevation. These are thought to be the most effective planes in the world.

Having brought to a successful issue all these plans for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's canals and roads, the increasing cares of his various enterprises made it necessary for him to resign the active charge of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company's extended business; and the company being loath to lose his services, urged upon his acceptance the position of consulting engineer and member of the board of managers, which latter position he still holds. About this time there came a struggle among transporting companies to secure control of coal lands; in which, owing to his well-known familiarity with the



geological formations in the coal regions, Mr. Leisenring was invited to join the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, of which he was elected a director, and whose large terminal facilities were such as to enable them to compete successfully for a large business. A lease was secured by the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey of the canal and roads of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, securing thereby the tonnage of the mines owned by that company and others, including those of the Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company. The mines of the latter company, together with other purchases, were merged into the property of the company now known as the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal and Iron Company. In gathering these properties the advice and counsel of Mr. Leisenring was sought, and he, together with Charles Parrish, selected the lands, which are now conceded to be as valuable as any, and to be the finest body of connected coal land owned by any of the corporations in the same neighborhood, and having all of the best veins of coal in perfection.

The near approach of the time when the anthracite coal-fields would be unable to supply the increasing demands upon them, and the necessity of providing new avenues for business operations, led him to the consideration of coke as a fuel for iron and other manufactures. With this end in view an examination was made of several tracts, from which he and his associates selected the property which now belongs to the Connellsville Coke and Iron Company.

The following extracts, taken from the first annual report of the directors to the stockholders, dated Feb. 10, 1881, will show the operations of the company to that date. Their property covers about 8500 acres of land, every foot of which contains the celebrated Connellsville seam of coking coal:

"The company was duly organized on the 31st of January, 1880. At a subsequent meeting of the stockholders, held March 13, 1880, the charter granted by the authorities of the State of Pennsylvania, dated March 5, 1880, was adopted and accepted by the stockholders, together with a code of by-laws for the management and government of the company.

"Operations for the development of the property, by sinking a shaft, building ovens, and erecting tenement-houses, were commenced March 27, 1880, and have been continued with but slight interruption to the present time

"The shaft has been sunk to the celebrated Connellsville seam of coking coal, a distance of 375 feet from the surface.

"The vein was struck about the centre of the basin and found to be 9½ feet thick and of an excellent quality, surpassing in point of comparative freeness from sulphur, in density, in richness in carbon and smaller quantity of ash the products of the surrounding properties located upon the outcrops of the basin.

"The fact of the shaft having been driven to the coal in the centre of the basin and to the greatest depth yet attained in that coal-field, with the results aforesaid, has very much enhanced the value of the company's and surrounding property, by the demonstrated fact that the deeper the coal is buried with superincumbent strata the purer and better it is found.

"A pair of hoisting-engines working direct (without intermediate gearing), and capable of hoisting 1500 to 2000 tons of coal per day, have been erected, put in operation, and work admirably. They were furnished by the Dickson Manufacturing Company, of Scranton, Pa., a corporation well known for the excellence of its work.

"The second opening, for ventilating purposes and for the escape of the miners in case of accident to the main shaft, has been commenced. This opening is required by law, as well as for the safe and economical working of the mines, and will be prosecuted to an early completion.

"Additional houses for the accommodation of the workmen, also coke-ovens, tracks, etc., necessary for the prosecution of the business will be commenced early the coming spring.

"The present selling prices of coke at the ovens afford a handsome profit to the producer, and the marketing of which is limited only by the means of transportation, which it is reported are entirely inadequate to do the business that offers. We are informed, however, that the carrying companies are arranging to greatly augment their rolling-stock.

"Within the last three or four months an entirely new market has been found for coke by the introduction of machinery for breaking, screening, and sizing it, to be used for domestic purposes in competition with anthracite coal. It is believed it will hereafter become a very important factor in the net profit account of coke producers; doubtless the company will find it to be to its interest, in the near futuro, to combine with its regular coke business this new industry.

"The branch railroad being constructed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to connect our works with their main line is progressing rapidly towards completion, and we are assured that it will be connected with our tracks at the ovens by the 1st of May, and by the 1st of June the company will probably be able to ship coke from their mines in a moderate way.

"The board desire to congratulate the stockholders on the possession of so fine a property in Fayette County; doubtless it is among the best tracts of coking coal land in the State, and probably in the world. Its value has already appreciated to nearly or quite double its original cost, when compared with the prices at which coke lands have recently been sold in the vicinity, and when the limited amount of this kind of property is considered, and the rapid increase in the consumption of coke is taken into account, your property has the elements for one of the best future paying enterprises in the country.

"The Connellsville coking coal basin is about thirty miles long by an average of two and one-half miles wide. The company's property occupies about six miles in length of the heart of this basin, and lies as nearly as may be about midway in the longitudinal axis of the same. The coal is very unlike that in the adjacent basins, although geologically the same sheet of coal, but thinning out as it rolls over the anticlinals into the contiguous basins on either side, losing at the same time its coking qualities and turning into a gas and steam coal, costing to mine from seventy-five to eighty-five cents per ton, whilst the Connellsville coal is readily produced at a cost for mining of only twenty-five to thirty cents per ton. Furthermore, the coal produced outside of the Connellsville basin requires (owing to the large percentage of sulphur with which it is charged) to be crushed and washed to rid it of a portion of the sulphur before subjecting it to the coking process, whilst the coal contained in your property, owing to its moderate percentage of sulphur, is taken directly from the mine and dumped into the ovens, without any desulphurizing process whatever. The cost of producing Connellsville coke is therefore at least fifty cents per ton less than that of the neighboring regions located as before stated. These facts, together with the advantages before mentioned, demonstrate the great value of the company's estate."

Shaft No. 1, located at "Leisenring," near the eastern end of the property, is now in operation, furnishing coal for about 200 ovens. The construction of 200 additional ovens is now under way, and will be completed by June next, and 300 more will be added by the close of this year.

Shaft No. 2, near the western line of the property, has been sunk to the coal a distance of about 150 feet, and houses and ovens are being built with the view of a business of 1000 tons of coke daily. Locations have been made for three additional plants, with a capacity each of 1000 tons per day, making in all five plants, with a total capacity of producing 5000 tons of coke daily, 1700 acres of land having been assigned to each plant.

The following officers and board of directors are as follows: John Leisenring, F. A. Potts, Samuel Dickson, John S. Wentz, E. B. Leisenring, M. S. Kemmerer, Henry McCormick, Daniel Bertsch, John Fritz.

Officers elected by the board of directors: President, Hon. John Leisenring; Vice-President, E. B. Leisenring; Superintendent and Engineer, J. K. Taggart; Consulting Engineer, E. K. Hyndman; Secretary and Treasurer, W. B. Whitney; Chief Clerk, John A. Esser.

COL. JAMES M. SCHOONMAKER.

Col. James M. Schoonmaker, though a native and resident of Pittsburgh, has large business interests in Fayette County, in the development of coal-mines and the manufacture of coke, and is therefore more practically identified with the welfare of the county than are many of her own children.

Col. Schoonmaker is of New York "Knickerbocker" stock, his paternal ancestors subsequent to 1660 having been born in Ulster and Orange Counties, N. Y. Hendrick Jochem, one of his paternal ancestors, came to America from Holland in 1660 and settled in Ulster County.

James Schoonmaker, the father of Col. Schoonmaker, removed from Ulster County to Pittsburgh in 1836, at the age of twenty-three years, and embarked in the drug business. In 1841 he married Mary Stockton, a daughter of Rev. Joseph Stockton, of Pittsburgh, by whom he has had nine children,—five sons and four daughters,—of whom James M. is the oldest. Both parents, as well as all the children, are living.

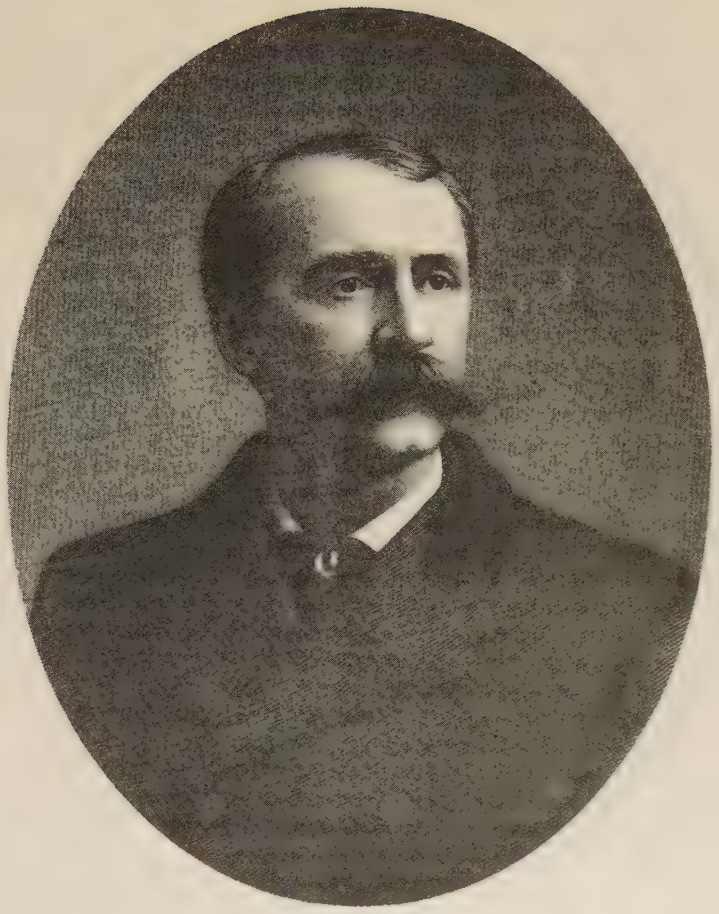
James M. was born June 30, 1842, and was educated in private schools and in the public schools of Pittsburgh, and attended the Western University of that city, which institution he left at the age of nineteen years, and entered the volunteer army in the war of the Rebellion, being attached as a private at first to the Union Cavalry of Pittsburgh, which joined the Army of the Potomac. With this force he served a year, being meanwhile made a lieutenant of Company A of the First Maryland Cavalry Regiment, to which the Union Cavalry was attached. In August, 1862, he was ordered from the front to return home and take command of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, which was then recruiting in Pittsburgh, being partly made up of three companies from Fayette County,—Company B, under Capt. Zadoc Walker; Company E, under Capt. Ashbel F. Duncan; and Company F, led by Capt. Calvin Springer (late sheriff of Fayette County). Many of the surviving members of these companies are now living in Fayette County.

In November, 1862, Col. Schoonmaker received his commission as colonel, and took his regiment into the field. At that time Col. Schoonmaker, being a little less than twenty years and five months of age, was, it is believed, the youngest officer of his rank in the Federal army. He commanded the regiment till Jan. 1, 1864, when he was assigned to the command of the First Brigade, First Cavalry Division of the Army of the Shenandoah, and remained in that command till the end of the war, after which, with his brigade, still in service, he was sent by the War Department to guard the overland stage-route from the Missouri River to the Rocky Mountains, serving in that campaign till August, 1865, when the brigade was mustered out of service at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

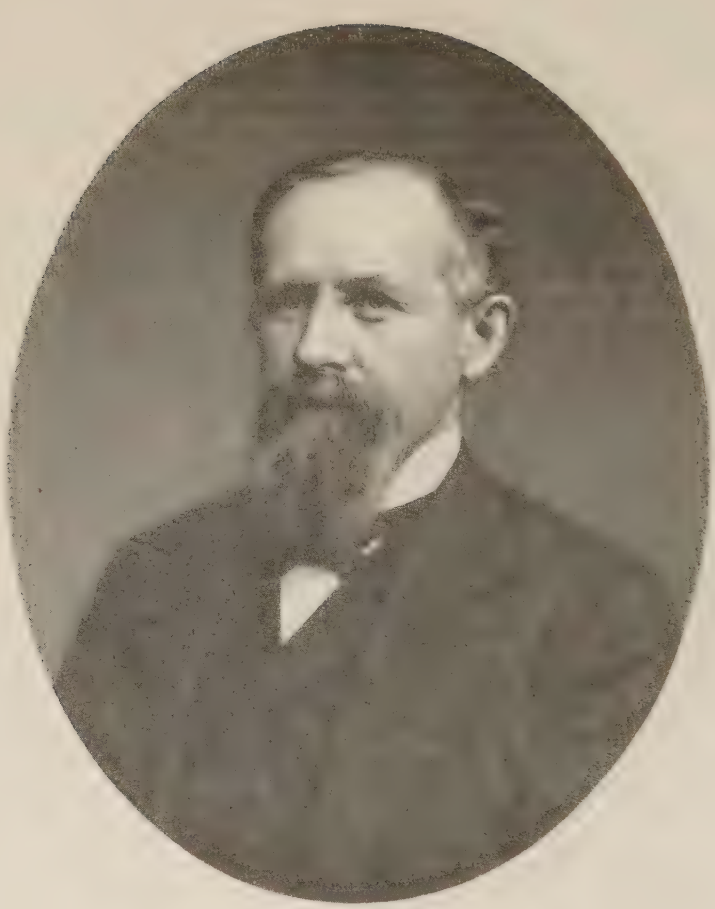
During his military career Col. Schoonmaker was constantly in the field, and participated in all the battles of the Army of the Shenandoah, under Gen. Sheridan, the campaigns of which were especially severe. At one time his brigade was for forty-two consecutive days and nights in the saddle, engaging the enemy daily, and took part in the three decisive battles of the Shenandoah Valley, which practically ended the war by destroying the enemy's forces

After the mustering out of his brigade at Fort Leavenworth, Col. Schoonmaker returned home and entered into business with his father, remaining with him until some time in 1872, when he went into business with his father-in-law, William H. Brown, in the mining of coal and manufacture of coke.

In 1879, Mr. Brown having meanwhile died, and his business being divided or assigned among the members of his family, Col. Schoonmaker came into possession of the Connellsville coke branch as his interest in the partnership business, and has ever since been exclusively engaged in prosecuting that. A good portion of his works are located in Fayette County, 463 coke-ovens being situated at Dawson's Station, he being also chairman of the Redstone Coke Company (Limited), which has 300 ovens near Uniontown, Col. Schoonmaker owning one-third of this property. He also owns the Alice Mines, in Westmoreland County, comprising 200 ovens, and is chairman of the Morewood Coke Company (Limited), of the same county, and running 470 ovens, of which prop-



O. H. Schumacher



A O Tinsman

erty he is one-fourth owner. Col. Schoonmaker's principal office is at 120 Water Street, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 22, 1872, Col. Schoonmaker married Miss Alice W. Brown, daughter of William H. and Mary Smith Brown, of Pittsburgh, and who died Oct. 7, 1881, leaving a son.

ABRAHAM OVERHOLT TINSTMAN.

Abraham O. Tinstman, now a resident of Turtle Creek, Allegheny Co., Pa., resided in Fayette County from 1859 to 1876, and there conducted enterprises and aided in laying the foundations of important works which are in active operation, developing the wealth and forming an important part of the business of the county to-day.

Mr. Tinstman is of German descent in both lines. His paternal great-grandfather was born in one of the German States, and came to the United States, locating in Bucks County, Pa., and from thence removed to Westmoreland County, Pa., residing near Mount Pleasant, where he had his home until his death; he was a farmer by occupation. A. O. Tinstman's paternal grandfather was Jacob Tinstman, who was born in Bucks County, Pa., Jan. 13, 1773, and on Dec. 11, 1798, was married to Miss Anna Fox, of Westmoreland County, Pa., her birthplace having been Chester County, Pa., Aug. 8, 1779.

Jacob Tinstman and Anna Tinstman had ten children, whose names were Mary, Henry, Adam, John, Jacob, Anna, Christian, David, Sarah, and Catharine. Jacob Tinstman was a farmer and a man of fine education.

John, the father of A. O. Tinstman, was the fourth child and third son, and was born Jan. 29, 1807, in East Huntingdon township, Westmoreland Co., Pa. He was brought up on the farm, and attended subscription schools. He held important township offices, was an excellent citizen, an energetic and prudent man, and made a competence for himself and family. He died at the age of seventy years.

A. O. Tinstman's maternal grandfather was Abraham Overholt, also of German descent, and who was born in Bucks County, Pa., in 1774, and came to East Huntingdon township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., about the year 1800, and settled on a farm on which the village of West Overton now stands. He married Miss Maria Stauffer, of Fayette County, Pa., and both being of frugal, industrious, and economical dispositions, accumulated property rapidly, lived together harmoniously, and left as monuments of skill and judgment in building and improvements some of the most substantial buildings of East Huntingdon township, having built the entire village of West Overton, including mill, distillery, etc.

A. O. Tinstman's mother's maiden name was Anna Overholt, who was a daughter of the aforesaid Abraham and Maria Overholt. She was a lady highly esteemed for her kindness and gentleness, traits of character for which her mother, Mrs. Abraham Overholt, was particularly distinguished. She was born July 4, 1812, and was married to John Tinstman about 1830, and died in the year 1866. The fruits of their marriage were ten children, viz.: Maria, who died at fifteen years of age; Jacob O.; Abraham O.; Henry O.; Anna, widow of Rev. L. B. Leasure; John O., who died when a soldier in the army during the Rebellion; Elizabeth, who died at three years of age; Abigail, who died at nineteen years of age; Emma, wife of Dr. W. J. K. Kline, of Greensburg, Pa.; and Christian S. O. Tinstman, who is now conducting business in partnership with A. O. Tinstman, under the firm-name of A. O. Tinstman & Co. Abraham O. Tinstman was born Sept. 13, 1834, in East Huntingdon township, Westmoreland Co., Pa., on the farm upon which are now located the Emma Mine Coke-Works. He received his education in the common schools, attending them during the winter season until about twenty years of age, and continued laboring on the farm with his father until he became twenty-five years old, when he went to Broad Ford, Fayette Co., Pa., to take charge of his grandfather Overholt's property at that place, the business consisting of the manufacture of the celebrated Overholt whisky, the cutting of timber by steam saw-mill into car and other lumber, and the farming of the lands connected with the Broad Ford property. He thus continued to manage and do business for his grandfather until 1864, when the two formed a partnership, named A. Overholt & Co. He, however, continued to conduct the business until the death of his grandfather, A. Overholt, who died in 1870, in the eighty-sixth year of his age.

During Mr. Tinstman's residence in the county and his partnership with his grandfather he caused the erection of the most important buildings in Broad Ford, some of which are the large mill and distillery now there, as well as many houses for the use of employés.

In 1865 he and Joseph Rist bought about six hundred acres of coking coal land adjoining the village of Broad Ford. Mr. Tinstman thereafter (in 1868) sold one-half of his interest in the same to Col. A. S. M. Morgan, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and with him established the firm of Morgan & Co., who put up one hundred and eleven coke-ovens at the point now known as Morgan Mines, on the line of the Mount Pleasant and Broad Ford Railroad, and built one mile of railway from Broad Ford to said mines, at which place the first coke was manufactured along what is now the Mount Pleasant and Broad Ford Railroad. Morgan & Co. at this time held almost entire control of the coke business of the Connellsville region.

In 1870, A. O. Tinstman with others organized a company, of which he was elected president, and built the Mount Pleasant and Broad Ford Railroad, he

holding the office of president until the sale of said road to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in 1876.

About 1871, Mr. Tinstman purchased a portion of Mr. Rist's interest in the six hundred acres of coal land previously mentioned. Mr. Tintsman was at this time very desirous of starting in business. Mr. H. C. Frick was at this time keeping books for A. Overholt & Co., and aspired for something more than book-keeping, he having shown through his indomitable energy, skill, and judgment that he was not only capable of keeping an accurate and beautiful set of books, but that he was able to conduct business, manage employés, etc. So Mr. Tinstman and Rist associated Mr. Frick with them, under the firm-name of Frick & Co., and Mr. Frick was made manager of the association, both financially and otherwise, and for his services was allowed a salary by the company out of the profits arising from the manufacture and sale of coke in addition to his proportion of the dividends as partner in the company.

This company built at Broad Ford two hundred coke-ovens. The first one hundred were built along or facing the Mount Pleasant and Broad Ford Railroad, and were known as the Frick Works, or "Novelty Works." The other hundred were built in blocks along the Pittsburgh Division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and facing the road and Youghiogheny River, and were known as the Henry Clay Works.

In 1872, Col. Morgan and Mr. Tinstman (as Morgan & Co.) bought about four hundred acres of coking coal at Latrobe, Westmoreland Co., Pa., and there built fifty ovens. About this period and on continuously to 1876 (during the panic period) Mr. Tinstman bought large tracts of coal lands on the line of the Mount Pleasant and Broad Ford Railroad, comprising nearly all the best coal lands in that region; but the pressure of the panic proved excessive for him, the coke business, like everything else, becoming depressed, and he failed, losing everything. But having great confidence that the coke business would revive, and foreseeing that it would be one of the earliest as well as surest of manufacturing interests to recuperate, he bought in 1878 and 1880 on option a large extent of coal land in the Connellsville region, and then sold in 1880 about 3500 acres to E. K. Hyndman, who about that period organized the Connellsville Coal and Iron Company, at a good advance over cost price.

This sale enabled him again to take a new start in the world as a business man. He then, in 1880, established the firm of A. O. Tinstman & Co., and opened an office on the corner of Seventh Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., and soon after bought a half-interest in the Rising Sun Coke-Works, on the June Bug Branch of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1881 he bought the Mount Braddock Coke-Works, located on the Fayette County Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad; and in the same year he bought the Pennsville Coke-Works, on the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, embracing in all about three hundred ovens, all of which he still owns and operates.

Thus we see again verified in Mr. Tinstman's life that great truth, that those who "try again" earnestly and energetically will succeed. He is to be congratulated in his again being established in business, and being so pleasantly situated and surrounded by home and family relations, as it is well known that while in the county he labored diligently for its welfare; and though he has not received the deserved abundant recompense in a pecuniary manner, yet the people of the county appreciate his labors, especially those who have been benefited directly by the development of the coal interests of the county, and of whom there are not a few.

On July 1, 1875, Mr. Tinstman married Miss Harriet Cornelia Markle, youngest daughter of Gen. Cyrus P. Markle and Sarah Ann Markle (whose maiden name was Sarah Ann Lippincott), of Mill Grove, Westmoreland Co., Pa. He has one son, named Cyrus Painter Markle Tinstman.

HENRY CLAY FRICK.

Mr. Frick, of the celebrated firm of H. C. Frick & Co., manufacturers and dealers in coke, and a third owner of the business of said company, which is constituted of himself and Messrs. Edmund and Walton Ferguson, of Pittsburgh, was born in West Overton, Westmoreland Co., Pa., Dec. 19, 1849.

Mr. Frick first engaged in active business life on any considerable scale in 1871, when he entered upon the coke business at Broad Ford, in Fayette Co., Pa., and has continued to prosecute the same there and in that neighborhood to this time.

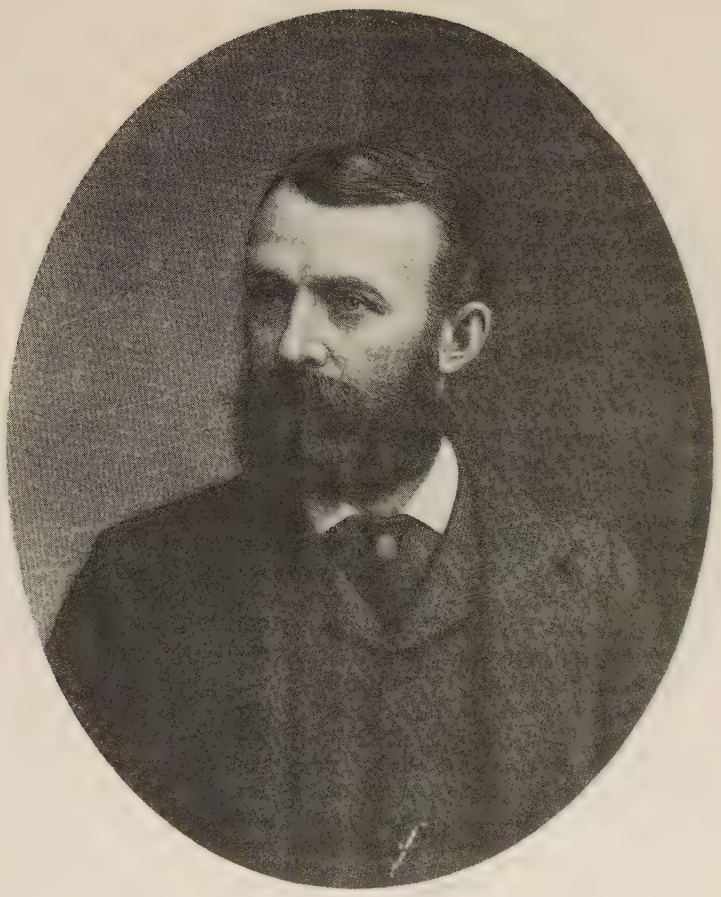
The business at Broad Ford was started with fifty ovens, and has gradually increased till it comprises in that district over one thousand ovens.

The firm also owns coke interests in other parts of Fayette County and in Westmoreland County.

EDMUND MOREWOOD FERGUSON.

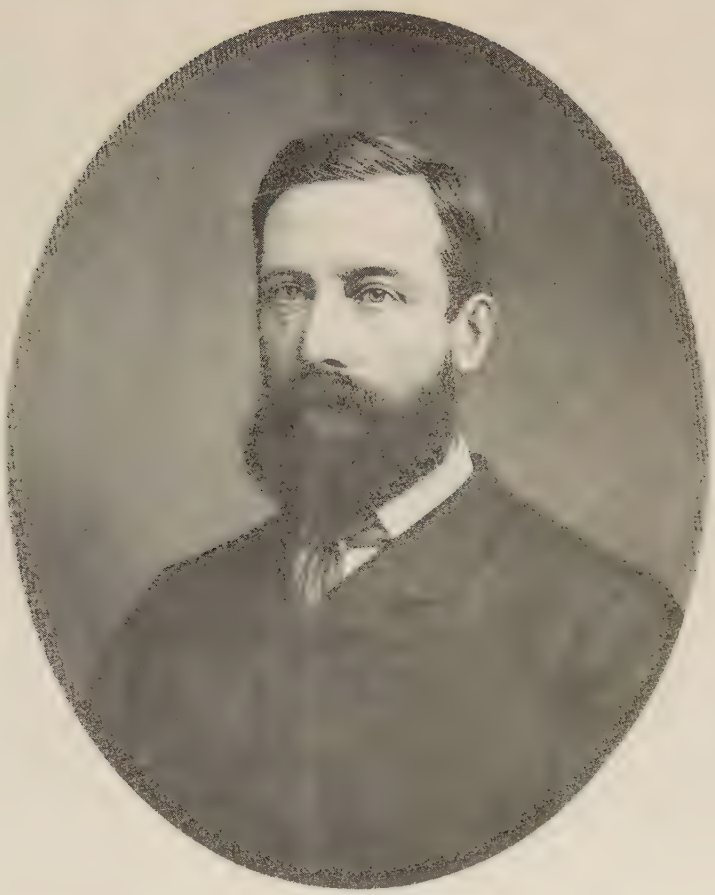
Edmund M. Ferguson, a gentleman who, though now a resident of Shady Side, Pittsburgh, Pa., is identified with the leading business interest of Fayette County, was born in New York City in 1838, and located in Fayette County in 1871, wherein, at Ferguson Station, on the Fayette County Railroad, near Dunbar, he was engaged for three years in the manufacture of coke. In the fall of 1874 he left the county as a place of residence, but continued his business therein, and settled in Pittsburgh.

In March, 1878, Mr. Ferguson entered into partner-

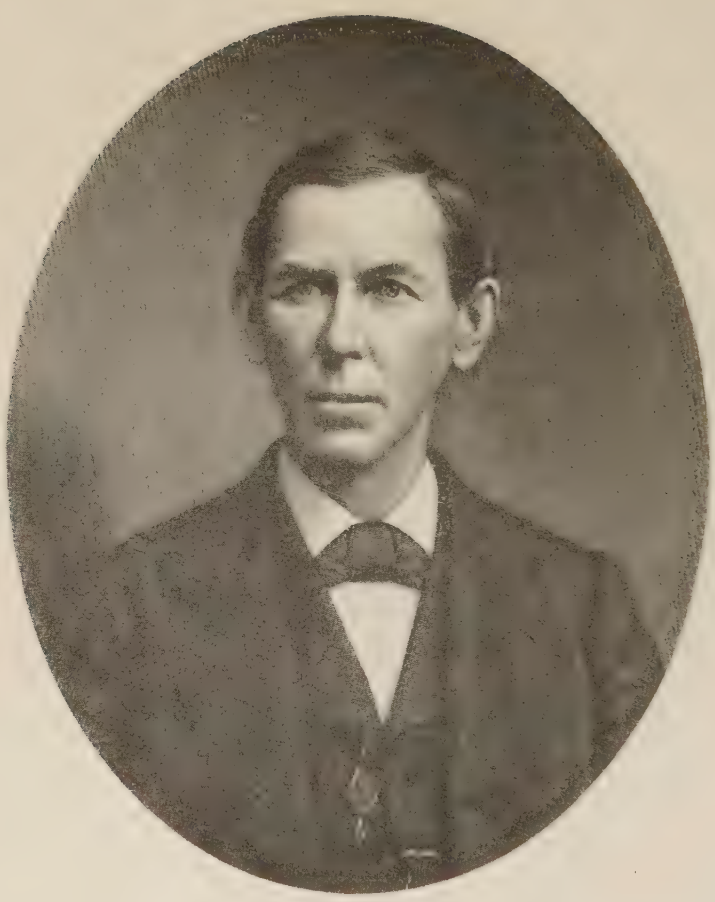


H. C. Frick

E. M. Serpuere



William Bigelow



John F. Drake

ship with Henry Clay Frick, under the style of H. C. Frick & Co., for the manufacture and sale of Connellsville coke, their works being almost wholly situated in Fayette County. In this firm he continues in active business.

In 1872 he married Miss Josephine E., daughter of W. S. Mackintosh, of Pittsburgh, by whom he has three children,—John M., William S., and Martha R.

WALTON FERGUSON, Esq.

Walton Ferguson, of Shady Side, Pittsburgh, now and for several years past largely interested in connection with his brother, Edmund M., and Mr. H. C. Frick in the coke business of Fayette County, was born at Stamford, Conn., in 1842, and there resided till the fall of 1879, when he moved to Pittsburgh and entered as a partner the firm of H. C. Frick & Co.

In the year 1865 he became a member of the firm of J. & S. Ferguson, of New York, in which he is still interested.

CAPT. JOHN F. DRAVO.

Capt. John F. Dravo, the present custom-house surveyor of the port of Pittsburgh, is largely identified with the business of Fayette County, particularly in the coal and coke interests thereof, and began his operations in the coke trade at Connellsville in 1868.

Mr. Dravo is of French extraction. His grandfather, Anthony Dravo, a native of France, settled in Pittsburgh at an early day in the history of that city, and resided there the remainder of his life. Mr. Dravo was born in West Newton, Westmoreland Co., Pa., Oct. 29, 1819, but spent most of his youthful days about six miles from Elizabeth, Allegheny Co. He was educated in the common schools, and at Allegheny College, Meadville, where he remained three years, and withdrew from the college on account of ill health. From 1840 to 1880 he was engaged continuously in the coal business, though meanwhile connected with the coke trade, to which he now devotes his time almost exclusively. Mr. Dravo took up his residence in Pittsburgh about 1836, and in 1840 removed to McKeesport, Allegheny Co., and there entered into the coal business, and subsequently built up Dravosburg, opposite that place. In 1868 he sold out his coal business, and, as noted above, went into the coke trade in Connellsville. Mr. Dravo has held many positions of trust in business and official circles, having been director of the Allegheny House eight years; director and vice-president of the Pennsylvania Reform School four years; first vice-president for several years of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he was one of the first members; director of the Tradesmen's National Bank and People's Insurance Company; vice-president of the Beaver Female College; and general manager of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas-Coal and Coke Company. He was appointed to his present position as surveyor of the port of Pittsburgh May 23, 1881. His long identification with coal interests in and about Pittsburgh has made him a general favorite among the river men, while in the business community no one stands higher than he in reputation for integrity or for urbanity of manner.

Mr. Dravo is in politics an ardent Republican, of anti-slavery or "abolition" antecedents, and has taken active part in the campaigns of his party, having been much upon the "stump." He is a voluble and forcible public speaker, and one of the most effective political debaters in the State. He was a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. Among party factions he is a "peacemaker," a character which in Pennsylvania politics is occasionally in very urgent demand.

DAVID BARNES.

Every town or borough has its distinctive "characters," among whom are men who seem to have been born to be publicly useful, and who could not well have gone into strictly private life if they had tried. Aside from their regular business they fill numerous offices, are known by everybody, consulted more or less by everybody about everything, are alert, smart, found apt at any business upon which they may be called to enter, wide awake,—in short, universally useful, ever willing and competent. Of this class of men is David Barnes, of Connellsville. His family has been identified with Fayette County for over eighty years. Mr. Barnes is the grandson of Zephaniah Ellis Barnes, who came to America from England and settled in Woodstown, N. J., several generations ago. There, in 1765, was born David Barnes (Sr.), father of our David, and who came to Connellsville in 1801 and built there (the first of its kind ever seen west of the mountains), what was then known as a "go-back saw-mill." He took great interest in the organization of the borough, and was a member of its first Council. He built the market-house which now stands on the corner of Spring and Church Streets, and, under Governor Simon Snyder, was appointed flour inspector for the county of Fayette. During the war of 1812 he, in company with Joseph McClurg, of Pittsburgh, ran Mount Pleasant Furnace, where were made cannon, cannon-balls, and grape-shot for the government. After the war he was engaged in the iron business in company with Isaac Meason and James Paull. He was a man of excellent ability to plan and execute. He died in 1832, and was buried in the Quaker graveyard in Connellsville. His wife was Sarah Proctor, a native of Old Town, Md., and born in 1785. She was a relative of the Ogles, Camerons, and Clintons of that State, and came with her parents to Perryopolis, Fayette Co., in 1812. In 1818 she and David Barnes were married. At his death she was left with

six children, one having previously died. Her whole time and energy were devoted to rearing and educating her children, particularly in morals and religion. She never, when in health, let an evening pass without assembling her young family and reading to them a chapter from the Scriptures. Of course she was particular to avoid such chapters as are not considered delicate and proper to be read by youthful and unformed minds. Her selections were always judicious. After the reading she always uttered a prayer for the protection of her children, mingled with earnest hopes for their future usefulness. Her family consisted of David, William, Hamilton, Joseph, Z. Ellis, Emily, and Mary Bell. William was educated at Lewisburg University, and was ordained as a Baptist minister at the First Baptist Church of Pittsburgh. He visited the Holy Land with the view of thereby the better enabling himself to fulfill the responsible duties of his calling. He wished to see the places where Christ preached, feeling that he might gather inspiration therefrom. At the breaking out of the late war he was commissioned as chaplain of the Fifth New York Volunteer Artillery, and served until the close of the war. Hamilton has served a term in the State Senate from Somerset County. He is a fluent and impressive speaker, and a leader in the Republican party. Joseph became a carpenter, and, as a foreman of his department, helped build the Union Pacific Railroad. Ellis, being a great lover of horses, has dealt extensively in them, and during the late war was quartermaster under Gen. Samuel B. Holabird. He resides at Connellsville, and carries on the livery and sale business. Emily died quite young. Mary Bell married Thomas Evans, and is the mother of a large family, all industrious and good citizens.

David Barnes was born in Perryopolis, Feb. 5, 1819, and attended the common schools, but regards his mother as his only real teacher and only friend in youth. At sixteen years of age he commenced teaching school, and followed the business until (he having meanwhile incurred the responsibilities of marriage) his wages would not support him, when he turned his attention to politics. In 1853 he was appointed a clerk in the State Department at Harrisburg, where he remained some sixteen years. About 1869 he resigned his office at the capital and accepted the position of paymaster of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, and thereafter resigned that to accept position as book-keeper of the National Locomotive-Works at New Haven; and on the completion of the Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad, from Greensburg to Connellsville, was appointed station agent at the latter place, which position he still holds.

Mr. Barnes is a stanch Republican, and exerted considerable influence during the late war. He was the true friend of the soldiers, helping and aiding them wherever he could, visiting them in hospitals and administering to their wants. Great numbers of them made him their banker, and he judiciously invested their funds for them, often profitably, refusing all fees for his services; and he still helps them in their celebrations, especially to "fight their battles o'er," he being a fluent and stirring speaker. Mr. Barnes is charitable to a fault, but of great determination of character, and not lacking in fiery spirit makes enemies; but feeling that he is right he cares not for foes, declaring that he would "rather have one influential friend than the whole rabble of the town" at his back.

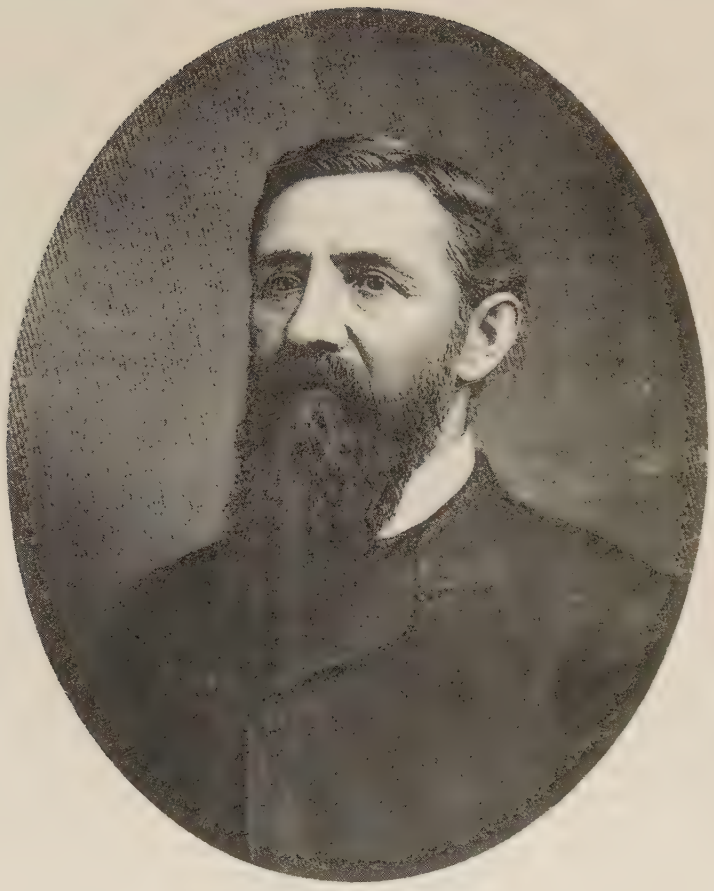
Mr. Barnes was a popular officer at the State capital, was respected by all with whom he did business, and in war times was the confidential and trusted friend of Governor Curtin, rendering him special services, at one time carrying messages from him to all the Governors of the New England States. Mr. Barnes has been somewhat of a traveler, having climbed to the top of Mount Washington, in the White Mountains, and visited the battle-fields around Richmond, Va., and seen "considerable of the country besides."

In 1848, Mr. Barnes married Mary Jane Sherman, a daughter of Samuel Sherman, of Connellsville, a native of Connecticut, and related to the family of Roger Sherman. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have had nine children,—four sons and five daughters. Two of the daughters are dead. His eldest son, Andrew Stewart Barnes, served during the late war as a soldier in the Fifth Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. After the war he learned the machinist trade in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad shops. Thereafter he was appointed postmaster at Connellsville, and afterwards route agent between Washington City and Pittsburgh, which position he still holds. Mr. Barnes thinks that boys should learn trades, and his son Samuel is a machinist, and William a carpenter. Irwin, another son, quite young, is devoted to music. Mary Elizabeth is married, and lives in Cuba, N. Y. Jennie and Hally, his other children, are very intelligent, and likely to grow up to be excellent citizens.

Mr. Barnes lost the use of one of his legs when he was but ten years old, and says that his misfortune was "a godsend," as with his vitality and energy and two good legs he "might have become a brigand!" What is worse, he might have, and likely would have, gone into the late war, and would probably have been killed on the field. With the aid of his crutch he moves about as lively as most men on two good legs, and at the age of sixty-three is as active as ever, and looks younger than most men at fifty. His "nerve" will probably carry him on into extreme old age, and keep him useful all the while.

JOHN D. FRISBEE.

John D. Frisbee, Esq., president of the First National Bank of Connellsville, and the leading merchant of that borough, is of New England stock on his paternal side; in his maternal line Scotch-Irish. His father, Samuel Frisbee, was born in Connecticut,



John D. Wisler

G. W. Merriman

and became a ship-builder, and in 1813 moved to Pittsburgh, Pa., on the solicitation of Robert Fulton, of steamboat fame, and was for a time in his employ. He afterwards built a large number of boats, mostly steam-packets, which ran on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. About 1816 he married Miss Jane Davis, then of Allegheny County, but a native of the north of Ireland, and who came to America when about thirteen years of age. They had nine children, of whom Mr. Frisbee was the seventh, born Oct. 14, 1829.

Samuel Frisbee moved from Pittsburgh about 1838 to that part of the then Beaver County which is now included in Lawrence County, near the town of New Castle, and settled upon a farm, and remained there, leading the life of a farmer, though diverting himself meanwhile with more or less boat-building, until 1852, when he removed to Davisville (a village named in honor of the maternal grandfather of Mr. J. D. Frisbee) in Allegheny County, and then in his old age rested from his labors, and died in 1854, at about eighty-four years of age, his wife surviving him. She remained at Davisville till about 1866, and moved to Mahoningtown, Lawrence Co., where she resided until her death in December, 1881, reaching upwards of ninety years of age.

Mr. John D. Frisbee attended in youth the common schools of Beaver and Lawrence Counties, and lived at home assisting his father on the farm till about 1853, when, having caught the "California fever," he left home for the new Ophir, and sailing from New York by the Nicarauga route duly arrived in San Francisco, at a time when it was only a small though intensely bustling city. Mr. Frisbee soon took up his residence in Placer County, where he embarked in merchandising, and uninterruptedly continued the business with satisfactory results until 1856, and then, leaving his business in the hands of others, returned to Davisville, Pa., his old home; remained there till the spring of 1857, and went back to California, and there prosecuted his business till 1860. He then gave up his residence in California and came back to Pennsylvania, and in 1861 took up his abode in Connellsville, where he has since resided, and where he at once entered into partnership with Wm. Cooper & Co., then late of Pittsburgh, upon general merchandising, under the firm-name of John D. Frisbee & Co., in the store which he still occupies. This partnership continued under the same firm-name till 1865, when Joseph Johnston became a member of the firm, and the name was changed to Frisbee, Johnston & Co., and so continued till 1870, Mr. Johnston then retiring, and the firm-name becoming Frisbee, Cooper & Co. This firm carried on the business until 1880, when Messrs. Cooper and the other members withdrew, leaving Mr. Frisbee in exclusive ownership. The business of the house under the several firm-names above noted has been for several years larger than that of any other store in Fayette County. Mr. Frisbee's business is constantly increasing in importance. He aims to keep in stock everything in the mercantile line that is demanded by the county.

Mr. Frisbee took active part in the organization of the First National Bank of Connellsville, which was opened for business April 17, 1876, and was elected its first president, and has since been re-elected as such at each of the successive annual meetings of the bank's directors. The capital stock of the bank is $50,000.

Aside from his special business, Mr. Frisbee has interested himself more or less in farming, and particularly in the breeding of imported Jersey cattle, which he raises upon his Cedar Grove farm, a mile east of Connellsville, which farm was in part formerly the property of the late Mr. Hiram Herbert, the grandfather of Mrs. Frisbee, and upon which he erected a house, in which he resided for a long period.

In politics Mr. Frisbee is an old-time Democrat. He enjoys a high reputation for business integrity, and contributes liberally to the support of all such public measures and such works of charity, etc., as he regards with favor.

Dec. 22, 1863, Mr. Frisbee married Miss Catherine L. Herbert, daughter of George W. Herbert, of Connellsville, by whom he has five children,—Emma H., Jennie D., Herbert, Katie, and an infant son, at this writing unnamed.

GEORGE W. NEWCOMER, M.D.

The medical profession, like every other profession or vocation in life, comprises men of various mental calibres, various degrees of natural adaptability and acquired equipment for its pursuit. While every practicing physician may justly, perhaps, be accorded some special merit, however slight, some valuable peculiarity which determined him in the choice of his profession, the history of medical practitioners as a craft goes to show that only now and then one is possessed of that enthusiastic love of medical science and that certain intellectual capacity to wisely apply in practice what he has learned by study which win for him the popular confidence, and not only achieve for him an extended practice, but enable him to keep it and to add to it year by year. Two things especially seem to conspire to such success, to be necessary to it in fact, namely, keen insight into the nature or cause of disease, or what medical men term scientific "diagnosis," and the profound forecasting of the course and event of a disease by particular symptoms (enabling the true physician to effectively apply and vary remedies from time to time as the need of them is indicated), and which they call "prognosis." The skillful diagnostician and the like excellent prognoser, or "prognostician," must unite in the one physician if he be really able, and his success for a given period of years is the best possible assurance that the two do unite in his pro-

fessional character and determine his career, whoever he may be. Such a physician is Dr. George W. Newcomer, of Connellsville, who, though comparatively a young man, enjoys a very extensive practice, and stands correspondingly high in the confidence of the community, as is made evident by the fact that his "office hours" are crowded with patients, and his town visitations and country ride out of office hours constant and laborious. Success like his is practical testimony of worth which cannot be gainsaid,—the visible crown of merit.

Dr. George W. Newcomer is on his paternal side of German descent; on his maternal of Scotch-Irish stock. His great-grandfather, John Newcomer, was born in Germany, and emigrating to America, settled in Maryland, where the doctor's grandfather, John Newcomer (Jr.), was born. The latter came to Fayette County about 1790, and settled in Tyrone township, on a farm on which the doctor's father, Jacob Newcomer, was born in 1809, and which he finally purchased, living upon it all his life, and on which the doctor himself was born.

Jacob Newcomer, who died March 8, 1871, was the second of a family of eight children, and the oldest son. On the 21st of September, 1830, he married Elizabeth Hershey, of Allegheny County, who was born April 22, 1812. Of this marriage were ten children, of whom George W. is the seventh, and was born May 27, 1845. He was brought up on the farm till about thirteen years of age, working in summers after he became old enough to work, and attending school in the winter seasons, and devouring at home what books he could get to read. When arrived at the age above mentioned he was placed as a clerk in the store of his uncles, John and Joseph Newcomer, in Connellsville, where he remained till seventeen years of age, attending school winters. He then entered Pleasant Valley Academy, Washington County, where he passed two years, taking a partial course of classical studies.

At nineteen years of age he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. John R. Nickel, of Connellsville, one of the most eminent physicians of the region, and at one time Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the Physio-Medical College (now Institute) of Cincinnati. He continued with Dr. Nickel during the usual period of medical office study, and in due time took the regular course of medical lectures at the Physio-Medical Institute of Cincinnati, from which institution he received his diploma, graduating Feb. 7, 1867. He then returned to Connellsville and opened an office for the practice of medicine, which he there pursued for about five years, and then, upon the call of friends, he removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, to take the practice of Dr. James Loar, who was about to remove farther West. Dr. Newcomer remained in practice at Mount Vernon till the spring of 1874, when, at the urgent request of his old preceptor, Dr. Nickel (who in a few weeks thereafter died), he returned to Connellsville, where he has ever since remained.

Aside from the practice of medicine, the doctor has engaged more or less in real estate speculations with excellent results.

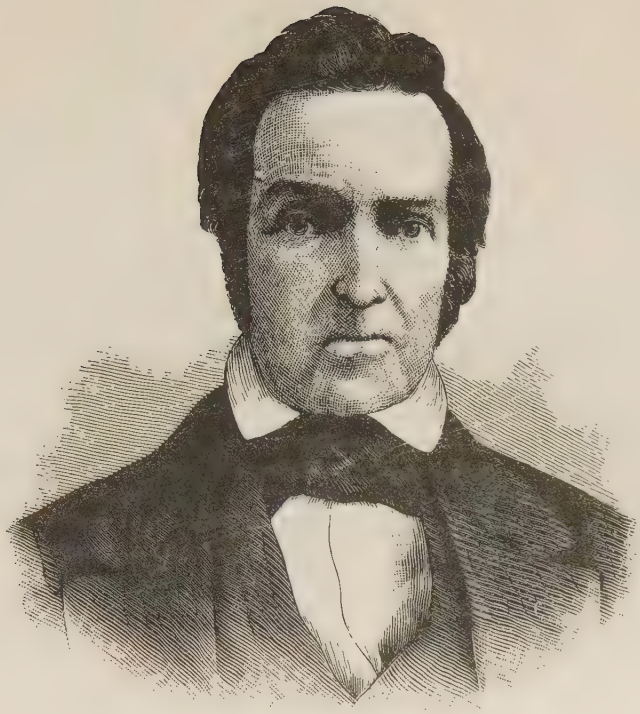
Dr. Newcomer is in politics an ardent Republican, and though he does not claim to have done his country great service during the war of the Rebellion, it may be mentioned here that he studied Republicanism in the field for about three months in war times, being then a member of Company B of the Fifty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, a three months' regiment, organized about the time of the battle of Gettysburg, but in which battle it did not participate, the company at that time being mustered in at Pittsburgh and awaiting equipments. But shortly afterwards it was sent with other companies to attempt the capture of the "Morgan raiders" in Ohio, and succeeded in cutting off Morgan at Salinesville, in that State,—a good lesson in politics, the doctor thinks.

SMITH BUTTERMORE, M.D.

Dr. Smith Buttermore, of Connellsville, an excellent gentleman, courteous, intelligent, and companionable, and a leading physician in his part of the county, is on his father's side of German stock. His grandfather, Jacob Buttermore, came to America when a boy, and settled in the eastern part of Pennsylvania. In the war of the Revolution he served as a soldier in Gen. Wayne's division, and after the war resided in Westmoreland County, near Ligonier, and eventually moved to Connellsville, where George Buttermore, the father of Dr. Buttermore, was born in 1798 and died in 1868. George B. married, about 1822, Barbara Smith, daughter of Henry Smith, of Connellsville.

Dr. Buttermore was born in February, 1830, and received his education other than professional in the common schools and at Jefferson Academy. When eighteen years of age he entered the office of Dr. Lutellus Lindley, of Connellsville, and read medicine during the required period, and attended regular courses of lectures at Cleveland (Ohio) Medical College, from which institution he graduated in 1854. Immediately after graduation he went to the State of California, wherein he practiced medicine for five years, and then returned home to Connellsville. Spending a summer there, he removed to Harrison County, Va., and entered into the practice of his profession there. When the war broke out all business, on the border especially, was thrown into confusion, and he, being unable therefore to prosecute his profession in the old way, accepted a commission in the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia under Gens. Lee and Jackson, where he became noted as a surgeon, and held his commission through the war.

After the war he resumed practice in Harrison



DAVID CUMMINGS.

County, and continued it till the death of his father, in 1868, when he returned to Connellsville to settle the estate. He has since resided in that borough, and enjoys a fine practice, having in fact all the practice which he is able to attend to.

In politics Dr. Buttermore is a Democrat, and represented Fayette County in the State Legislature in the session of 1881.

In 1857 he married Miss Mary Lamb, a native of Washington County, Pa., by whom he has two children,—Nevada, born in Virginia, and Virginia, born in Connellsville.

MAJ. DAVID CUMMINGS.

Maj. David Cummings, who became a citizen of Connellsville about 1820, and lived there for several years, where four of his children now reside, was born in Cecil County, Md., April 23, 1777, and was the son of James Cummings, by birth a Scotchman of distinguished family, who coming to America became an officer in the war of the Revolution. David Cummings was a gentleman of classical education, and in early life taught select schools. He was an officer in the army during the war of 1812, and was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of Beaver Dam, in Canada, and with other captive American officers carried to England, where he was held for six months, until exchanged, suffering great hardships. After the war he became a mail contractor under the government, and as such first found his way into Western Pennsylvania, and eventually settled at Connellsville, where he soon became a man of note. He represented Fayette County in the Legislature at the sessions of 1823 and 1824, and was the first man in the legislative body who made an effort to establish a general system of education by common schools. That system being a matter of contest, he was at the next election defeated.

Some years thereafter, leaving Connellsville, he removed to Mifflin County, where he was at first engaged in the building of the Pennsylvania Canal, from Huntingdon to Lewistown, he afterwards becoming superintendent of the canal, as also collector of the port of Harrisburg. He died at Lewistown, Feb. 5, 1848, and his remains were brought to Connellsville and interred in the family burying-ground beside those of his wife, who had died some years before him.

Maj. Cummings was married June 30, 1801, to Elizabeth Cathers, of Cecil County, Md., by whom he had six sons and six daughters, of whom five daughters and two sons are living,—Hannah M., who married the late Thomas R. McKee; Margaret Eliza, widow of Thomas McLaughlin; Sophia, widow of Josiah Simmons, who died about 1863; Mary Ann, who first married Dr. Bresee, of New York, now dead, and as her second husband, Andrew Patterson, of Juniata County; Ellen, wife of Robert T. Galloway, of Fayette County; and Jonathan W., once a government surveyor, now of Uvalde County, Texas; and John A., who resides in Connellsville with his oldest sister, Mrs. McKee. Of the sons deceased was the late Dr. James C. Cummings, who died in Connellsville, July 28, 1872. He was born in Maryland in 1802, and moved with his parents to Fayette County about 1820, and was educated at Jefferson College, and studied medicine under Dr. Robert D. Moore, then a distinguished physician of Connellsville, where he himself afterwards became equally distinguished in his profession. He was coroner of Fayette County for several terms, and a member of the Legislature during the sessions of 1843 and 1844. He was never married.

JAMES K. ROGERS, M.D.

Dr. James K. Rogers was the son of Dr. Joseph Rogers, deceased, and Elizabeth Johnstone Rogers, still living, and of Connellsville. He was born Feb. 5, 1832, and was educated at the common schools and at the academy of Dr. McCluskey, at West Alexander, Washington Co., Pa. At about seventeen years of age he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. James Cummings, of Connellsville, eventually matriculating in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which institution he graduated in March, 1852, a month after arriving at the age of twenty years. Immediately after graduation he commenced practice in Connellsville, and there followed his profession with signal success until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, soon after which he took his departure from home without apprising his friends of his intention and offered his services to the government. Being accepted he received appointment as surgeon and at once entered upon duty, and not long after wrote an affectionate letter to his parents, informing them of his new field of duty. During the war he held regular correspondence with his mother. His official positions in the service were those of assistant surgeon and surgeon under appointment by President Lincoln and confirmation by the Senate; and lieutenant-colonel by brevet under commission of Andrew Johnson, countersigned by Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, ranking him as such from the 1st day of November, 1865. During a portion of his career he was corps surgeon under Gen. Heintzelman. He at one time had charge of the hospitals at Chambersburg and Hagerstown, and was the chief commissioned officer present upon the capture and burning of the former town by McCausland's cavalry, July, 1864. He also held the post of assistant medical director of the Department of Missouri. Dr. Rogers visited various parts of the theatre of war, inspecting hospitals, etc. During his life in the army and elsewhere he performed over a thousand amputations of limbs, besides a large number of other surgical operations. He prepared some time before his death a manuscript work on

surgery intended for publication, but which was unfortunately lost.

After the surrender and the war was practically over Dr. Rogers was stationed in the government hospital at St. Louis, Mo., for about a year; but suffering under malarial fever contracted while on duty in South Carolina and Florida, he returned to Connellsville, and entered upon practice there, at once securing his old clientage. But he was ever a great sufferer, and on March 18, 1870, died from the effects of the fever which he had so long undergone. Dr. Rogers was not only a man of excellent intellect, but of great generosity and kindness of heart. He habitually gave away with free hand the money he earned in his practice. There was no avarice in his composition. His devotion to his profession as a whole was remarkable, but his chief love was surgery, in which his natural ability, disciplined by his experience in the army, made him eminently accomplished.

P. S. NEWMYER.

One of the most enterprising gentlemen of Connellsville, or whom she has numbered among her inhabitants for many years past, the common declaration of her citizens names Porter S. Newmyer, Esq., lawyer and business man, and still young. His ancestors were German, he being the great-grandson of Peter Newmyer, who came to America from Germany about the middle of the eighteenth century, and eventually settled near Pennsville, Fayette Co. His grandfather's name was Jacob. Mr. Newmyer is the son of Joseph (born about 1820) and Elizabeth Strickler Newmyer, now residing at Dawson, and was born in Tyrone township, Oct. 8, 1847.

He was educated at home and at the Southwest Normal College, in California, Washington Co., Pa., and at Alliance College, Stark County, Ohio, which latter college he left in the spring of 1868, and entered upon the study of the law under the direction of Hon. W. H. Playford, of Uniontown, with whom he remained until admitted to the bar at the March term of court, Fayette County, 1871. May 5th of the same year he located in Connellsville and commenced the practice of his profession, at which place he has continued to this time, enjoying an extensive and lucrative business. In politics Mr. Newmyer is a Democrat, and has several times been elected representative delegate for Fayette County, and once senatorial delegate from Fayette and Greene Counties to State Conventions.

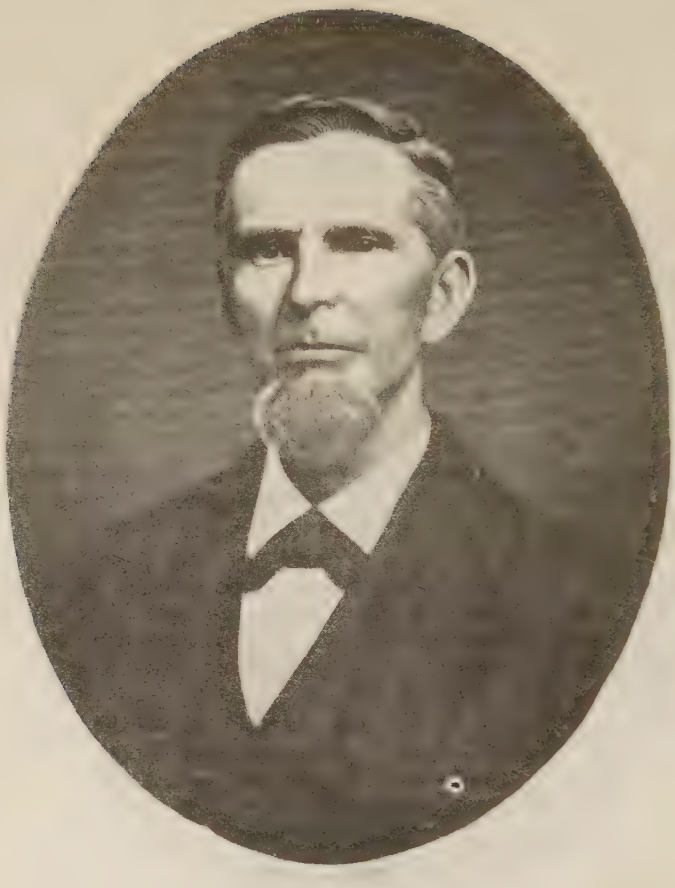
While prosecuting his professional business he has also been largely and profitably engaged in the real estate business and other important affairs. He organized the gas company of his borough, and originated the First National Bank of Connellsville; was its vice-president from 1876 to January, 1882, and one of its heaviest stockholders until the last-mentioned date, when he sold out his stock. Mr. Newmyer was one of the projectors of the *Keystone Courier*, one of the best county papers of Western Pennsylvania, and was one of the organizers of the Dawson Bridge Company across the Youghiogheny River. He recently erected the extensive and theretofore much-needed structure known as "Newmyer's Opera-House Block," on Pittsburgh Street, and is connected with Hood Brothers & Co. in the dry-goods business, and lends his assistance to various measures for the advancement of the interests of Connellsville. He is one of the trustees of Bethany College, West Virginia, elected in May, 1880.

On the 10th of April, 1873, Mr. Newmyer married Miss Mary A. Davidson, daughter of Thomas R. and Isabella Davidson, of Connellsville, by whom he has a son, Thomas D., and a daughter, Isabella D.

JOSEPH SOISSON.

Of those of our fellow-citizens of foreign birth whose energy and ambition demand a less cramped field of action than Europe generally affords her most enterprising children, is Mr. Joseph Soisson, of Connellsville. Mr. Soisson was born in 1827 in Alsace, then a province of France, but since 1872 under the dominion of Germany, where he was educated in both the German and French tongue, and when about eighteen years of age came to America, at that time unable to speak English. Finding employment in New York he in a few months acquired a competent knowledge of our language and moved to Philadelphia, where he remained about eighteen months, and thence went to Hollidaysburg, Blair Co., Pa., in the employ of Charles Hughes, a brick-maker, continuing with him about a year and a half, whereafter he visited New Orleans, La., tarrying there a few months, and returning to Mr. Hughes, who finally went into business with Dr. Rodrick, of which firm Mr. Soisson soon took contracts for making brick. This business he prosecuted for about two years, and then went into partnership with Hughes, Rodrick retiring, on the Allegheny Mountain, Plane No. 8, the firm-name being Hughes & Soisson. The business continued at No. 8 till about 1860, when Hughes & Soisson instituted another brick-making partnership at Miltenberger, Fayette Co., which lasted about nine years, the firm dissolving about 1869. Mr. Soisson then carried on the business alone for about six years, and next entered into partnership with Spriggs & Wilhelm, brick-makers at White Rock, Connellsville, under the style of Soisson, Spriggs & Co., which after sundry changes in copartners became Soisson & Co., Mr. Soisson buying out some of his partners, and his young son, John F., purchasing the interests of others in 1876 (with capital which he had the business energy and courage to borrow), the firm continuing under the name of Soisson & Co. till December, 1879,

A. L. Young. c.



Joseph Soisson

when Soisson & Son came into full possession of the business, which they have since conducted with great success. The company manufactures all kinds of brick on order, but coke-oven brick are their specialty, of which their works produce about 1,300,000 per year. They also make a fine article of pavement tile.

In 1872, Mr. Soisson, John Kilpatrick, and John Wilhelm, as Kilpatrick, Soisson & Co., established a fire-brick works at Moyer's, near Connellsville, which is now owned by Soisson & Kilpatrick (son of John Kilpatrick), Wilhelm having withdrawn, and at which about eight thousand coke-oven and other bricks are made per day.

Mr. Soisson has ever maintained an excellent reputation for moral character as well as business enterprise.

In March, 1853, he married, at Hollidaysburg, Miss Caroline Filcer, daughter of Michael Filcer, of Centre County, who was born and married in Germany, some of his children being born there, Caroline, however, being a native of Centre County. Of this union are four daughters and seven sons. Three of the daughters are married.

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